

**REPORT OF & RESOLUTIONS ON POLITICAL, MUSLIM MINORITIES
AND COMMUNITIES, LEGAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS
OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN
MINISTERS**

(SESSION FOR A BETTER FUTURE FOR THE PEOPLES OF THE ISLAMIC UMMAH)

DOHA - STATE OF QATAR

17-19 DHUL QUIDA 1418H (15-17 MARCH 1998)

**REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE FOR POLITICAL, MUSLIM
MINORITIES AND COMMUNITIES, LEGAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS
OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN
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1. The Political Affairs Committee of the Twenty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session for a better future for the Peoples of the Islamic Ummah) met in the city of Doha, the capital of the State of Qatar from 17-18 Dhul Quida 1418H (15-16 March 1998).
2. The meeting was chaired by Ambassador Saif Moqaddam Al-Bo Einain, Head of the delegation of Qatar to the Committee.
3. The bureau of the Political Affairs Committee was formed as follows:
Burkina Faso, People's Republic of Bangladesh
and State of Palestine: Vice Chairmen.
Republic of Indonesia: Rapporteur.
4. The OIC delegation to the Committee was headed by H.E. Ambassador Ibrahim Bakr, Assistant Secretary General for Political Affairs.
5. The Committee examined draft resolutions under the item of the Question of Palestine and the Arab Israeli conflict as well as draft resolutions on the other Political, Muslim Minorities and Communities, Legal and Information Affairs submitted by the Senior Officials' Meeting held in Jeddah on 13-14 Shawal 1418H (10-11 February 1998) and referred to it by the Plenary Session.
6. The Committee approved sixty draft resolutions in their final form. The draft resolutions are attached to this report and submitted to the Plenary Session for consideration and adoption. The General Secretariat has taken note of the reservations made by a number of delegations on a number of draft resolutions.
7. The Committee adopted the text of the draft resolution on UN Reform and the Expansion of the Security Council that was adopted by the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference. It stressed the need for any modification in this respect to meet the requirements stipulated in article 108 of the UN Charter.
8. With respect to operative paragraph 2 of draft resolution under ICFM/25-98/PIL/DR.36/Rev.2. The Committee stressed the importance of setting up a Committee of

Member States to consider the phenomenon of unilateral imposition of economic sanctions, as decided by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

9. The Committee expressed satisfaction to the chair for his flexibility in steering its meetings, his experience and his wisdom.

10. The Chairman thanked the Committee members for their fruitful cooperation and their earnest discussions marked by the spirit of Islam.

11. The Political Affairs Committee submits this report to the Plenary Session for consideration and appropriate decision.

Ambassador Saif Moqaddam Al-Bo Einain



RESOLUTION NO. 1 /25-P

ON THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE AND THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

The Twenty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session for a better future for the Peoples of the Islamic Ummah), held in Doha, State of Qatar from 17-19 Dhul Quida 1418H (15-17 March, 1998),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict, contained in Document No. ICFM/25-98/PAL/D.1.

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

Pursuant to the resolutions of the Islamic Conferences on the Cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict;

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council, especially Resolutions 242; 338; 465; 476 and 478, and the Resolutions of the Non-Aligned Movement, the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States on the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the other occupied Arab territories;

Reaffirming the commitment of Islamic States to realizing just and comprehensive peace in the region, and upholding peace as a strategic option;

Expressing its strong condemnation of Israel's continuing repressive and terrorist measures and practices, its continued policy of colonization, expansion of existing settlements, confiscation of land and properties, mass reprisal against Palestinian and Arab citizens in all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, its siege of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the desecration of Islamic and Christian Holy Shrines;

Condemning the continuous Israeli aggression against Lebanese territories and the civilian population;

Emphasizing that the Israeli policies, practices and expansionist designs, do not only threaten the Arab states and the peace process but also threaten the other Islamic States and endanger international peace and security;

Holding Israel responsible for the halting of the Middle East Peace Process along all tracks as a result of the intransigence of the Israeli government and its evasion of the principles on which the peace process has been built especially Security Council resolutions 242, 338

and 425 as well as the "Land for Peace" formula and its non-compliance with all the agreements concluded in this regard.

Expressing deep concern over the alarming situation resulting from the hindering by Israel of efforts exerted to reach a just and comprehensive settlement of the Palestine cause and the Arab-Israeli conflict on the basis of Security Council Resolutions 242, 338 and 425, as well as the principle of "Land for Peace" and the realisation of the national and political legitimate rights of the Palestinian people;

Commending the efforts made by the Palestine Liberation Organization throughout the occupied Palestinian territories, for the development and reconstruction of what had been destroyed by the Israeli occupation, as well as the efforts exerted by its National Authority for the rehabilitation of the Palestinian national economy and its consolidation, on the way to the establishment of the independent Palestinian State on its national territory,

Determined to support these efforts through all possible means,

1. Reaffirms all the resolutions of the Islamic Conferences relating to the question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict.
2. Reaffirms also that the Cause of Al Quds Al Sharif and Palestine is the prime cause of Islam and all Muslims, and expresses its full solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organization in its just struggle for ending Israeli occupation and allowing the return of the Palestinian people to its homeland, enabling it to exercise its full sovereignty over its territories and building the Palestinian national institutions on the land of Palestine, with a view to realizing the imprescriptible and inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return, to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent State on their national soil, with the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.
3. Calls on Member States to further strengthen their solidarity with the Palestinian people, and continue to support their just and legitimate struggle for ending Israeli occupation and achieving all their goals of freedom and independence.
4. Reaffirms its support for the Middle East Peace Process and the implementation of all the agreements signed in this context among the parties concerned and the commitments made in accordance with the underpinnings of the Madrid Peace Conference, and in accordance with the UN Charter and the UN resolutions, in particular Security Council Resolutions 242, 338 and 425 and the land-for-peace principle which demand Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, realisation of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, complete Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Syrian Golan back to 4th June 1967 borderline, and the occupied Lebanese territory back to internationally recognised borders.
5. Reaffirms that Al-Quds Al-Sharif forms an integral part of the Palestinian territory occupied in 1967 and whatever is applicable to other occupied Palestinian territories also applies to it, in implementation of the resolutions of the Security Council and the UN General Assembly and calls for combining efforts to restore Al-Quds Al-Sharif to Palestinian sovereignty as the capital of the State of Palestine, so as to ensure peace and security in the region.
6. Calls on the international community, in particular the Two Sponsors of the Peace Process to pressure Israel into complying with the resolutions of the international legitimacy, and implementing the UN General Assembly resolution No. 10/2 dated 24.4.1997 and No. ES 10/3, dated 15/7/1997 regarding halting the building of a new settlement at Jebel Abu Ghneim as well as all other settlement activity, including expansion of existing settlements, building ring roads, confiscating land adjacent to settlements, and activities which constitute a violation of international resolutions. It

also requests Member States to make efforts to get the UN General Assembly to take necessary steps in accordance with the "United For Peace" resolution in the event Israel fails to comply with the two aforementioned resolutions.

7. Requests the UN Security Council to revitalize the International Commission on Supervision and Control to prevent colonization in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the occupied Palestinian and Arab Territories in accordance with its resolution 446.

8. Urges the international community and all states that extend economic and financial assistance to Israel, in particular the United States of America, and the States of European Union, as well as international donor institutions and funds, to cease assistance which is used by Israel to implement its colonialist and expansionist designs in the occupied Arab territories and the Occupied Syrian Golan.

9. Rejects all attempts to disregard the obligations of the transitional phase and jump to the negotiations on the final status, and demands the faithful and honest implementation of all the remaining items of the transitional phase agreements concluded between the PLO and Israel.

10. Affirms that Israel's disregard for the principles and underpinnings of the peace process, backtracking on the commitments, pledges and agreements made in the framework of this process, procrastination and evasion seriously undermine the peace process and holds the Israeli government responsible for this situation.

11. Strongly condemns the Israeli crimes and violations which harm the religious sentiments of Muslims and Christians, and which contradict religious, human and moral values.

12. Urges Islamic States which have begun to take steps towards establishing relations with Israel within the framework of the peace process to reconsider their relationships with Israel, including the closing of missions and offices until Israel abides by the UN resolutions and implement the agreements, obligations and commitments arrived at by the parties to the peace process, in accordance with the principles adopted by the Madrid Conference, the OSLO Accord and the other agreements concluded with the PLO, as well as obligations and commitments arrived at with the Arab parties on all tracks during the peace talks.

13. Calls for action within UN and all international institutions and fora to compel to release the detainees; return the deportees; halt the methods of mass punishment; cease the confiscation of lands and properties and the demolition of homes; also cease any actions that threaten life and the environment in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

14. Calls for a more effective UN action to ensure the success of the Middle East peace process, for a reaffirmation of the continued UN responsibility for the cause of Palestine until a just and comprehensive solution to all its aspects is found, a solution that puts an end to Israeli occupation and enables the Palestinian people to exercise their imprescriptible and inalienable national rights, including their right to return to their land, self-determination and the establishment of their independent State on their territory with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

15. Calls upon Member States to support the draft resolution submitted by the Arab and other States to the UN General Assembly (52) to enable the Palestinian delegation to fully participate in the activities of the UN and all its subsidiary organs and not to leave room for any attempt to affect in any way whatsoever the representation of Palestine within the UN.

16. Resolves to support the move aimed at not exempting Israel from the principle that the participation of UN Member States should be in line with international law, the Charter

of the UN and its procedural systems and relevant resolutions. It also supports the necessity of applying this principle to the ratification documents of Israel's delegations to the UN or any of its organs or branches or international conferences held within its framework as Israel is a State "occupying" Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds and other occupied Arab territories since 1967.

17. Urges all States and concerned parties to extend their support to the international programme on economic, social and cultural development in the occupied Palestinian territories to avail the Palestinian people of the necessary approved assistance for the reconstruction of its national economy and to back up its national institutions and enable it to establish its independent State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

18. Affirms the need to intensify the efforts being made for holding a meeting of the high contracting parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, regarding the protection of civilians during the time of war, aimed at taking the necessary enforcement measures to ensure the application of this Convention to the occupied Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

19. Calls for abiding by the provisions of the Islamic Boycott against Israel and to consider the legislation, rules and provisions governing the Boycott "the General Principles of the Boycott, Islamic law, the Internal Regulations and Sessional Meetings of the Regional Offices" as part of the current national legislations, and set up the necessary offices and mechanisms to serve that end.

20. Strongly condemns Israel's continuing occupation of Southern Lebanon and the Western Bq'a'h region, its arbitrary practices and military acts of aggression against the Lebanese citizens and against the Palestinian refugees in their camps in Lebanon; calls upon the UN Security Council to take the necessary measures to put an immediate end to these acts of aggression; calls for the implementation of the Security Council resolution on Lebanon, especially Resolution 425 (1978), Israel's immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal from the Lebanese territory. It affirms its resolve to maintain the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized borders.

