

**REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS ON POLITICAL, MUSLIM COMMUNITIES AND
MINORITIES, LEGAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS,
TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN
MINISTERS
(SESSION OF FRATERNITY AND COOPERATION)
JAKARTA, REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
28 RAJAB - 3 SHA'ABAN 1417H (9-13 DECEMBER, 1996)**

**REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE POLITICAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE OF THE
TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN
MINISTERS
(SESSION OF FRATERNITY AND COOPERATION)
JAKARTA, REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
28 RAJAB - 3 SHABAN 1417H (9-13 DECEMBER, 1996)**

1. The Political Committee of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers met in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia from 28 Rajab to 3 Shaban 1417H (9-13 December, 1996).
2. The Head of the Delegation of the Republic of Indonesia to the Political Committee chaired the meeting.
3. The other members of the Bureau of the Political Affairs Committee were:

Vice-Chairmen: - Republic of Gabon
- Republic of Yemen
- State of Palestine

Rapporteur : - Republic of Guinea.
4. The General Secretariat was represented by H.E. Ambassador Ibrahim Bakr, Assistant Secretary General for Political Affairs.
5. The Committee reviewed the draft resolutions on political, Muslim communities and minorities, information and legal issues approved by the meeting of Senior Officials held in Jeddah from 26 to 29 October, 1996 assigned by the Plenary to the Political Affairs Committee. These include draft resolutions on agenda items from No. 11 to No.49.
6. After careful consideration, the Political Committee finalized the draft resolutions for consideration and adoption by the Plenary. Some delegations expressed reservations on some resolutions which were noted by the General Secretariat.
7. The Committee heard a statement by the representative of the Republic of Indonesia on East Timor. The Committee expressed its thanks for the briefing provided by him on the

issue of East Timor and recommended that an appropriate paragraph be incorporated in the Final Communiqué of the Conference.

8. The Committee expressed its appreciation to the Chairman for the able manner in which he steered the meeting.

9. The Chairman expressed his thanks to all members of the Committee for their fruitful cooperation and successful deliberations characterized by the true spirit of Islam.

10. The Political Committee presents this report to the Plenary Session for consideration and appropriate decision.

Ambassador Izhar Ibrahim
Chairman of the
Political Affairs Committee



(A)- RESOLUTIONS ON THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE AND THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT:

RESOLUTION NO.1/24-P

ON THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE AND THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

The Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Fraternity and Cooperation), held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 28 Rajab to 3 Shaban, 1417H (9-13 December, 1996),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the Cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict contained in Document No. (ICFM/24-96/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 issued by the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States on the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the other occupied Arab territories;

Reaffirming the UN Security Council Resolution No.1073 of 28 September, 1996 on the serious deterioration of the conditions in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the occupied Palestinian territories;

Recalling resolutions 465, 476 and 478 of the Security Council on the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Islamic resolutions emphasizing that the Question of Al-Quds Al-Sharif constitutes the heart of the Palestine issue which is the prime cause of all Muslims and the core of the Arab-Israeli Conflict, and that a just and comprehensive peace will only be achieved with the return of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to Palestinian sovereignty as capital of the State of Palestine;

Reaffirming the need for all States of the world, including their executive, legislative and other institutions, to abide by and respect the resolutions of the Security Council on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Reaffirming also that the Palestine Cause is the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and that Israel's continued occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories, its annexation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Syrian Golan, its continued denial of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and its disrespect for the human rights of the Palestinians constitute a flagrant violation of the relevant resolutions of the international legitimacy and the principles of international law as well as the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights;

Proceeding from Islamic and international resolutions which reaffirm the legitimacy of the struggle waged by the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole legitimate representative, for the re-establishment of their sovereignty over their land, and the exercise of their inalienable national rights;

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, deportation and 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 holy Shrines;

Condemning the continuous Israeli aggression against Lebanese territories and Lebanese citizens, emphasizing that the Israeli policies, practices and expansionist plots, do not only threaten the Arab states and the peace process but also threaten the Islamic States and endanger international peace and security;

Following with interest the continued peace efforts being exerted for the achievement of a just and comprehensive solution for the Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict on the basis of UN Security Council Resolutions Nos. 242 and 338 and 425 and of the formula of "land for peace", and the legitimate national and political rights of the Palestinian people;

Commending the efforts made by the Palestine Liberation Organisation throughout the occupied Palestinian territories, for the 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 Palestinian State and the importance of supporting these efforts by all possible ways and means;

1. Reaffirms all the resolutions of the Islamic Conferences relating to the question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif Cause and the Arab-Israeli Conflict.