21. Strongly condemns the policy of Israel in refusing to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981), and in imposing its jurisdiction, its laws and its administration on the occupied Syrian Golan, as well as Israel's policies of annexation, establishment of settlements, expropriation of lands, diversion of water resources and imposition of Israeli nationality on Syrian citizens. It considers that all those measures are null and void, and constitute a violation of the rules and principles of international law, relating to occupation and war and particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949. It demands the complete withdrawal of Israel from the entire occupied Syrian Golan to the lines of 4 June 1967.

22. Calls on the international community and the Security Council to compel Israel to comply with U.N. Resolutions, particularly Security Council Resolution 487(1981), to accede to the treaty of Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to implement General Assembly and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) resolutions calling for the subjection of all Israeli Atomic facilities to the IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards System, to obtain Israel's renunciation of nuclear armament, and to submit a full report on its capabilities and stockpile of nuclear weapons and ammunition to the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency as those steps are essential for the establishment of a zone free from weapons of mass destruction, and primarily nuclear weapons in the Middle East region, a fundamental factor for the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

23. Reaffirms the continued responsibility of the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) to carry on fulfilling the tasks assigned to it for the benefit of all the Palestinian citizens wherever they may be living in accordance with the resolution of the UN General Assembly in this regard, and calls upon the Member States to request the UN Secretary General to see to it that the Conciliation Committee undertakes in collaboration with the Relief Agency and the concerned States the preparation of a comprehensive inventory of Palestinian refugees and their property and come out with a integrated conception for the settlement of their problems on the basis of their right to return to their homeland Palestine in accordance with the UN Resolution No. 194. It further calls on all states to provide more assistance towards the Agency's budget so as to enable it continue providing its prescribed services.

24. Calls for convening an international symposium on the question of Palestinian refugees during 1998, in coordination with the League of Arab States and the State of Palestine, in accordance with the provisions of international law and relevant UN resolutions, particularly Resolution No. 194.

25. Requests the Secretary General to take necessary measures for continuing and strengthening contacts and coordination on the Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity, the Non-Aligned Movement, the European Union, and the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies, and expresses its appreciation for their all supportive stands and assistance for the just struggle of the Palestinian people.

26. Requests also the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Twenty-sixth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.



RESOLUTION NO. 2 /25-P

ON THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Twenty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session for a better future for the Peoples of the Islamic Ummah), held in Doha, State of Qatar from 17-19 Dhul Quida 1418H (15-17 March, 1998),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict, contained in Document No. ICFM/25-98/PAL/D.2.

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

Pursuant to the Islamic resolutions which reaffirm that the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif constitutes the essence of the Palestinian cause which forms the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and that no comprehensive and just peace can be achieved without the return of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to the Palestinian sovereignty, as the capital of the State of Palestine;

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and Security Council, in particular resolutions 465, 476 and 478 on the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Reaffirming the resolutions of the Tenth Extraordinary Session of the United Nations General Assembly No. 10/2 and No. EST-10/3 dated 24.4.1997 and 15.7.1997 respectively on the illegal Israeli actions in occupied East Al-Quds and the other occupied Palestinian territories;

Expressing its deep concern at the escalation of Israel's acts of aggression against the Holy Places in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and other Palestinian cities and violation of their sanctity;

Reiterating all Security Council Resolutions on Al-Quds including. 681 which provides for the applicability of all the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 concerning the protection of civilians in times of war to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Strongly condemning all illegal Israeli measures and practices, which also contravene all international resolutions and laws, carried out by the Israeli occupation authorities in Al-Quds Al-Sharif aimed at judaizing the Holy City and obliterating its Arab and Islamic landmarks;

Condemning the continuous efforts made by all Member States to defend the sanctity of the Islamic places in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to safeguard their Arabic identity and their Islamic character, and protect them from Zionist misuse and judaization plans;

Commending the contribution of His Majesty King Hussein Bin Talal, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, to the renovation work carried out in the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Holy Dome of the Rock,

1. Reaffirms all the resolutions adopted by the relevant Islamic Conferences including the Third Islamic Summit Conference on Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the recommendations and decisions of the Al-Quds Committee at its previous sessions.

2. Reaffirms that a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved without an Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories foremost of which is Al-Quds Al-Sharif as it forms an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967 and that whatever is applicable to the rest of the occupied territories applies to it in implementation of UN Security Council and General Assembly resolutions.

3. Urges action to halt all practices, and measures undertaken by the Israeli occupation authorities in Al-Quds Al-Sharif aimed at altering the geographic and demographic conditions and violating the sanctity of the Islamic and Christian shrines in order to judaize the Holy City. It calls for combined efforts to restore Al-Quds Al-Sharif to Palestinian sovereignty as the capital of the State of Palestine so as to ensure peace and security in the region.

4. Invites the Member States to continue their support to the Palestine Liberation Organization in the ongoing negotiations for the transfer of all powers and responsibilities in the occupied Palestinian territories including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to the Palestinian National Authority, to support the steadfastness of the citizens of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to establish developmental economic, cultural, social and architectural projects and construct housing units for them, to restore their existing houses and to support the national Palestinian institutions in Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

5. Invites States of the world to refrain from having any dealings with the Israeli occupation authorities which might be interpreted in any way by those authorities as an implicit recognition of the "fait accompli" imposed by Israel proclaiming Al-Quds as its capital.

6. Further invites the international community, and in particular the two co-sponsors of the Peace Conference, to compel Israel not to effect any geographical or demographical alterations in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif during the transitional period and to refrain from any action or measure that may affect the outcome of the negotiations on the final status of the City, adhere to the relevant international resolutions, lift the siege imposed on Al-

Quds Al-Sharif, ensure the freedom of worship therein, and refrain from destroying houses, withdrawing identity cards of Palestinian citizens and emptying Al-Quds Al-Sharif of its Arab citizens.

7. Reaffirms that all legislative, administrative and colonization measures aimed at altering the legal status of the Holy City are null and void and contrary to the resolutions of international legality, and to international agreements, conventions and norms, as well as to the agreements signed between the Palestinian and Israeli parties. It calls on the international community, in particular the two co-sponsors of the peace process, to pressure Israel into complying with the resolutions of the international legality and implement General Assembly resolution ES-10/3 of 15/7/1997 regarding the cessation of building work on a Jewish settlement at Jebel Abu Ghuneim as well as all other settlement activity, including expansion of existing settlements, building of ring roads, confiscating land adjacent to settlements, and related activities, which constitute a violation of the Security Council resolutions.

8. Strongly condemns Israel's persistence in the excavation works around the holy shrine of the Blessed Al Aqsa Mosque and the holy Mosque of the Dome of the Rock, especially the opening of a tunnel in Al-Quds Al-Sharif which endangers the Islamic and Christian holy shrines especially the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque. It appeals to the international community to compel Israel to adhere to the implementation of Security Council resolution 1073, and close down this tunnel which is threatening the historic and religious monuments and buildings with destruction and collapse.

9. Strongly condemns the Israeli Supreme Court's decisions, particularly the decision adopted on 25.7.1996 allowing Jews to pray in the precinct of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and the decision issued on 23.9.1993, claiming the Blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa as part of the territory of the State of Israel, and considers it as premediated provocations aimed at opening the way for the Zionist extremist organizations to continue their violations against the sanctity of the Blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa, to establish their presence in its precincts, and to continue looting the religious, historical and cultural relics in Al-Quds and the Occupied Palestinian Territories, thus submitting international security and peace to serious risks.

10. Strongly condemns Israel for the orders it has issued for closing the Palestinian institutions in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and preventing them from operating freely, and considers such arbitrary measures as a continued violation of the agreements concluded between the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israeli parties within the framework of the peace process, as well as a blatant violation of international conventions and agreements, particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and a breach of the principles and underpinnings of the Madrid Peace Process.

11. Calls upon all States to adhere to Security Council Resolution No. 478 (1980) which invites the member States to uphold the provisions of the said resolution and refrain from transferring their diplomatic missions to the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif. Takes note with appreciation of the general response of the states of the world to this resolution and their compliance with it.

12. Condemns the decision of the US House of Representatives to recognize Al-Quds as the united capital of Israel and to transfer the offices of US Embassy from Tel Aviv to the City of Al-Quds, and considers this decision and its implementation as a prejudicial act and a serious provocation to the sentiments of Muslims and all believers in the world, as well as a blatant violation of the principles of international legality and the stand of the international community, and a glaring contradiction to the role of the United States of America as a sponsor of the peace process., besides being an encouragement to Israel to

pursue its aggressive expansionist policy; and calls on the US Administration to adhere to the provisions of Security Council Resolution No. 478.

13. Commends the efforts made by Al-Quds Committee, under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco, affirms all resolutions adopted by the Committee and urges Member States to apply them.

14 Emphasises the need to continue coordination action and by Member States with regional and international organizations for the implementation of the international resolutions adopted by United Nations and its specialized agencies, in particular UNESCO, and also coordination with the League of Arab States, and the holding of conferences and seminars to promote the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and highlight the dangers surrounding it.

15 Invites the Vatican, the Eastern and other Christian Churches to take part in the resistance against the Judaization of Al-Quds Al-Sharif out of respect for the spiritual dimension of all religions, for the sake of peaceful coexistence among them, and in compliance with Security Council resolution No. 242 of 22/11/1967 which demands that Israel withdraw from the part occupied in 1967 including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif as well as the other Security Council Resolutions in particular:

- No. 465 of 1/3/1980 which affirms the illegality of building Israeli settlements in that part and demands their dismantlement and removal;
- No. 476 of 30/6/1980 which affirms that all measures that have changed the features of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and its geographical, demographic and historical status are null and void and must be rescinded in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council;
- and No. 478 of 20/8/1980 which decided not to recognize the "Basic Law" and other Israeli acts that aim to change the features and legal status of Al-Quds. It also decided to call on the states that had established diplomatic missions in Al-Quds to withdraw those missions from the holy city and called for the support of the inhabitants of Al-Quds Al-Sharif so they can resist the judaization measures aimed at uprooting them from their city.

16. Calls upon the Security Council to take necessary measures that ensure compliance with its resolutions on Al-Quds in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Charter.

17. Reaffirms the resolutions of earlier Islamic Conferences which call for the support of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the consolidation of the steadfastness of its citizens, and also calls for the support of Baitul Mal of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and Al-Quds Fund to enable them to achieve the lofty goals assigned to them.

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



RESOLUTION NO. 3 /25-P

ON THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN

The Twenty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session for a better future for the Peoples of the Islamic Ummah), held in Doha, State of Qatar from 17-19 Dhul Quida 1418H (15-17 March, 1998),

Having considered the item titled "The Occupied Syrian Golan" and Israel's decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Occupied Syrian Golan;

Having reviewed the repressive measures to which the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan are being subjected and Israel's continued attempts to force them to accept Israeli identity;

Recalling the relevant resolutions of previous Islamic Conferences, the latest being Resolution 3/8-P (IS) of the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran.

Recalling also Security Council Resolution 497 dated 17.12.1981 and the relevant UN General Assembly Resolutions, the latest of which are resolutions 52-54 adopted by the Fifty-second Session dated 9/12/1997;

Observing that Israel, in contravention of Article 25 of the United Nations Charter, has refused to accept and implement the numerous relevant resolutions adopted by the Security Council, in particular resolution 497 (1981); which considered null and void and with no legal basis Israel's decision to annex the occupied Syrian Golan;

Deeply concerned at Israel's persistent attempts to defy the international community and its reaffirmation of the annexation decisions though they were considered null and void by the international community;

Affirming that the Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in time of War (dated 12 August 1949) applies to the occupied Syrian Golan and that setting up settlements and bringing settlers to this area constitutes a violation of this Convention and of the Madrid Conference and an obstacle to the peace process;

Affirming the basic principle of the inadmissibility of acquisition of territories by force;

Concerned at the fact that Israel has not withdrawn from the occupied Syrian Golan which it occupies since 1967 contrary to the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, the UN General Assembly as well as the international law.

Expressing concern over Israel's disavowal of the Peace Process which was launched by the Madrid Conference on the basis of the UN Security Council resolutions 242, 338 and 425, as well as peace-for-land formula and over the risk resulting from Israel's renunciation of the commitments and obligations reached;

1. Lauds the steadfastness of the Syrian Arab citizens in the Syrian Golan against the occupation and their valiant resistance to Israel's repressive measures and against the continued attempts to weaken their attachment to their land and to their Syrian Arab identity, and declares its support for this resistance.
2. Strongly condemns Israel for its non-compliance with UN Security Council Resolution 497 (1981) and reaffirms that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Occupied Syrian Golan is illegal, null and void and has no legal validity whatsoever and that it constitutes a flagrant violation of the OIC Charter and relevant resolutions, the UN Charter and relevant resolutions, the Geneva convention on the protection of civilians in time of war dated 12 August 1949 and relevant provisions of the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, and the principles of international law in particular the inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by force.
3. Strongly condemns Israel for its persistence in changing the legal status, demographic composition and institutional structure of the Occupied Syrian Golan, and for its policy and practices of confiscating lands, appropriating water resources, establishing and expanding settlements and transferring settlers and immigrants thereto, exploiting its

natural resources and establishing projects on it, and imposing an economic boycott of the agricultural products of the local population and prohibiting their exportation.

4. Strongly condemns Israel's attempts to impose Israeli nationality and identity cards on the Syrian Arab citizens, as these measures constitute a flagrant violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in Time of War of 1949 and the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and other international bodies.
5. Condemns Israeli threats against Syria aiming at increasing tension in the region and wrecking the peace process.
6. Reaffirms that Israel's continued occupation of the Syrian Golan since 1967 and its annexation of it on 14 December 1981 constitute a permanent threat to peace and security in the region.
7. Demands that Israel fully withdraw from all the occupied Syrian Golan to the lines of the Fourth of June 1967 in implementation of relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council.
8. Demands that Israel fully comply with the fundamental principles of the peace process as initiated in Madrid consistent with Security Council resolutions Nos. 242,338 and 425 and the principle of "land for peace" and to abide by all the commitments, and pledges reached so far.
9. Calls upon all states to stop providing Israel with any military, economic and financial, technical and humanitarian assistance that may extend Israeli occupation of Arab territories and encourage Israel to pursue its expansionist settlement policy.
10. Calls upon the sponsors of the peace process and the international community to assume their responsibilities and compel Israel to implement the resolutions of international legality calling for total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Syrian Golan and the other occupied Arab territories to the lines of 4 June 1967 in order to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the region.
11. Declares its support for the firm position of Syria in its commitment to a just and comprehensive peace in the region.
12. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution, and to submit a report thereon to the Twenty-sixth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.



RESOLUTION No. 4 /25-P

ON THE OCCUPATION OF LEBANESE TERRITORY BY ISRAEL AND CONTINUED DETENTION OF LEBANESE NATIONALS IN ITS PRISONS AND DETENTION CAMPS

The Twenty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session for a better future for the Peoples of the Islamic Ummah), held in Doha, State of Qatar from 17-19 Dhul Quida 1418H (15-17 March, 1998),

Recalling the Resolutions adopted by the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the solidarity with the Lebanon to end the Israeli occupation of its territories in the South and in the Western Bikaa;

Recalling also the resolutions of the Human Rights Commission in Geneva on the suffering of Lebanese citizens under Israeli occupation in Southern Lebanon, Western Bikaa as well as in Israeli prisons and detention camps administered by its forces;

Noting that the continued Israeli occupation of parts of Southern Lebanon and the Western Bikaa constitutes a flagrant violation of the provisions of the international law and persistence in disregarding Security Council Resolution No.425 (1978);

Being concerned over continued Israeli aggression and arbitrary practices in occupied Lebanese territories particularly the kidnapping and detention of innocent citizens and their imprisonment without trials in Israeli prisons and camps controlled by forces belonging to it in flagrant violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 relating to the protection of civilian population in the time of war and the Convention of the Hague of 1907;

Recalling with indignation the brutal Israeli aggression launched against Lebanon, particularly its southern regions and the Western Bikaa during the month of April 1996 which claimed the lives of hundreds of innocent civilians, and injured thousands and displaced more than half a million citizens from Lebanese cities and villages in the South and the Western Bikaa, and caused heavy casualties in the basic economic facilities and the country's infrastructure as well as its historic archeological landmarks which were targeted by Israeli land, sea and air bombardment in several Lebanese areas;

Recalling the report of the United Nations Secretary General on the brutal massacre perpetrated in Qana by Israel and the latter's full responsibility for the deliberate aggression committed by its troops against civilians;

Confirming Lebanon's right to reparations for human casualties and for the damages resulting from repeated Israeli attacks,

1. Strongly condemns Israel for its continued occupation of parts of Southern Lebanon and the Lebanese Western Bikaa, and invites the international community, especially the UN and all its organs to endeavour to implement Security Council Resolution No. 425 (1978) which provides for Israel's immediate and unconditional withdrawal from all the occupied Lebanese territories to the internationally recognized boundaries.
2. Demands the international community to take all necessary measures with Israel so that the latter may immediately release all Lebanese prisoners and kidnapped individuals from Israeli prisons and those controlled by forces belonging to it in contravention of the provisions of the international law, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949) and the Convention of the Hague (1907). It urges OIC Member States to approach the international organizations to take all measures with the Government of Israel, the occupying authority, with the aim of enabling the International Red Cross and other humanitarian organizations to visit the prisoners detained in Al-Khiyann and Marjaioun camps on regular basis to examine their conditions and to ensure medical and humanitarian care for them and to allow their relatives to visit them regularly.
3. Strongly condemns Israel for its continued aggression against Lebanese territories, resulting in casualties among civilians and losses in property. These acts of aggression also lead to the aggravation of political and security conditions in the area.
4. Demands the international community, the international organizations and the Member States to exert pressure on Israel to pay reparations to Lebanon for the damages resulting from its continued aggression against Lebanese territories, particularly the aggression launched by Israel against Lebanon in April 1996 and to endeavour to halt the

arbitrary and inhuman Israeli practices against the defenseless populations in the occupied Southern Lebanese territories, especially in the South and in the Western Bikaa.

5. Asserts its support and backing for the efforts exerted by the Lebanese State to impose its control and sovereignty over the totality of its territories including the parts occupied by Israel in Southern Lebanon and Western Bikka.

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



RESOLUTION NO. 5 /25-P

ON AL-QUDS FUND AND ITS WAQF

The Twenty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session for a better future for the Peoples of the Islamic Ummah), held in Doha, State of Qatar from 17-19 Dhul Quida 1418H (15-17 March, 1998),

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

Referring to all the Islamic Resolutions adopted on Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf;

Reaffirming the principle of consolidating Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and their just and legitimate struggle;

Paying tribute to those States, foremost among which is the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, that regularly fulfill their obligations and make donations to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf;

Appreciating the significance of the vital role played by Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf to support the steadfastness and struggle of the Palestinian people within the occupied Palestinian territories, and particularly the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Noting with deep concern Israel's continued pursuit of its aggressive, expansionist and settlement policy;

Commending the positive role played by the Governing Board of Al-Quds Fund in quest of financial resources to promote the Fund and its Waqf,

1. Reaffirms all previous relevant resolutions adopted by successive Islamic Conferences.

2. Expresses its profound thanks and appreciation to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques and to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the continued support to Al-Quds Fund, which falls within the framework of their consistent solicitude towards the foremost cause of the Islamic Ummah, namely the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine.

3. Urges Member States to initiate donation campaigns in favour of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, together with the appropriate directives to the public and other media to conduct a parallel campaign for this purpose.

4. Calls upon Member States to continue their support to the Palestine Liberation Organisation, especially at this decisive stage, for the consolidation of its national authority over all occupied Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, capital of the

independent Palestinian State, and to extend all forms of support to the Palestinian people so they can build their institutions and national economy.

5. Commends the positive role played by Al-Quds Fund in supporting the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and boosting their struggle.

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



RESOLUTION NO. 6 /25-P

ON THE CURRENT SITUATION OF THE PEACE PROCESS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The Twenty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session for a better future for the Peoples of the Islamic Ummah), held in Doha, State of Qatar from 17-19 Dhul Quida 1418H (15-17 March, 1998),

Referring to the declaration on the current situation of the peace process in the Middle East issued by the Twenty-Fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Jakarta, Indonesia, from 28 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban 1417H (9-12 December 1996), as well as to the declaration on the question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Arab-Israeli conflict issued by the Extraordinary Meeting of the Islamic Summit Conference held in Islamabad, Pakistan, on 13 Dhul Qaada 1417H (23/3/1997), and to the Final Declaration issued by the 16th Session of Al-Quds Committee held in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, on 17 Dhul Qaada 1417H (27/3/1997), and to resolution 6/8-P (IS), issued by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference in Tehran, the capital of the Islamic Republic of Iran, between 9-11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December, 1997);

Having examined the serious and urgent situation entailed by the continued policies of the incumbent Israeli government which are hostile to peace,

1. Reaffirms its continued solidarity with the Palestinian people for the recovery of its legitimate and inalienable national rights, including its right to return, to self-determination, and to the establishment of its independent state on its national territory with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.
2. Reaffirms its full support to the peace process in the Middle East and its commitment to the foundations and principles of the peace process, and demands that Israel respect and implement the commitments, obligations and agreements reached within the framework of the process in accordance with the principles adopted at the Madrid Conference and consistent with the United Nations Resolutions, in particular Security Council Resolutions No. 242, 338 and 425, and the "land-for-peace" formula which guarantees Israeli withdrawal from all Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Golan Heights of Syria, to the lines of 4 June 1967, and from occupied Southern Lebanon and the Western Bikaa to the internationally recognized borders.
3. Calls on the co-sponsors of the peace process and the international community to be wary of the grave dangers resulting from Israel's pursuance of positions and policies hostile to peace.
4. Strongly denounces the Israeli government's policy and practices which are hostile to peace and are designed to undermine the peace process through the continued colonization of Arab and Palestinian territories, including the city of Al-Quds Al Sharif, and

also designed to invalidate the foundations and terms of reference of the Madrid Peace Conference, and evade the commitments, pledges and agreements reached in the past five years of peace talks with the Palestinian and other Arab parties.