2. Reaffirms also that the Palestine cause is the prime cause of all Muslims, and expresses its solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organisation in its just struggle for removing the effects of Israeli occupation 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 Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

3. Calls on Member States to further strengthen their solidarity with the Palestinian people, and support their just and legitimate struggle for ending Israeli occupation and achieving all their goals of freedom and independence and to continue supporting the PLO, and its National Authority, positions in its negotiations for the full withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and to consolidate its authorities in all the Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif as they all represent a single geographic unit, and for the guarantee of 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.

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 process launched in Madrid, in accordance with the UN resolutions, in particular Security Council Resolutions 242, 338, 425 and the land-for-peace formula which demand Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the occupied Syrian Golan, the occupied Lebanese territory, and the realization of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

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 applied to it, in implementation of the resolutions of the Security Council and the UN General Assembly; it urged action to halt all measures, practices and decisions adopted by the Israeli occupation authorities in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, aimed at altering the city's geographic and demographic set-up and violating Islamic and Christian Holy Places therein with a view to Judaizing the Holy City; 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. Invites the international community, in particular the two Sponsors of the Peace Conference and the States of the European Union to compel Israel to cease all settlement activities in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the occupied Syrian Golan, and to adopt firm positions towards these practices which contravene international resolutions, including Security Council Resolution 465 and the principles of International Law which consider all settlements established or to be established by Israel in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, all the occupied Palestinian territories, and the Syrian Golan as null and void. It requests the Security Council to set up an International Monitoring Committee to prevent the establishment of settlements in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories.

7. Calls for action within UN and 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 action that threaten life and the environment in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including

Al-Quds Al-Sharif. To call 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 occupation and fulfills the imprescriptible and inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

8. Invites the international community, especially the cosponsor States of the Peace Conference and the States of the European Union to compel Israel to implement the agreements on the withdrawal of its troops from Al Khalil city and the other occupied Palestinian territories, close down the tunnel it had opened in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, enter in serious negotiations on the final status of the Palestinian territories provided for in the agreements concluded between the Palestinian and Israeli parties, resume negotiations on the Lebanese and Syrian tracks on the bases of the reference agreed upon at the Madrid Conference, and to endeavour to achieve just and comprehensive peace which would restore rights to whom they belong and which would ensure security, stability and prosperity for all peoples of the region.

9. Supports the resolutions stipulated in the statement adopted by the Arab Summit Conference, held in Cairo in July 1996, on the developments which resulted from policies of the present Israeli government and its deliberate impeding of the Peace Process.

10. Asserts that Israel's failure to honour the principles and basis of the peace process, its going back on the commitments, undertakings or agreements reached within the framework of this process or its procrastination in their implementation or repudiating them would lead to the relapse of the peace process, and holds the Israeli government responsible for that.

11. Strongly condemns the Israeli aggressive practices and measures especially the opening of a tunnel in Al-Quds Al-Sharif which endanger the Islamic and Christian holy shrines especially the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque.

12. Recommends that, in the event of a breakdown of the peace process, normalization of relations with Israel should be reconsidered and that consultations should be held on this question at the appropriate time in order to adopt the necessary measures.

13. Urges all States and concerned parties to extend their support to the international programme on economic, social and cultural developments 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.

14. Invites all States of the world to refrain from having any dealings with the Israeli occupation authorities which might in any way be interpreted by those authorities, as an implicit recognition of the "fait accompli" they have imposed by the declaration of Al-Quds as the capital of Israel. In this context, it should be proper to recall the UN Security Council Resolutions No. 465, 476 and 478 which rule that the Israeli measures relating to the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif are null and void and affirm that all the legislative, administrative and settlement measures aiming at changing the legal status of the Holy City are null and void, have no legal effects whatsoever and are a violation of international agreements, conventions and norms.

15. 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.

16. Strongly condemns Israel's continuing occupation of Southern Lebanon and the Western Biqa'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 and demands 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. Moreover, it stresses the necessity of implementing the UN Security Council resolutions concerning Lebanon and in particular Resolution No.425 (1978).

17. 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.

18. 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 the resolutions of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) 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 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.

19. Commends the efforts exerted by Al-Quds Committee, under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco.

20. 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.

21. 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.

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



RESOLUTION NO. 2/24-P ON THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of the Fraternity and Cooperation), held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 28 Rajab to 3 Shaban, 1417H (9-13 December, 1996),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, contained in Document No. (ICFM/24-96/PAL/D.2);

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

Pursuant to the Islamic resolutions which reaffirm that the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif forms the core of the Palestinian issue which is the foremost Islamic cause, and 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 which consider as null and void the Israeli Law annexing Al-Quds and claiming it as the unified capital of Israel;

Reaffirming Security Council Resolution No. 1073 dated 28 September, 1996 on the serious deterioration of the conditions in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Occupied Palestinian territories due to the opening of the tunnel;

Expressing its deep concern at the escalation of Israel's acts of aggression on the Holy Places in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the violation of its sanctity, and also over the deteriorating situation of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and all Islamic and Christian Holy Places, in particular the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock as a result of the increasing measures judaization and settlement in and around it, aimed at obliterating its Arab and Islamic landmarks;

Expressing its full solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, so as to enable its National Authority to face up to the forthcoming stage and firmly establish its National Authority and finalize establishing its institutions in all the occupied Palestinian territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Reiterating Security Council's Resolution No. 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 Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Following attentively the continued peace efforts for the achievement of a just and comprehensive settlement to the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict on the basis of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, the legitimate national and political rights of the Palestinian people, and the formula of land for peace;

Commending the constant efforts made by the Al-Quds Committee under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II, King of Morocco;

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

2. Reaffirms that a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved without a full Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories foremost of which Al-Quds Al-Sharif as it represents 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, and urges action to halt all practices, and measures and decisions adopted by the authorities of Israeli occupation 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 the Palestinian sovereignty as the capital of the State of Palestine in order to ensure peace and security in the region.

3. Invites the Member States to continue extending their support to the Palestine Liberation Organisation and to extend all forms of assistance to the Palestinian people for the transfer of all authorities and responsibilities in the occupied Palestinian territories including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to the Palestinian National Authority and to support the steadfastness of the citizens of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to establish developmental economic, cultural, social and architectural projects, to construct housing units, to restore their existing houses and to support the national Palestinian institutions in Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

4. Invites all States 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 the proclamation of Al-Quds as the capital of Israel. It reaffirms that all legislative, administrative and settlements' procedures and measures aiming at altering the legal status of the Holy City are null and void and constitute a violation of international agreements, conventions and norms, as proclaimed by international legitimacy resolutions which include the UN Security Council resolutions No. 465, 476 and 478 (1980) as well as those of the UN General Assembly, all of which invalidate the Israeli procedures in question.

5. 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 alteration in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif during the transitional period and to refrain from

any action or measure which might 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.

6. Condemns Israel's persistence in the confiscation of Palestinian land in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the establishment of settlements there with the purpose of cutting it off from the rest of the occupied Palestinian territories and reaffirms the necessity of halting the expansion of the settlements existing in the Holy City and around it, dismantling the settlements and halting Jewish settlements in the occupied territories especially the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, with international guarantees provided to that effect.

7. Strongly condemns Israel's persistence in the excavation works around Al-Haram Al-Quds Al-Sharif especially the opening of a tunnel in Al-Quds Al-Sharif which endanger the Islamic and Christian holy shrines especially the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, it appeals to the international community and especially the Security Council Member States and the two cosponsors of the Peace Conference to take the necessary and immediate measures to compel Israel to close down this tunnel in accordance with resolution 1073 of the Security Council and to stop such aggressive practices, it underlines the need to preserve the Arab and Islamic Character of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the status quo of the city pursuant to the agreements concluded between the Palestinian and Israeli parties.

8. 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 September 1993, claiming the Blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa as part of the territory of the State of Israel, and considers it as premeditated 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 Territories.

9. 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 Palestinian 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 bases on which the Madrid Peace Process was established.

10. Strongly condemns the Israeli occupation authorities for holding festivities in commemoration of the so-called "Third Millennium of the construction of Al-Quds City" which represents a misleading campaign aimed at distorting historical facts concerning the holy city, which confirm its Arabity over the past five thousand years, and invites the States of the world to boycott these festivities.

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 abidance by it.

12. Affirms the commitment of Member States to pursue and coordinate their action with regional and international organisations for the implementation of the international resolutions adopted by United Nations and its specialized agencies, in particular UNESCO, to stop the hostile measures and aggressive practices and the excavation work in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and to safeguard its cultural and historical heritage.

13. Invites the Vatican, Eastern Churches and other Churches to take part in the resistance against the Judaization of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and to extend support to its Arab citizens to resist the judaization measures and the attempt made to uproot them from their city.

14. Reaffirms the resolutions of earlier Islamic Conferences which call for the extension of support to the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the consolidation of the steadfastness of its citizens, through the implementation of the following activities:

(a) Inviting all Islamic States that have not, as yet, signed the documents twinning their capitals with the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the capital of the State of Palestine to take early action to this effect and to sponsor projects inside the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif in support of it and of its steadfast citizens.