5. Expresses its strong condemnation and anger regarding the threats voiced by Israeli officials for the purpose of reinstating the atmosphere of war in the region and imposing the fait accompli on Arabs and Muslims.

6. Urges the member states which have started to take steps towards establishing relations with Israel within the framework of the Peace Process to reconsider their relations with Israel, including the closing of missions and offices until Israel complies with the relevant UN resolutions, in particular, the full Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, and safeguards the national legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, and implements the agreements and commitments reached by the parties to the Peace Process.

7. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Twenty-sixth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.



RESOLUTION NO. 7 /25-P

ON THE SITUATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

The Twenty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session for a better future for the Peoples of the Islamic Ummah), held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 17 to 19 Dhul Quida, 1418H (15-17 March, 1998),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the OIC which emphasize the commitment of the Islamic Ummah to the consolidation of international peace and security;

Bearing in mind the obligation of all States to act in conformity with the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter;

Reaffirming all OIC resolutions and declarations relating to the just struggle of the Bosnian people for peace, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular the Sarajevo Declaration of Friendship and Partnership adopted by the Enlarged Ministerial Meeting of the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina on 10 April, 1996; and also the Declaration on Bosnia adopted by the Ministerial Meeting of OIC Contact Group on Bosnia-Herzegovina, held in Tehran on 6 December, 1997,

1. Takes note of the Report of the Secretary General on the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Document No. ICFM/25-98/PIL/D.1).

2. Reaffirms the commitment of the Member States to preserve the legal continuity, unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina within its internationally recognized borders and fully supports the establishment of a sovereign, democratic, multi-ethnic and multi-cultural State of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

3. Reiterates the position of the Member States to participate fully in the implementation of all aspects of the Dayton Peace Agreement.

4. Emphasizes the importance of accelerating the process towards the full, effective, consistent and impartial implementation of the Dayton Peace Agreement and urges the international community, particularly the Members of the UN Security Council, the Five

Nation Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Peace Implementation Council to support the peaceful and democratic reintegration of the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

5. Underlines the need for strong and continuous political support of the international community to the effective and decisive implementation of the Action Program of the Peace Implementation Council (PIC) for Bosnia and Herzegovina, adopted at the London Conference of the PIC on 4 and 5 of December 1996, and the Political Declaration of the Steering Board of PIC, held in Sintra on 30 May 1997, to stabilize peace, taking into account the resolutions of the recent meeting of the Peace Implementation Council (PIC), held in Bonn on 9-10 December 1997.
6. Emphasizes the need for a commitment to speed up the process of the peaceful and democratic reintegration of Bosnia and Herzegovina and to preserve its sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity.
7. Stresses the vital importance of ensuring freedom of movement of people, goods, services and information throughout the country and the return of refugees and displaced persons to their places of origin under safe and secure conditions, the enforcement of the results of the municipal elections held on 13 and 14 September 1997 and thus promoting the process of reconciliation, democratization and reintegration in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
8. Emphasizes the need for vigorous action against separatists and calls on the international community to support the viable, effective and continuous functioning of the common institutions for the smooth reintegration of the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
9. Urges the Peace Implementation Council (PIC) to undertake all necessary measures to establish effective air space and border areas control over all internationally recognized borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
10. Also Urges the international community to take concrete measures for the arrest of all indicted war criminals and calls on the UN Security Council to utilize the enforcement procedures under the UN Charter, including those envisaged under Chapter VII, to secure the delivery of these criminals by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).
11. Requests Member States to support the important work of the International Criminal Tribunal for former Yugoslavia (ICTY) to thoroughly investigate the crimes against humanity perpetrated by Serbs against the Bosnian people and to provide urgent financial assistance to the Tribunal, particularly to locate mass graves, identify victims of genocide and notify surviving family members.
12. Calls on the Security Council to ensure the compliance of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and Republika Srpska-entity of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with the Dayton Peace Agreement and with the rulings of the International War Crimes Tribunal pertaining to Former Yugoslavia in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution No. 1074.
13. Expresses full support for the legal action of the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in the International Court of Justice for genocide.
14. Reaffirms strong support for Security Council resolution 777 (1992) and General Assembly resolution 47/1 (1992) which provide that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) should apply as a new member of the United Nations and should not inherit the seat of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia which has ceased to exist.

15. Reiterates the support of the Member States for the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to the question of succession of States, particularly the freezing of the assets of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia until the outcome of the succession procedure.
16. Supports all necessary measures to strengthen and render effective the state, economic and social institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina, thus helping the country to speed up the reconstruction process and to establish external relations with the rest of the world, and to solve the debt problems of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
17. Welcomes the hosting by the Arab Republic of Egypt of the Eighth Meeting of the Assistance Mobilization Group for Bosnia and Herzegovina, in Cairo, on 28-29 March 1998 and calls on the Member States of the Group to actively participate in the meeting.
18. Urges all countries and multilateral institutions that have pledged resources for the reconstruction of Bosnia and Herzegovina to immediately disburse the funds in order to ensure timely completion of priority projects including funds for housing to accommodate returning refugees and displaced persons and notes with satisfaction the assistance being extended by the Member States and OIC institutions in providing the financial resources required for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Bosnia and Herzegovina by promoting bilateral programmes of assistance and cooperation as well as through the OIC Assistance Mobilization Group for Bosnia and Herzegovina, and better coordination between OIC institutions and NGOs.
19. Reaffirms support for the "Equip and Train" programme which will foster long-term regional stability by creating a credible self-defense capability for the Federation.
20. Emphasizes the importance of complying in good faith with the regional stabilization and arms limitation agreements envisaged by the Dayton Peace Agreement and completed in Vienna and Florence and called upon the international community to ensure full compliance.
21. Welcomes the steps that have been taken towards the mutual recognition of the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the other states which used to be part of Former Yugoslavia and Expresses readiness to cooperate with all of them subject to their full and effective recognition and respect of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
22. Invites the international community and Member States to support the legitimate struggle of the Bosnian Muslim people of Sandjak for their national and civil rights.
23. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-sixth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.



RESOLUTION NO. 8/ 25 -P

ACTION PROGRAMME ON BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

The Twenty Fifth session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session for a better future for the Peoples of the Islamic Ummah) held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 17 to 19 Dhul Quida 1418H (15 - 17 March 1998),

Bearing in mind the Resolution on the Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (7/8-P (IS) of the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference held in Tehran from 9 to 11

December 1997, the Special Declaration on Current Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina by the Ministerial Meeting of the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina, held in Tehran on the 7th of December 1997, The Declaration on Friendship and Partnership, adopted by the Enlarged Ministerial Meeting of the OIC Contact Group, held in Sarajevo, on the 10th April 1996, as well as relevant OIC resolutions relating to Bosnia and Herzegovina ;

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the OIC which emphasize the commitment of the Islamic Ummah to consolidation of international peace and security ;

Bearing in mind the obligations of all states to act in conformity with the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter ;

Reaffirming the commitment of the OIC Member States to preserve the internationally recognized legal continuity of Bosnia and Herzegovina, its sovereignty and territorial integrity, its international personality as the State with two multiethnic entities, and fully supporting its peaceful and democratic reintegration as a sovereign democratic, multiethnic and civic state ;

Reiterating the position of the OIC Member States to participate fully in the implementation of the spirit and of all the provisions of the Dayton peace Agreement;

Emphasizing the crucial importance of the acceleration the process of the full effective, consistent, impartial and legally founded implementation of the Dayton Peace Agreement;

Underlining the need for the uncompromised and impartial implementation of the decisions and programmes of the Peace Implementation Council, adopted in London, 4 and 5 December 1996, in Bonn, 9-11 December 1997 and the Political Declaration of the Steering Board of the Peace Implementation Council, held in Sintra, Portugal, 30th of May 1997, in order to stabilize the peace and speed-up the process of implementation of the civilian part of the Peace Agreement, preventing the derailing of the whole process by the internal factors of obstructions;

Aware of the massive destruction of infrastructure and production capacities, enormous human losses, hundreds of thousands of refugees and displaced persons, unprecedented destruction and devastation of cultural and religious objects, serious social problems and the consequences on the social and political life, as well as peace and security in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

Fully aware of the considerable efforts made by the international community, including the OIC Member countries in the implementation of the Dayton Peace Agreement, express the concern over the potential of putting in jeopardy the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a civic democratic and multiethnic, multicultural and multireligious state;

Reconfirming the concrete support of the OIC Member Countries and the OIC institutions through the Peace Implementation Council and pledges through the International Programme for the Reconstruction, through bilateral assistance and cooperation and, particularly, through the OIC Assistance Mobilisation Group for Bosnia and Herzegovina;

Proceeding from the spirit of the Sarajevo Declaration of the Friendship and Partnership of the Enlarged Ministerial Meeting of the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina, held in Sarajevo on the 10th of April 1996, and the decision of the 24th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Jakarta from 9 to 13 December 1996, to renew and adopt the action programme,

Decides:

1- Humanitarian assistance :

- Providing further bilateral assistance directly, through the OIC Assistance Mobilization Group for Bosnia and Herzegovina , OIC institutions and the NGOs financially or in kind for the urgent needs of displaced persons , returnees and socially vulnerable groups (demobilized soldiers, families of killed soldiers , orphans , wounded and disabled persons , and retired persons);
- Providing further financial inputs for the Social Fund, Fund for shaheeds families and invalids and other institutions and for all vulnerable social groups on regional and local levels;
- Providing assistance for the projects aimed at rehabilitating housing and basic infrastructure for displaced persons particularly the returnees in the "Year of Return - 1998".