(b) Issuing of the postage stamp of Palestine permanently.

(c) Organizing Charity fairs in favour of Al-Quds Fund of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.

(d) Undertaking contacts, symposia and festivals to counteract the acts of distortion of truth and deceit of public opinion carried out by Israel through the organisation of the so-called Third Millennium of the City of Al-Quds, and to expose these false allegations refuted by historical facts which prove the city's arabity over more than five thousand years.

(e) Sustained coordination on the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif with the League of Arab States and international and regional fora and organizations and holding international symposia on Al-Quds in different countries, in particular in the current circumstances so as to expose to the international public opinion the dangers facing Al-Quds Al-Sharif and to exert more efforts to safeguard the Holy City.

(f) Sustained coordination with the non- Governmental organisations and holding a symposium on Al-Quds Al-Sharif, in cooperation with them.

(g) Extending support to educational institutions in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, both schools and universities, and enabling them to fulfill their mission against the judaization of the Holy City.

(h) Extending necessary financial support for the restoration of historical buildings and derelict houses in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and for the construction of houses for Arab citizens so as to bolster their steadfast resistance and thwart plans for the judaization of the holy city.

(i) Issuing of the postage stamp of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

15. Expresses the hope that the decisions of the recent meeting of the Al-Quds Committee will be put into effect.

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



RESOLUTION NO. 3/24-P ON THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN

The Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of the Fraternity and Cooperation), held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 28 Rajab to 3 Shaban, 1417H (9-13 December, 1996),

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 4/7-P (IS) of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference in Casablanca and Resolution 3/23-P of the Twenty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, in 1995;

Recalling also Security Council Resolution 497 (1981) and the relevant UN General Assembly Resolutions, the latest of which is resolution adopted by the Fifty-first Session in 1996;

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);

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;

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 Golan against the occupation and their valiant resistance to Israel's repressive measures and against the desperate attempts to weaken their attachment to their land and to their Syrian Arab identity.

2. Strongly condemns Israel for its non-compliance with UN Security Council Resolution 497 (1981).

3. 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, and the principles of International Law in particular, the inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by force.

4. Declares that the Knesset decision of 11 November 1981 sanctioning the annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan is null and void, has no legal effect, and constitutes a flagrant violation of Security Council resolution 497 (1981).

5. 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 settlements and transferring settlers and immigrants thereto and of imposing an economic boycott of the agricultural products of the local population and prohibiting their exportation.

6. 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 Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and other international bodies.

7. Reaffirms the applicability of the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the protection of civilian population in time of war to the occupied Syrian Golan.

8. Calls upon all states to halt the flow of any military, economic, financial, technological and human assistance to Israel which may extend the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories and encourage Israel to pursue its expansionist policy against the Arab countries.

9. Reaffirms that the continued occupation by Israel of the Syrian Golan since 1967 and its annexation on 14 December 1981 following Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration over these territories constitute a constant threat to peace and security in the region.

10. Strongly reaffirms its demand that Israel, the occupying authority, at once repeals its illegal decision adopted on 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration over the Syrian Golan and which was behind the actual annexation of these territories.

11. Demands Israel to fully withdraw from all the occupied Syrian Golan to the lines of the Fourth of June 1967.

12. Invites the international community to prompt and compel Israel to a total withdrawal from the occupied Syrian Golan and the other occupied Arab territories in order to achieve a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region.

13. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution, and to submit a report thereon to the next Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.



RESOLUTION No. 4/24-P

ON THE OCCUPATION OF LEBANESE TERRITORY BY ISRAEL AND CONTINUING TO DETAIN LEBANESE IN ITS PRISONS AND DETENTION CAMPS

The Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of the Fraternity and Cooperation), held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 28 Rajab to 3 Shaban, 1417H (9-13 December, 1996),

Recalling the Resolutions adopted by the Organisation of the Islamic Conference on the solidarity with the Lebanese Government to end the Israeli occupation of Lebanese territories;

Recalling the resolutions of the Human Rights Commission in Geneva on the conditions of human rights in Southern Lebanon, Western Bikaa and prisons in areas occupied by Israel.

Expressing deep concern over the continued Israeli occupation of parts of Southern Lebanon and the Western Bikaa which constitutes a flagrant violation of the provisions of the international law and persistence in disregarding Security Council Resolution No.425.

Strongly condemns Israeli aggression and arbitrary practices in occupied Lebanese territories particularly the kidnaping and detention of innocent citizens and their imprisonment without trials in Israeli prisons and those controlled by its puppet forces 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.

Strongly condemning 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 civilian population, 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, maritime and air bombardment in several Lebanese areas;

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

Expressing deep concern over the continued bombardment, by Israel and its collaborators, against civilian population and targets contrary to the understanding of April 1996;

Confirming Lebanon's right to reparations for human casualties and 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 demands the international community and, 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 international 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 its puppet forces 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 organisations to take all measures with the Government of Israel, the occupying authority with the aim of enabling the International Red Cross and other humanitarian organisations to visit the prisoners detained in Al-Khiyann and Marjaoun 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 indicating its non-compliance with the letter and spirit of April understanding by which the parties concerned committed themselves not to target civilians under any circumstances.

4. Demands the international community, the international organisations 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 and 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 Bikaa.



RESOLUTION NO. 5/24-P ON AL-QUDS FUND AND ITS WAQF

The Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of the Fraternity and Cooperation), held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 28 Rajab to 3 Shaban, 1417H (9-13 December, 1996),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf contained in Document No. ICFM/24-96/PAL/D.3;

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 Member States that regularly fulfil 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 Jihad of the Palestinian people within the occupied Palestinian territories, and particularly the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Noting with great 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;

Expressing its concern over the continuing critical financial situation of the Fund and seeing the necessity of overcoming it so as to enable the Fund to realize the objectives entrusted to it;

1. Reaffirms all previous relevant resolutions adopted by successive Islamic Conferences.
2. Reiterates all recommendations and resolutions of the earlier meetings of the Governing Board of Al-Quds Fund.
3. Calls upon Member States to honour their commitment to cover the approved budgets for Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf amounting to a hundred million U.S. Dollars each and urges Member States to take steps towards paying their contributions and appeals to those which have not pledged donations to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf to do so.
4. 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 that of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine. It further hails the annual appeal addressed by H.R.H. Prince Salman Bin Abdulaziz, Emir of the Province of Riyadh and Chairman of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Supreme Committee for the welfare of the Palestinian freedom fighters, to the citizens and residents to make donations for the benefit of Al-Quds Fund. It urges Member States to continue their donations campaign in favour of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, together with the appropriate directives to the public and other media to conduct a special campaign for this purpose.
5. Urges Member States to encourage the organisation, at local and Islamic levels of festivals, exhibitions and charity bazars, whose proceeds would enhance the resources of the Fund and its Waqf.

6. 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 that they may build up their institutions and national economy.

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

8. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the next Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.



(B)- RESOLUTIONS ON POLITICAL AFFAIRS

RESOLUTION NO. 6/24-P ON THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

The Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Fraternity and Cooperation) held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia from 28 Rajab to 3 Shaban, 1417H (9-13 December, 1996),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the OIC which emphasize the commitment of 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;

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

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

3. Emphasizes the importance of ensuring 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.

4. Expresses grave concern that the conditions stipulated under the Dayton Peace Agreement for the holding of free and fair elections were not fulfilled in the 14 September elections, specifically in the Serb entity, and also expresses serious concern over the negative role of separatists during the elections and cautions the international community of these threats posed to the democratic reunification of the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

5. Underlines the need for strong and continuous political support of international community to the effective and consistent implementation of the Action program of the Peace Implementation Council (PIC) for Bosnia and Herzegovina, adopted at the London Conference of the PIC, 4 and 5 of December 1996, to stabilize peace and to speed up the process of peaceful and democratic reintegration of Bosnia and Herzegovina and to preserve its sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity.

6. 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 thus promoting the process of reconciliation, democratization and reintegration in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

7. Emphasizes the need for vigorous action against separatists and calls on the international community to support the viability, effective and continuous functioning of the common institutions for the smooth reintegration of the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

8. Urges the Peace Implementation Council (PIC) to undertake all necessary measures to establish effective air space control and the frontier control on all internationally recognized borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

9. Urges the international community to take concrete measures for the arrest of all indicated war criminals notably Karadzic and Mladic, 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) and the Republic of Croatia.

10. 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 the 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.

11. Calls on the Security Council to ensure the compliance from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and Republika Srpska-entity of Bosnia and Herzegovina, consistent with the Dayton Peace Agreement, orders of the International Criminal Tribunal for Former Yugoslavia in accordance with the relevant provisions of UN Security Council resolution 1074.

12. 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 regularize the debt problems of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

13. Expresses full support for the legal action of the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina against FRY (Serbia and Montenegro) in the International Court of Justice for genocide.

14. Reaffirms strong support for the Security Council resolution 777 (1992) and General Assembly resolution 47/1 (1992) which decided that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) should apply as 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 OIC countries to the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina relating 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 the holding of free, fair and democratic elections on municipal level, supervised by OSCE for the establishment of local democratic institutions.