2- Reconstruction of infrastructure and production capacity:

- Creating political and legal framework for cooperation with the state institutions, economic, research institutions and financial and private sectors (diplomatic relations, mutual agreements and contracts on economic, technological and technical cooperation, etc.);
- Establishing the member states and / or common institutions of OIC in Bosnia and Herzegovina aiming at analyzing and streamlining joint efforts of OIC partners and partners of Bosnia and Herzegovina in different areas of cooperation;
- Establishing joint financial institutions like banks, consortia and guaranty agencies for the revival of production capacities , either on the basis of grants, participation on economic basis , or in a combined way, particularly for the small and medium sized enterprises in order to promote the creation of new jobs;
- Encouraging the business community to participate in the OIC joint ventures or equity operations being opened by the privatisation process in Bosnia and Herzegovina or in the third countries, including the OIC countries;
- Participating in the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) to provide guarantee for the investors in Bosnia and Herzegovina from the OIC member states;
- Facilitating the issuance of bank guaranties for firms from Bosnia and Herzegovina operating abroad, particularly in the OIC countries , thus contributing to the repayment capacities of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- Assisting the relevant authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the area of demining aiming at creating the conditions for reconstruction activities and saving the lives of people.

3- Rehabilitation of cultural heritage :

- Implementing effectively and urgently operative paragraphs of Resolution No. 19/7-C (IS) of the Seventh Session of the Islamic Summit Conference held in Casablanca from 13 to 15 December 1994 , particularly:
 - (i) to work on the programme for rebuilding the national, university libraries and schools in Bosnia and Herzegovina;
 - (ii) to continue working in coordination with relevant UN international bodies and Islamic institutions on urgent steps to ensure the protection of Islamic monuments, educational institutions, libraries and other cultural objects in Bosnia and Herzegovina which are the common cultural heritage of all mankind;

- Implementing the recommendations of the 19th Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs, calling for every economic support and assistance to ensure the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Bosnia and Herzegovina and particularly :
 - (i) to research the Islamic heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and to assess damages inflicted and assistance to be provided for its rehabilitation by creating awareness of the international community for these purposes;
 - (ii) to urgently help the "Project Mostar 2004" on reconstruction and conservation of the Old City and other monuments of high cultural importance in Sarajevo, Turzla, Zenica, and other places.

4. Legal support and assistance:

- Supporting continuously the legal action of the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina against Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) for genocide in the International Court of Justice;
- Keeping assets of the former Yugoslavia frozen until the legal procedure on succession is resolved;
- Supporting of the actions to search for missing persons, identifying killed persons in mass graves;
- supporting the legal authorities of the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina in pursuing persons responsible for crimes against humanity, humanitarian law and genocide.

5. Self-defence:

- Continue participating effectively in the "Train and Equip Programme" of the Federation Army;
- Cooperating with the research institutions and production units of Bosnia Herzegovina aiming at strengthening its self-defense capability.



RESOLUTION NO. 9 /25-P

ON JAMMU AND KASHMIR DISPUTE

The Twenty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session for a better future for the Peoples of the Islamic Ummah), held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 17 to 19 Dhul Quida, 1418H (15-17 March, 1998),

Reaffirming the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Conference which emphasize the common goals and destiny of the peoples of the Islamic Ummah;

Emphasizing the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and recalling the UN resolutions relevant to the Jammu and Kashmir dispute which remain unimplemented;

Recalling that the Simla Agreement signed between the Governments of India and Pakistan calls for a final settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue;

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charters of the OIC and the United Nations;

Recalling the Special Declarations on Jammu and Kashmir adopted by the Seventh Session of the Islamic Summit Conference and the Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Summit held in Casablanca and Islamabad in 1994 and 1997 respectively as well as all relevant paragraphs of the Tehran Declaration of the 8th Session of the Islamic Summit of December, 1997 and all previous OIC resolutions on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute;

Expressing concern at the alarming increase in the indiscriminate use of force and gross violations of human rights committed against innocent Kashmiris;

Recalling the Report of the OIC Fact Finding Mission on the situation in Kashmir following its visit to Azad Jammu and Kashmir in February 1993, and regretting that the human rights situation in Indian held Jammu and Kashmir remains grave;

Regretting also that the Government of India has not responded favourably so far to the offer of the Good Offices Mission made by the Twentieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and renewed by the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Sessions of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Further regretting that the OIC Fact Finding Mission was not allowed to visit Indian held Jammu and Kashmir;

Noting the report of the Ministerial Meeting of the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir and endorsing the recommendations contained therein;

Taking note of the strong condemnation by Pakistan and the True Representatives of the Kashmiri people, including the leadership of the All Parties Hurriyet Conference of the deplorable act of hostage taking by "Al-Faran" and calling for the immediate and safe release of all the hostages;

Taking note of the Memorandum submitted by the True Representatives of Jammu and Kashmir;

Encouraging and supporting the dialogue between Pakistan and India aimed at resolving all outstanding issues including the core issue of Jammu and Kashmir,

1. Takes note of the Report of the Secretary General on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute and endorses the recommendations contained therein (Document No. ICFM/25-98/PIL/D.2).
2. Calls for a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue in accordance with the relevant UN Resolutions and as agreed upon in the Simla Agreement.
3. Condemns the continuing massive violations of human rights of the Kashmiri people and calls for the respect of their human rights including the right of self-determination.
4. Calls upon Member states to take all necessary steps to persuade India to cease forthwith the gross and systematic human rights violations of the Kashmiri people and to enable them to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination as mandated by the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.
5. Affirms that any political process/elections held under foreign occupation cannot be a substitute to the exercise of the right of self-determination by people of Kashmir as provided in the relevant Security Council Resolutions.
6. Calls upon India to allow International Human Rights Groups and Humanitarian Organizations to visit Jammu and Kashmir.
7. Supports the initiative of the Government of Pakistan to engage India in a serious, substantive and meaningful dialogue for resolving all outstanding issues including the core issue of Jammu and Kashmir and encourages India to reciprocate positively.
8. Affirms that a sustained dialogue is essential to address the core of the problems and to remove the basic causes of tension between India and Pakistan.
9. Expresses its deep concern at the prevailing tension that threatens security and peace in the region as a result of the large scale deployment of Indian troops in the Indian held Jammu and Kashmir.
10. Calls upon India and Pakistan to redeploy their forces to peace-time locations.

11. Appeals to the Member States, OIC and other Islamic Institutions, such as the Islamic Solidarity Fund, and philanthropists to mobilize funds and contribute generously towards providing humanitarian assistance to the Kashmiri people.
12. Requests the Government of India, in the interest of regional peace and security, to avail itself of the offer of Good Offices made by the Twentieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Sessions of the Islamic Summit Conference.
13. Requests the Secretary General to establish contact with the governments of India and Pakistan and the true representatives of the people of Jammu and Kashmir with a view to promoting a just and peaceful settlement of the Kashmir dispute.
14. Appreciates the efforts made by the Secretary General for enabling the true representatives of the Kashmiri people to have their views expressed in OIC and other international fora, and requests him to continue to take all necessary steps in this regard.
15. Requests the Secretary General to send a three member OIC Fact Finding Mission to visit Jammu and Kashmir as decided by the Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Sessions of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers as well as the Seventh Extra-ordinary sessions and the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, and to submit a report to him.
16. Requests the Government of India to allow the OIC Fact-Finding Mission to visit Jammu and Kashmir.
17. Recommends that Member States continue to coordinate their positions and to take action at the UN General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights and other relevant international fora to promote respect for the fundamental human rights of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.
18. Commends the efforts being made by the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir.
19. Requests the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir to continue its efforts for promoting the right of self-determination of the Kashmiri people in accordance with the UN Resolutions and for safeguarding their fundamental human rights.
20. Decides to consider the Jammu and Kashmir Dispute at the Twenty-sixth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and at the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.
21. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to present reports thereon to the Twenty-Sixth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.



RESOLUTION NO. 10 /25-P

ON THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

The Twenty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session for a better future for the Peoples of the Islamic Ummah), held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 17 to 19 Dhul Quida, 1418H (15-17 March, 1998),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and resolutions of the Islamic Conferences, which emphasize the common goals and destiny of the peoples of the Islamic Ummah;

Reaffirming anew the right of all peoples to decide the form of government they wish to have and to choose their own political, economic and social systems, free from all forms of foreign intervention, coercion or pressure;

Recalling the principled stand adopted by the Islamic Conference in its resolutions on Afghanistan since January 1980;

Reiterating its commitment to the promotion of peace and stability in Afghanistan and to the safeguarding of the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of this country;

Recalling all relevant U.N. resolutions on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and stability;

Noting the establishment of the Islamic State in Afghanistan and successful conclusion of the Afghan Jihad;

Recalling the Afghan Peace Accord signed in Islamabad and ratified at Makkah Al-Mukarramah on 18 Ramadan, 1413H (11 March 1993) as well as in Tehran;

Noting with serious concern that the Afghan parties have not been able, so far, to evolve a national consensus as a consequence of which the political crisis has deepened and the armed conflict has continued;

Seriously concerned over the tragic humanitarian dimensions of this conflict which has caused immense loss of life, wide spread destruction, deprivation and famine in various parts of Afghanistan as well as large scale exodus of refugees and displacement of population within Afghanistan;

Reaffirming the need for scrupulous respect for the principle of non-intervention and non-interference in Afghanistan; and stressing that the main responsibility for finding a political solution to the conflict lies with the Afghan people themselves;

Expressing concern over the production of illicit drugs;

Underlining the importance of providing humanitarian, rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance to Afghanistan and the urgent need to take international actions in this regard,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary General on the situation in Afghanistan and the encouraging response of the Afghan parties to the OIC's call to put an end to the hostilities and immediate commencement of negotiations.
2. Expresses its deep concern over the fratricidal conflict in Afghanistan.
3. Reaffirms that there is no military solution to the Afghan crisis and calls upon all Afghan parties to renounce and refrain from the use of force in settling their problems.
4. Calls upon Afghan parties for an immediate and unconditional cease-fire and support for all the efforts being made in this regard.
5. Reiterates the need for the achievement of a political understanding among the Afghan parties as the only way out of this crisis.
6. Emphasizes the need for promoting national reconciliation and rapprochement as well as for the establishment of a broad-based government, demobilization of armed groups and formation of national army and police force.
7. Expresses its appreciation and support for the initiatives taken by the Secretary General to promote a credible intra-Afghan peace process.
8. Calls upon the Afghan parties to extend their full cooperation to the ongoing efforts of the Secretary General and his Special Representative for promoting peace in Afghanistan.
9. Calls upon all States immediately to end the supply of arms and ammunition to all parties to the conflict in Afghanistan.