17. 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 and reiterates the readiness of the OIC Member States and OIC institutions in providing resources 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 of institutions of the OIC and NGOs.

18. Stresses the need for resolving the problem of Brcko through speeding up the arbitration procedure, keeping in view its strategic importance for the Federation and the fact that Brcko was subjected to grave violations of human rights by the Serbs.

19. Reaffirms support for the equipping and training of the Federation Armed Forces which will foster long-term regional stability by creating a credible self-defense capability for the Federation.

20. Expresses concern that the Serb entity and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) have not cooperated 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. Expresses the hope that the impediments to the full establishment and functioning of the Federation authorities, such as self styled Herceg Bosna, will be eliminated in accordance with the relevant Agreements reached.

22. Welcomes the steps taken on mutual recognition of the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina and other states deriving from 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.

23. Invites the international community and the OIC Member countries to support the legitimate struggle of the Bosnian Muslim people of Sandjak for their equal national and civil rights.

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



RESOLUTION NO. 7/24-P ON ACTION PROGRAMME FOR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

The Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Fraternity and Cooperation), held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 28 Rajab to 3 Shaaban, 1417H (9-13 December, 1996),

Bearing in mind the Declaration of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference on Bosnia and Herzegovina (IS/7-94/Dec.2), Resolution Nos. 6/23-P, 10/23-E, 17/23-C and 20/23-C adopted by the Twenty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held at Conakry from 9 to 12 December, 1995, Declaration on Friendship and Partnership of the Enlarged Meeting of the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina at Sarajevo on 10 April 1996, Declaration of the Ministerial Meeting of the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina at Geneva on 31 July 1996, the Final Communique of the OIC Annual Coordination Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs at New York on 2 October 1996, the resolution on Bosnia and Herzegovina of this Meeting, as well as recommendations by the Nineteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs and the Report of the Research Center for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA, Istanbul), as well as Chairman's Reports of the Meetings of the Assistance Mobilization Group for Bosnia-Herzegovina held in Islamabad and Sarajevo;

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Conference and reaffirming the commitment to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political and economic independence of the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

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 consequences on the social and political life as well as the peace and security in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

Reiterating and reaffirming the readiness of the OIC member countries to continue, better organize, streamline and coordinate their humanitarian assistance, contribution to the reconstruction of infrastructure, productive capacities and rehabilitation of cultural heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

Reconfirming the concrete pledges of the OIC countries channelled through the International Programme for Reconstruction, through bilateral assistance and through the OIC Assistance Mobilization Group for Bosnia and Herzegovina;

Proceeding from the spirit of the Sarajevo Declaration on Friendship and Partnership of the Enlarged Ministerial Meeting of the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina, held in Sarajevo on 10 April 1996 and in accordance with the decision of the OIC to participate effectively in the implementation of the Dayton Peace Agreement, particularly in the process of reconstruction, the Ministers decided to adopt the following OIC Action Programme:

1. Humanitarian Assistance:

- Providing 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 financial inputs for the Social Fund, Fund for shaheeds 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 and returnees.

2. Reconstruction of infrastructure and production capacity:

- Creating political and legal framework for cooperation with the state institutions, economic and 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 Revolving Fund 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 in Bosnia and Herzegovina or in third countries, including the OIC countries;

- 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 de-mining 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 Islamic Summit Conference held in Casablanca from 13-15 December 1994, particularly:

(i) to draw up a programme for rebuilding the national, university libraries and schools in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

(ii) to work 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 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, particularly:

(i) to research the Islamic heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 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, Tuzla, 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 the legal authorities of the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina in pursuing persons responsible for crimes against humanity, humanitarian law and for genocide.

5. Self-defence:

- Participating effectively in the "Train and Equip Programme" of the Federation Army;

- Cooperating with the research institutions and production units of Bosnia and Herzegovina aiming at strengthening its self-defense capability.



RESOLUTION NO. 8/24-P
ON JAMMU AND KASHMIR DISPUTE

The Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Fraternity and Cooperation), held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 28 Rajab to 3 Shaaban, 1417H (9-13 December, 1996),

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 Declaration on Jammu and Kashmir adopted by the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference and 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 serious;

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 Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and renewed by the Sixth and Seventh Islamic Summit Conferences;

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, which inter-alia, asserts that the people of Jammu and Kashmir will not accept the imposition of a fraudulent political process in Kashmir and that the so-called political process

or elections could not be a substitute for a plebiscite as is affirmed in Security Council Resolutions No. 91 (1951) and 122 (1957);

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/24-96/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 is 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 efforts of the Government of Pakistan to initiate a meaningful bilateral dialogue for resolving the Jammu and Kashmir dispute and calls upon the Government of India to respond positively to these efforts.