10. Reaffirms the decisions of the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Sessions of the Islamic Summit Conference that the OIC should have an active role in the solution of the Afghanistan problem.
11. Emphasizes the need for effective protection of all diplomatic missions in Kabul in conformity with the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961.
12. Calls for respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and Islamic character of Afghanistan and non-interference in its internal affairs.
13. Emphasizes the need for continued close coordination of efforts between OIC and UN for promoting a peaceful political settlement in Afghanistan by setting a credible intra-Afghan mechanism.
14. Expresses its appreciation for the continuing efforts of the United Nations to draw the attention of the international community to the acute economic and political problems of Afghanistan, and for promoting peace and mobilizing assistance for rehabilitation and reconstruction and in this regard, encourages the continuing cooperation between the OIC and the UN Special Mission.
15. Notes with satisfaction all the efforts made by various international organizations, particularly the UNHCR, the International Committee of the Red Cross and Red Crescent in providing humanitarian assistance to the war victims inside Afghanistan under most difficult circumstances.
16. Requests the Islamic Development Bank to evaluate the war damage and destruction in Afghanistan and to prepare a comprehensive report on requirements for rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country.
17. Appeals to the international community, in particular Member States, to respond to the humanitarian exigencies of the situation in Afghanistan by extending generous assistance.
18. Emphasizes the urgent need for the establishment of a fund under the auspices of the OIC for assisting the people of Afghanistan.
19. Calls for effective measures by all Afghans to eliminate the production and exportation of illicit drugs and appeals to the international community to support crop substitution programmes in Afghanistan.
20. Urges Member States and Islamic financial institutions to provide assistance for the Afghan refugees in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran and calls for the speedy and voluntary repatriation and rehabilitation of Afghan refugees.
21. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit report thereon to the Twenty-sixth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.



RESOLUTION NO. 11/25-P ON SITUATION IN SOMALIA

The Twenty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session for a better future for the Peoples of the Islamic Ummah), held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 17 to 19 Dhul Quida, 1418H (15-17 March, 1998),

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

Recalling all relevant resolutions of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers and resolutions adopted by the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Sessions of the Islamic Summit Conference on the situation in Somalia;

Gravely concerned about the destruction of Somalia as a result of the civil war which caused immense suffering to its people and has serious implications for the national unity, territorial integrity and political independence of this Islamic country;

Commending the timely initiative of His Excellency Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of the Sixth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference in proposing that the 47th Session of the UN General Assembly convene an International Conference for Peace and National Reconciliation in Somalia;

Appreciating the initiative of H.E. Ali Abdullah Saleh, President of the Republic of Yemen by inviting the Somali factions to hold a Somali national reconciliation conference in Sana'a;

Noting with satisfaction the efforts made by the Organization of Islamic Conference to promote peace and national reconciliation in Somalia, in cooperation with the United Nations, the League of Arab States and the Organization of African Unity, in the framework of joint approach, which has produced positive results;

Taking Note of all relevant Security Council Resolutions on Somalia;

Noting also the signing, in March 1993, of the Addis Ababa Agreement for Peace and National Reconciliation in Somalia as well as the positive results of the consultations held between the Somali factions in Kenya, Egypt, Ethiopia and Yemen;

Commending the tremendous efforts made by the international community in providing relief and humanitarian assistance to the victims of war and famine in Somalia through effective and coordinated efforts under the framework of the Security Council;

Encouraging the ongoing efforts of the regional States and the Organization of African Unity for promoting peace in Somalia;

Having followed with interest the meetings which took place in Cairo of the different Somali parties and heads of Somali factions

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the situation in Somalia (Document No.ICFM/25-98/PIL/D.4),

1. Reaffirms its commitment to the restoration and preservation of the unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Somalia.
2. Notes with appreciation the constant efforts made by the Organization of Islamic Conference to promote peace and national reconciliation in Somalia, as well as for the alleviation of the suffering of the Somali people in cooperation with the regional States, the United Nations, the League of Arab States and the Organization of African Unity, in the framework of a joint approach and calls for continuation of such efforts and requests the Secretary General to send a Contact Group to urge various Somali parties to resume their dialogue with a view to achieving national reconciliation.
3. Calls for the convening of an international conference on peace and national reconciliation on Somalia in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly, with the participation of all the Somali parties and all the concerned international and regional organizations.
4. Welcomes the signature of the Addis Ababa Agreement for the establishment of peace and national reconciliation in Somalia.

5. Expresses its gratitude to H.E. Mohammad Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, for the initiative he had taken in inviting all the Somali factions to meet in Cairo and for the ensuing Agreement on Comprehensive National Reconciliation.
6. Makes an urgent appeal to all Somali factions to scrupulously implement the agreements signed in Cairo in December 1997 under the auspices of the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt and to complete their reconciliation efforts and implement the agreements they have reached in this context towards setting up state authorities with a view to restoring peace and security in Somalia.
7. Calls on the Member States to support positive development resulting from the good offices of the Arab Republic of Egypt and urgently extend the necessary material assistance for reopening schools so as to encourage the enrollment of young people therein; to consider the establishment of a unified security force in Somalia as well as to assist in the reopening of the Mogadishu International Airport.
8. Expresses its appreciation of the initiative taken by H.E. President Ali Abdullah Saleh of the Republic of Yemen in calling for a Somali National Reconciliation Conference to be held in Sana'a;
9. Calls on all Somali factions to positively respond to the invitation extended by the Republic of Yemen and affirms the necessity for their effective participation in the national reconciliation conference in Sana'a in the spirit of Islamic brotherhood so as to achieve peace and preserve the unity, territorial integrity and independence of Somalia.
10. Decides to extend its full support to the ongoing efforts of the regional States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the United Nations, the League of Arab States and the Organization of African Unity in Somalia.
11. Expresses its appreciation to the Member States which have provided relief and humanitarian assistance to the Somali people and urges them to continue this action.
12. Appeals to the international community, in general, the OIC Member States in particular, and the regional humanitarian organisations and institutions, both governmental and non-governmental, as well as the IDB and the ISF, to shoulder their humanitarian and solidarity obligations and extend financial assistance and in kind to the Republic of Yemen, in order to help it overcome the economic and social impacts resulting from continuous flows of thousands of refugees, also to help improve the conditions of sheltering them, and provide the necessary capabilities for their safe return to their homes.
13. Calls upon the international community, especially the Member States, to assist in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Somalia by continuing to provide urgent humanitarian assistance such as food and medicine in order to enable Somalia to rebuild the institutions and the educational infrastructures and to absorb all the youth in the general education schools inside Somalia as well as offer scholarships at the university level in the universities of Member States.
14. Calls upon all states, in particular the neighbouring states, to cooperate in the implementation of the arms embargo established by Security Council Resolution 733 (1992) and also calls upon all Somali factions to enter into negotiations for a constructive dialogue for a peaceful settlement of the problem.
15. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-sixth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.



RESOLUTION NO. 12 /25-P

ON

THE CONSEQUENCES OF IRAQI AGGRESSION AGAINST THE STATE OF KUWAIT AND THE NECESSITY FOR IRAQ TO IMPLEMENT ALL THE RELEVANT SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS

The Twenty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session for a better future for the Peoples of the Islamic Ummah), held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 17 to 19 Dhul Quida, 1418H (15-17 March, 1998),

Having taken cognizance of the report submitted by the Secretary General on the consequences of Iraqi aggression against the State of Kuwait and the necessity for Iraq to implement all the relevant Security Council Resolutions (Document No.ICFM/25-98/PIL/D.5);

Considering the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter which call for strengthening Islamic solidarity among Member States;

Taking note of recent developments in the situation between Iraq and Kuwait;

Mindful of the fundamental interests of the Islamic Ummah and of Islamic solidarity,

1. Calls upon Iraq to pursue efforts towards the fulfillment of its obligations under the relevant Security Council resolutions, for the establishment of security, peace and stability in the region.

2. Calls on Iraq to cooperate fully and seriously with the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Tripartite Committee in Geneva which was established under its engagements pursuant to Para 2C and Para 3C of resolution No. 686 (1991) and (30) of resolution No. 687 (1991) pertaining to urgent release of prisoners and hostages from among Kuwaiti military troops and civilians and any others so as to put an end to this situation and Para 15 (d) which relates to return of Kuwaiti properties by Iraq.

3. Affirms that Iraq, in accepting resolution 686 (1991) and resolution 687 (1991) is deemed accountable for implementing Para 2-B of resolution 686 and Para 16 of resolution 687 which involve the responsibility of Iraq under the relevant Security Council resolutions for reparations in respect of any direct loss or direct harm, including any offendant environmental damages, depletion of natural resources or any losses sustained by foreign governments, their nationals or their companies.

4. Affirms Security Council resolution 949 which calls on Iraq not to use again its military or any other forces in an aggressive or provocative manner to threaten its neighbours or the U.N. operations in Iraq.

5. Commends the agreement was reached by the UN Secretary General with Iraq regarding compliance with its obligations under the relevant resolutions, and welcomes in this respect Security Council resolution No. 1154(1998), and calls on Iraq for full compliance and serious cooperation without conditions with the Special Commission (UNSCOM) in the fulfillment of its mandate concerning the elimination of the weapons of mass destruction in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council in order to maintain peace and stability in the region.

6. Reaffirms respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of Iraq, expresses its sympathy with the people of Iraq and welcomes, in this respect, Security Council resolution No.1153 (1998) extending the provisions of resolution No.986

(1995) so as to meet the humanitarian needs and to alleviate the suffering of the Iraqi people.

7. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-sixth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.



RESOLUTION NO. 13 /25-P

OF THE AGGRESSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA AGAINST THE AZERBAIJAN REPUBLIC

The Twenty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session for a better future for the Peoples of the Islamic Ummah), held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 17 to 19 Dhul Quida, 1418H (15-17 March, 1998),

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

Gravely concerned over the aggression by the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan which has resulted in the occupation of more than 20% of Azeri territory;

Deeply distressed over the plight of more than one million Azeri displaced persons and refugees resulting from Armenian aggression and magnitude and severity of humanitarian problems;

Reaffirming all previous relevant resolutions and, in particular, the resolution No.12/8-P (IS), adopted by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran from 9 to 11 Shaaban, 1418H (9-11 December 1997);

Conscious of the threat posed to international peace and security by the Armenian aggression;

Urging strict adherence to the Charter of the UN and full implementation of Security Council resolutions;

Welcoming all diplomatic and other efforts for the settlement of the conflict;

Reaffirming all Member States respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Azerbaijan;

Reaffirming also that acquisition of land by use of force cannot be recognized.

Noting also the destructive influence of the policy of aggression of the Republic of Armenia on the peace process in the OSCE framework;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the Aggression of the Republic of Armenia Against the Republic of Azerbaijan (Document No. ICFM/25-98/PIL/D.6),

1. Strongly condemns the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan.

2. Considers the actions perpetrated against civilian Azeri population in occupied Azeri territory as crimes against humanity.

3. Strongly condemns looting and destruction of the archeological cultural and religious monuments on the occupied territories of Azerbaijan.