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 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 Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Sixth and Seventh Islamic Summit Conferences.

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. Appreciating 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 and Twenty-second and Twenty-third Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers as well as the Seventh Extra-ordinary session and the Sixth and Seventh Islamic Summit Conferences, 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-fifth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and at the next Islamic Summit Conference.

21. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to present reports thereon to the Twenty-fifth session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the next Session of the Islamic Summit.



RESOLUTION NO. 9/24-P ON THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

The Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Fraternity and Cooperation), held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 28 Rajab to 3 Shaaban, 1417H (9-13 December, 1996),

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;

Affirming 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 implication 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;

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 (Document No. ICFM/24-96/PIL/D.2) 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. Calls upon Afghan parties for an immediate and unconditional ceasefire and support for all the efforts being made in this regard.
4. 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.

5. Expresses its appreciation and support for the initiatives taken by the Secretary General to promote a credible intra-Afghan peace process.
6. 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.
7. Calls upon all States immediately to end the supply of arms and ammunition to all parties to the conflict in Afghanistan.
8. Reaffirms the decisions of the Sixth and Seventh Islamic Summit Conferences that the OIC should have an active role in the solution of the Afghanistan problem.
9. Emphasizes the need for effective protection of all diplomatic missions in Kabul in conformity with the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961.
10. Calls for respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and Islamic character of Afghanistan and non-interference in its internal affairs.
11. 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.
12. 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 efforts of the OIC and the UN Special Mission.
13. 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.
14. 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.
15. Appeals to the international community, in particular Member States, to respond to the humanitarian exigencies of the situation in Afghanistan by extending generous assistance.
16. 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.
17. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit reports thereon to the Twenty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.



RESOLUTION NO.10/24-P
ON THE SITUATION IN SOMALIA

The Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Fraternity and Cooperation), held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 28 Rajab to 3 Shaaban, 1417H (9-13 December, 1996),

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

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

Gravely concerned about the factional fighting and civil strife which has virtually destroyed Somalia, 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 Islamic Summit Conference in requesting the Security Council to send peace keeping forces to Somalia, in pursuance of Resolution 13/6-P(IS) of the Sixth Islamic Summit as well as his proposal to the 47th Session of the UN General Assembly for the convening of 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 Sanaa;

Urging all Somali factions to respond to the invitation of the Republic of Yemen and their effective participation in the national reconciliation conference to be held in Sanaa.

Noting with satisfaction the intensive 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 of the Addis Ababa Agreement for Peace and National Reconciliation in Somalia in March 1993 as well as the results of the informal consultations between the Somali factions held in Nairobi in March 1994;

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 considered the Report of the Secretary General, (Document No.ICFM/24-96/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 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 in Somalia in accordance with the relevant resolution 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, and invites all the Somali factions to work for the simultaneous disarmament of all the militias and other groups.

5. Expresses its appreciation for the initiative of H.E. President Ali Abdullah Saleh of the Republic of Yemen by calling for the holding of a Somali National Reconciliation Conference in Sanaa and welcomes the acceptance of the principal Somali factions of this invitation.

6. 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 Sanaa in the spirit of Islamic brotherhood so as to achieve peace and preserve the unity, territorial integrity and independence of Somalia.

7. 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.

8. Expresses its appreciation to those Member States which have contributed troops to UN operation in Somalia as well as those which have provided relief and humanitarian assistance to the Somali people.

9. Urges all Member States to extend financial and material assistance to Yemen so as to enable it to overcome the problem of the refugees and to provide them with the means that would ensure their safe return to their countries.

10. 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.

11. 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.

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



RESOLUTION NO. 11/24-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-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Fraternity and Cooperation), held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 28 Rajab to 3 Shaaban, 1417H (9-13 December, 1996),

Having taken cognizance of the report submitted by the Secretary General to the Twenty-fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Document No. ICFM/24-96/PIL/D.5);

Considering the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter which calls 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 sponsorship and supervision, with a view to implementing its engagements pursuant to Para. 2C and Para. 3C of resolutions 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 attendant environmental damages, depletion of natural resources or any losses sustained by foreign governments, their nationals or their companies.

4. Reaffirms, 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. Emphasizes that Iraq must commit itself to the implementation of all requirements in full by providing all information on its armaments' programme in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council; and must fully cooperate with the Committee concerned with the elimination of the weapons of Mass destruction (UNSCOM) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

6. Welcomes the agreement reached between the United Nations and Iraq regarding the issue of (oil for food supplies) in implementation of the UN Security Council Res. no. 986 (1995) which provides for the supply of the Iraq's people's basic needs in terms of food and medicine.