4. Strongly demands the strict implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolutions 822, 853, 874 and 884, and the immediate unconditional and complete withdrawal of Armenian forces from all occupied Azeri territories inter alia Lachin and

Shusha regions and strongly urges Armenia to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

5. Expresses its concern that Armenia has not yet implemented demands contained in the UN Security Council resolutions.

6. Calls on the Security Council to recognize the existence of aggression against the Republic of Azerbaijan; take the necessary steps under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to ensure compliance with its resolutions; condemn and reverse aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan and decides to take coordinated action to this end at the United Nations.

7. Urges all States to refrain from providing any supplies of military arms and equipment to Armenia, which can encourage the aggressor to escalate the conflict and to continue the occupation of the Azerbaijani territories. The territory of Member States should not be used for transit of such supplies.

8. Calls upon Member States, as well as other members of the international community, to use such effective political and economic measures as required in order to put an end to Armenian aggression and to occupation of the Azerbaijani territories.

9. Calls for a just and peaceful settlement of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan on the basis of respect for the principles of territorial integrity of states and inviolability of internationally recognized frontiers.

10. Urges both Armenia and Azerbaijan and all Member States of the Minsk Group to engage constructively in the ongoing OSCE peace process on the basis of the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council and relevant OSCE decisions and documents, including those of the First Additional Meeting of the OSCE Council of 24 March 1992, OSCE Summit of 5-6 December 1994, OSCE Summit of 2-3 December 1996, OSCE Council of Ministers Meeting of 18-19 December 1997 and refrain from any action that will make it more difficult to reach a peaceful solution.

11. Expresses its full support for the three principles of the settlement of the armed conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan contained in the statement of the OSCE Chairman-in-Office at the 1996 Lisbon OSCE Summit, namely the territorial integrity of the Republic of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan, highest degree of self-rule of the Nagorno-Karabakh region within Azerbaijan and guaranteed security for Nagorno-Karabakh and its whole population.

12. Considers the proposal made by the OSCE Minsk Conference Co-chairmen aimed at the staged settlement of the Armenia-Azerbaijan armed conflict as the basis for the negotiations within the framework of the OSCE Minsk Group and expresses its understanding that this approach is to ensure immediate elimination of the most serious consequences of the aggression against the Republic of Azerbaijan.

13. Reaffirms its total solidarity and support for the efforts being made by the Government and people of Azerbaijan to defend their country.

14. Calls for enabling the displaced persons and refugees to return to their homes in safety, honour and dignity.

15. Expresses its appreciation to all Member States which have made humanitarian assistance to the refugees and displaced persons and urges all the others to extend their contributions to these people.

16. Expresses its concern over the severity of humanitarian problems concerning the existence of more than one million displaced persons and refugees in the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan and requests the OIC Member States, the Islamic Development

Bank and the other Islamic Institutions to render urgent financial and humanitarian assistance to the Republic of Azerbaijan.

17. Considers, that Azerbaijan has the right for appropriate compensation with regard to damages it suffered, and puts the responsibility for the adequate compensation of these damages on Armenia.

18. Requests the Secretary General to convey to the OSCE Chairman-in-Office the position of Member States on this matter.

19. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this Resolution and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-sixth Session of the Islamic Conference Conference.



RESOLUTION. 14/25-P

ON THE RIGHT OF THE GREAT SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO RECEIVE RE PARATIONS FOR LOSSES RESULTING FROM U.S. AGGRESSION IN 1986

The Twenty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session for a better future for the Peoples of the Islamic Ummah), held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 17 to 19 Dhul Quida, 1418H (15-17 March, 1998),

Proceeding from its belief in the common destiny of Islamic States and in solidarity among themselves;

Taking into consideration the obligation of all states to refrain from the threat or use of force;

Recalling all Islamic resolutions which condemned the said aggression and confirmed the right of Libya to receive just reparations for the material and human losses resulting from that aggression;

Recalling also UN General Assembly Resolution No. 38/41 condemning the aggression and the right of the Jamahiriya to demand appropriate reparations for the material and human losses incurred;

Recalling also the General Assembly Document No. A/42/412DD1 dated 27 July, 1987 submitted by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning the losses;

Referring to the relevant declarations, communiqués and resolutions adopted by Arab, African and Non-Aligned Summit Conferences,

1. Reaffirms the previous resolutions condemning the military aggression perpetrated by the United States of America against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in April 1986.

2. Expresses solidarity with Jamahiriya and supports its right to appropriate reparations for the losses sustained as a result of the said aggression in accordance with the provisions of UN General Assembly Resolution No.38/41 of 20 November, 1986.

3. Calls upon the United States of America to positively respond to UN General Assembly Resolution No. 38/41 concerning the right of Libya to reparations, to desist from provocations and threats, and to resort to peaceful means to solve its differences with the Jamahiriya.

4. Condemns the United States of America's economic boycott measures against Libya and calls for their cancellation forthwith as they violate international law and convention.
5. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-sixth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.



RESOLUTION NO. 15/25-P

ON CRISIS BETWEEN THE GREAT SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA AND THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Twenty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session for a better future for the Peoples of the Islamic Ummah), held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 17 to 19 Dhul Quida, 1418H (15-17 March, 1998),

Having considered the item concerning the current crisis between the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on the one hand, and the United States of America and the United Kingdom on the other; and having also considered the relevant report of the Secretary General;

Guided by the OIC Charter which calls for solidarity among the Member States;

Emphasizing the principles of the Charter of the United Nations which stipulate that all Member States are committed to refrain from the use or the threat of use of force in their international relations, and the settlement of their disputes by peaceful means;

Taking note of the verdict given by the International Court of Justice on 27.2.1998 related to its competence and acceptance to consider the case, thus putting back the case on its legal track.

Expressing deep appreciation of the position and the positive initiatives undertaken by Great Jamahiriya aimed at finding a peaceful solution of this crisis acceptable to all parties;

Referring to the resolutions of previous Islamic Conferences, the resolutions and declarations adopted by regional organizations, especially the resolutions passed by the League of Arab States and the declaration adopted by the Summit Conference of the Organization of African Unity at its 33rd Session held in Harare from 2 to 4 June 1997 and the Final Communique of the Non-Aligned Movement, namely, resolutions which on the whole stipulate that, inter alia, if these Western States persist in their refusal to respond to positive initiatives put forward by the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and which are always supported by the said regional Organizations, those Organizations shall look into other means of alleviating the sufferings of the Libyan Arab people.

Expressing its regret over the disregarding and neglecting by the other parties concerned of the initiatives of the Great Jamahiriya and the constructive efforts exerted by regional organizations to settle this crisis;

Expressing its deep concern over the humanitarian and material damages inflicted upon the Libyan Arab people and the peoples of neighbouring states as a result of the unjust sanctions imposed in implementation of UN Security Council resolutions Nos. 748/92 and 883/93;

Warning against the risks posed by the continuation of this crisis to the security and safety of this region and their adverse effect on international peace and security,

1. Calls upon the parties concerned to take necessary steps to implement the verdict of the International Court of Justice.
2. Reiterates the resolutions of previous Islamic Conferences on solidarity with the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya which support the latter's just position and constructive efforts aimed at reaching a peaceful solution to the crisis, the latest being the resolution of the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference held in Tehran.
3. Welcomes the verdict of the International Court of Justice dated 27/2/1998, stipulating that it is competent to look into the case, and takes note of the clarifications given by the delegation of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.
4. Urges the UN Security Council to immediately suspend the sanctions imposed upon Libya by Security Council resolution No. 748/92 and 883/93 until the International Court of Justice delivers a final judgement on the case referred to it in accordance with the UN Charter relieving the suffering of the Libyan Arab people, and in order to put back the case on its legal track.
5. Invites Member States to actively participate in the open meeting of the Security Council scheduled for 20 March 1998 to consider the issue with a view to suspending the sanctions imposed on the Libyan Arab people.
6. Requests the Secretary General to make immediate contacts with regional organizations to make joint efforts at the Security Council and with the UN Secretary General to end the crisis and to submit his report thereon to the Twenty-Sixth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.



RESOLUTION NO. 16 /25-P

ON SOLIDARITY WITH THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN AND THE GREAT SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA ON THE D'AMATO LAW

The Twenty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session for a better future for the Peoples of the Islamic Ummah), held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 17 to 19 Dhul Quidah, 1418H (15-17 March, 1998),

Recalling resolution No.15/8-P (IS) of the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference and resolution No. 15/24-P of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers as well as U.N. General Assembly resolution No.51/22 titled "Elimination of Coercive Economic Measures as a Political and Economic Compulsion";

Believing in the objectives and principles of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in strengthening Islamic solidarity among the Member States and taking the necessary measures to promote peace and security based on justice;

Conforming with the general international orientation towards freedom of trade exchanges and economic transactions;

Reiterating that the unilateral measures which affect other parties and attempts to impose the domestic laws on the territories of other countries run counter to the principles of international law that govern inter-state relations,

1. Emphasizes the principles of the OIC and the UN Charters which stipulate the commitments of all States to refrain from interfering in domestic affairs of other States and to resolve their disputes through peaceful means.
2. Strongly rejects any arbitrary, extra-territorial and unilateral measures whether political or legal applied by one country against another one.
3. Urges all States to consider the so-called D'Amato law which is against the international law and norms, as null and void.
4. Calls upon all States to be vigilant against such attitude and policies of the United States to the consequences of which are only to the detriment of peace, stability and welfare of developing countries.
5. Seriously urges Member States to take all necessary and effective measures in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of OIC and Charter of U.N., to refrain from any action which might undermine international cooperation and friendly relations between States.
6. Emphasizes its solidarity with the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and sympathizes with their positions against such acts.
7. Calls on the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the next session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.



RESOLUTION NO. 17/25-P

ON THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS

The Twenty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session for a better future for the Peoples of the Islamic Ummah), held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 17 to 19 Dhul Quida, 1418H (15-17 March, 1998),

Reaffirming the previous resolutions of the Islamic Conferences on the question of Cyprus which express firm support for the rightful cause of the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus who constitutes an integral part of the Islamic world;

Recalling that in the more than 30 years since the establishment of UNFYCYP, it has not been possible to achieve a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus problem;

Calling for a just political settlement by respecting the legitimate aspirations of the Turkish Cypriot side;

Emphasizing in this regard the key importance of respecting the principles of equal political status in the attainment of a freely negotiated and mutually acceptable solution;

Reiterating its support for the efforts of the UN Secretary General under his mission of good offices towards a negotiated settlement mutually acceptable to both sides;

Welcoming in this context, the resumption of direct talks between the two sides in Cyprus at Troutbeck and Gliion and subsequent direct talks in Nicosia on humanitarian and normalization issues under the auspices of UN Secretary General's Representative;

Regretting that outside developments raising the possibility of EU membership of the Greek Cypriot side have hampered progress at these talks;

Welcoming the fact that the Turkish Cypriot side has accepted the UN sponsored package of military confidence building currently being discussed under UNFYCYP auspices;

Calling on the Greek Cypriot side to show a reciprocal constructive approach by accepting this proposal;

Considering that the excessive rearmament and purchase of S-300 missiles and the establishment of a military air base in Paphos by the Greek Cypriot side further deepen the existing mistrust between the two sides and constitute a threat to peace and stability in the island and the region;

Recalling its resolution adopted at the 24th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers as well as the resolution adopted by the Seventh Session of the Islamic Summit Conference which decided the enhancement of the participation of the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus in the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Noting in this regard its resolution adopted at the 24th Session of ICFM as well as resolution No.16/8-P (IS) adopted by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Appreciating the economic study on the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus undertaken by the Islamic Development Bank;

Having considered in this context the request of the Turkish Cypriot side for full membership in the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Expressing its solidarity with the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus and its appreciation for their constructive efforts to attain a just and mutually acceptable settlement;

Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary General on the situation in Cyprus contained in document No.ICFM/25-98/PIL/D.10),

1. Reaffirms the total equality of the two parties in Cyprus as the principle enabling them to live side-by-side in security, peace and harmony without the one having the ability to exploit, oppress or threaten the other.
2. Urges the Member States to strengthen effective solidarity with the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus and to increase and expand their relations in all fields and in particular in the fields of trade, tourism, culture, information, investment and sports.
3. Decides to support until the Cyprus problem is solved, the rightful claim of the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus for the right to be heard in all international fora where the Cyprus problem comes up for discussion, on the basis of equality of the two parties in Cyprus.
4. Requests the Secretary General to carry out the necessary contacts with the Islamic Development Bank with a view to seeking the ways and means of the latter's assistance for the development projects of the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus.
5. Considers that building of mutual confidence between the two parties in the island is essential to make progress towards an overall settlement of the question.
6. Decides to remain seized of the request of the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus for full membership of the OIC.
7. Requests the Secretary General to take all necessary measures for the implementation of this Resolution and to make further recommendations as appropriate.
8. Requests further the Secretary General to monitor closely developments in Cyprus and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-sixth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.



ON THE COMORIAN ISLAND OF MAYOTTE

The Twenty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session for a better future for the Peoples of the Islamic Ummah), held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 17 to 19 Dhul Quida, 1418H (15-17 March, 1998),

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences on the Comorian Island of Mayotte as well as the relevant UN General Assembly resolutions affirming the territorial unity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros which is composed of four Islands: Grande-Comore, Mayotte, Moheli and Anjouan;

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

Convinced that a just and lasting solution to the quest of Mayotte is to be found in respect for the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago;

Also bearing in mind the wish expressed by the Government of France to seek a just solution to the problem;

Taking note of the repeated wish of the Government of the Comoros to initiate as soon as possible a frank and serious dialogue with the French Government and the representatives of the inhabitants of Mayotte with a view to accelerating the return of the Comorian Island of Mayotte to the Islamic Federal Republic of Comoros;

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 is a serious impediment to the harmonious economic development of that country;

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

Noting with appreciation the relevant report of the Secretary General (Document No. ICFM/25-98/PIL/D.11),

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 Government in its political and diplomatic efforts to effectively restore the Island to its natural entity.
3. Urges the Government of France to accelerate the process of negotiations with the Government of the Comoros with a view to ensuring the effective and prompt return of the Island of Mayotte to the Comoros;
4. Calls upon the Member States 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 on the basis of the national unity and territorial integrity of that country.
5. Rejects any idea of dividing the island into departments, such idea being contrary to resolutions adopted by international organisations and to the solution of the problem by means of negotiations in conformity with the will of the Presidents of France and Comoros.
6. Invites the Secretary General to continue his contacts with the French authorities in order to convey to them the deep concern of the OIC over this problem and to follow the developments in this regard in coordination with the Secretaries General of the UN and the OAU.

7. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Twenty-sixth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.



RESOLUTION NO. 19/25-P

ON THE SITUATION IN KOSOVO

The Twenty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session for a better future for the Peoples of the Islamic Ummah), held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 17 to 19 Dhul Quida, 1418H (15-17 March, 1998),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference which emphasize the commitment of the Islamic Ummah to the consolidation of international peace and security;

Bearing in mind the obligation of all States to act in conformity with the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter;

Noting the UN General Assembly resolutions 49/201 of 23 December 1994, 50/190 of December 1995 and 51/111 of 12 December 1996;

Expressing serious concern over the alarming increase in human rights violations in Kosovo by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the continuing and systematic harassment, and persecution of Muslims of various ethnic origins in Kosovo, imprisonment of members of political parties, human rights workers, and journalists, the brutalities, arbitrary charges, seizures, arrests, forced eviction, torture, ill-treatment of detainees, even killings, the discrimination in the administration of justice, arbitrary dismissal of civil servants, elimination of the Albanian language from the educational system, the closing of schools and universities, as well as all cultural and scientific institutions and, as a result, Muslims of various origins in Kosovo are forced to emigrate, without any guarantees to return, thus pursuing the escalation of the ethnic cleansing policy in Kosovo;

Expressing further concern that these massive and systematic violations of all human and political rights pose a threat to peace and security in the region,

1. Reaffirms its firm rejection of the haphazard use of armed forces against civilians in Kosovo and calls for an immediate halt to such actions and immediate withdrawal from the civilian areas.
2. Condemns strongly the large-scale repression, measures of discrimination and violations of human rights against Muslims of various origins in Kosovo committed by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), aimed at forcing them to leave their land.
3. Calls on the international community to take all necessary measures to bring to an immediate end all human rights violations against Muslims of various origins in Kosovo, and revoke all discriminatory legislation, in particular that which has entered into force since 1989.
4. Recommends to all Member States to act within the UN General Assembly and the UN Committee on Human Rights as well as in the other international fora with a view to defending the rights of Muslims of various ethnic origins in Kosovo.

5. Calls for the establishment of genuine democratic institutions in Kosovo, including the parliament, government and judiciary body as the best means of protecting the human, political and national rights of Muslims of various ethnic origins in Kosovo and preventing the escalation of conflict in addition to reopening all the educational, cultural and scientific institutions releasing all political prisoners in Kosovo and opening an internationally brokered dialogue with Muslims of all ethnic origins in Kosovo.
6. Calls on Member States to support the international efforts aimed at achieving a peaceful settlement of the problem guaranteeing the national aspirations of Muslims of all ethnic origins in Kosovo.
7. Requests the Secretary General to hold consultations with the relevant international organizations to address the crisis in Kosovo.
8. Authorises the OIC Group in the United Nations to monitor closely the situation in Kosovo and to take effective steps to guarantee the rights of Muslims of all ethnic origins in Kosovo.
9. Requests the international community, especially OIC Member States to extend humanitarian assistance to Muslims of all ethnic origins in Kosovo.
10. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-sixth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.



RESOLUTION NO. 20/25-P

ON THE DEVELOPMENTS TAKING PLACE IN THE WORLD, ESPECIALLY IN EASTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE ISLAMIC WORLD

The Twenty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session for a better future for the Peoples of the Islamic Ummah), held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 17 to 19 Dhul Quida, 1418H (15-17 March, 1998),

Recalling all Islamic relevant resolutions, in particular Resolution No.19/8-P(IS) of the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference on the developments taking place in the world, especially in Eastern and Central Europe and their effects on the Islamic World as well as the Dakar Declaration adopted by the Sixth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recognizing that the current international situation is characterized by instability and uncertainty, especially for the developing countries;

Being aware that the present situation requires the Islamic States to contribute effectively towards the establishment of a New World Order based on justice and equality for all, which should be an objective of Joint Islamic Action within the framework of the OIC;

Having taken cognizance of the current developments in the world in general and in Eastern and Central Europe and Central Asia in particular in the political, economic and social fields, and the repercussions thereof on the Muslim Ummah;

Deeply concerned over the situation in the Balkans arising from Serbian aggressive and expansionist policies which threaten the peace and security of the region as a whole;

Taking note of the fact that developments in Eastern and Central Europe in the political, economic and social fields and the growing interdependence between East and West have led to increase in the flow of financial resources to East European countries with implications for the Islamic world;

Expressing concern over the immigration and the settlement of European and other nationals of Jewish faith in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories;

Taking Note of the Report of the Secretary General (Document No. ICFM/25-98/PIL/D.13),

1. Reaffirms the need to maintain and promote ties of friendship and cooperation between the Islamic world and the countries of Eastern and Central Europe on the basis of mutual interests.
2. Expresses the hope that strengthening of economic relations between Eastern and Western Europe would not affect the order of priorities in respect of economic cooperation and trade exchanges between those countries and Islamic countries, nor have a negative impact on the flow of financial resources extended by the advanced countries, whether Eastern or Western, for financing development in Muslim and Third world countries.
3. Also Expresses the hope that the States of Eastern and Western Europe and other States respect and protect the Islamic identity of the Muslim communities and/or Muslim minorities living in their countries and their right to practice freely their language, religion and culture.
4. Warns against the perilous consequences of the transfer and settlement of European and other nationals of Jewish faith in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, and its negative impact on the peace process, all of which increase tension in the Middle East region and threaten international peace and security.
5. Requests the Secretary General to closely monitor the political and economic situation in Eastern and Central European countries with special reference to the condition of Muslims and Muslim communities in these countries and present regular reports to the OIC Meetings. The effect of the situation on Muslim countries may also be indicated, alongwith recommendations and proposed action by Member States.
6. Calls on the Secretary General to visit the region from time to time to contact the governments and members of the Muslim communities to ascertain their condition and enlighten them about the OIC.
7. Also requests that the Islamic Development Bank may, in association with international/regional financial institutions, draw up a study of the economic circumstances of the region, Western concerns and interests, and their implications for the Muslim countries. They may make recommendations on possibilities of interaction of their economies with the Member States.
8. Recommends that Member States, belonging to the two regions, may be included in the meetings of the Reflection Committee so as to obtain meaningful inputs in the proceedings of the Committee.
9. Approves the recommendations contained in the Report of the Meeting of the Reflection Committee entrusted with the subject of the new developments in the international situation, specially in Central and Eastern Europe and other regions (RC/3-97/Rep.1/Final) and calls upon the Member States to cooperate and contribute by implementing these proposals and recommendations.
10. Invites the Reflection Committee to continue to hold regular experts meetings to follow up the developments in the international situation, especially in Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia and its possible repercussions on the Islamic World.
11. Requests the Reflection Committee to hold annual Ministerial Meetings, if possible, during the Coordination Meeting in New York.

12. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the resolution and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-sixth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.