7. Reaffirms respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Iraq; expresses its sympathy with the Iraqi people and welcomes, in this respect, Security Council Resolutions No. 986 (1995) and considers same to be a step that should be accepted and implemented by Iraq so as to alleviate this suffering.

8. Requests 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. 12/24-P

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

The Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Fraternity and Cooperation), held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 28 Rajab to 3 Shaaban, 1417H (9-13 December, 1996),

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 on this matter, adopted by the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference, held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 12 Rajab, 1415H (13-14 December 1994);

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;

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, 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 the OIC Member States should not be used for transit of such supplies.

8. Calls upon the OIC 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 states member of the Minsk Group to engage constructively in the ongoing OSCE peace process and refrain from any action that will make it more difficult to reach a peaceful solution.

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

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

13. 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.

14. 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.

15. 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.

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

17. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this Resolution and to submit a Report to the Twenty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.



RESOLUTION NO. 13/24-P

ON THE UNITED STATES AGGRESSION AGAINST THE GREAT SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

The Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Fraternity and Cooperation), held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 28 Rajab to 3 Shaaban, 1417H (9-13 December, 1996),

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

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

Reaffirming the support pledged by the OIC to the Islamic and Arab countries subjected to imperialist and Zionist threats;

Taking into consideration the obligation of all States to refrain from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of any other State;

Recalling all the relevant resolutions of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers which condemned the measures taken by the United States Administration against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and affirmed its right to obtain adequate reparations for the material and human losses it had sustained;

Also recalling the resolution of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference which condemned the United States aggression against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and confirmed its right to full reparations for the material and human losses arising therefrom;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the United States aggression against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (ICFM/24-96/ PIL/D.7);

1. Once again decides:

(a) to condemn the United States aggression and threats and plots against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

(b) to support the right of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to appropriate reparations for the physical and human losses sustained as a result of aggression.

(c) to support the right of the Jamahiriya to demand reparations from the United States in conformity with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 38/41.

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

3. Condemns the U.S. economic boycott measures against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and calls for their cancellation forthwith as they violate international law and conventions.

4. Calls upon the United States to desist from all threats, provocations and acts of aggression against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya as such practices contravene international law and the Charter of the United Nations.

5. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report to the Twenty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the action taken in this regard.



RESOLUTION NO. 14/24-P

ON THE CRISIS BETWEEN THE GREAT SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA, ON THE ONE HAND AND THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM AND REPUBLIC OF FRANCE, ON THE OTHER

The Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Fraternity and Cooperation), held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 28 Rajab to 3 Shaaban, 1417H (9-13 December, 1996),

Having studied the item concerning the current crisis between the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on the one hand, and both the United States of America, the United Kingdom and the Republic of France on the other;

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations which stipulates that all Member States are committed to refrain from the use or the threat of use of force in their international relations; the settlement of their disputes by peaceful means; respect for the independence of all Member States' and refrain from any threat to their sovereignty, territorial integrity and safety of their people;

Reaffirming the resolution of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference No. 13/7-P (IS) on this crisis as well as all previous Islamic resolutions and statements issued by the regional Organizations such as the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States, and the Non-Aligned Movement, all of which had called for solidarity with the Great Jamahiriya and had supported its efforts aiming at the achievement of a peaceful solution for the crisis within the framework of respect for the Libyan national sovereignty and principles of international law;

Taking note of the stand of the Great Jamahiriya that denounces all forms and types of terrorism and condemns all those that use or encourage it, and its willingness to cooperate with any international or regional efforts exerted for the solution of this problem;

Expressing satisfaction with the positive initiatives undertaken by the Great Jamahiriya for the solution of this crisis and its acceptance of the UN Security Council Resolution No. 731/92 and its request to the UN Secretary General to find out the mechanism for the implementation of this resolution while expressing its complete readiness to cooperate within the context of the initiatives it has taken and the proposals it has put forward;

Expressing its deep concern over the humanitarian and material damages inflicted upon the Libyan Arab people and the neighbouring peoples, as a result of the unjust sanctions

imposed in implementation of unjust UN Security Council resolutions Nos. 748/92 and 883/93;

Expressing its regret over the disregarding and neglecting, by the three Western States, of the successive resolutions adopted by the regional organizations so as to ensure a just and equitable solution to the dispute;

And reaffirming the risks posed by the continuation without a solution acceptable to all parties concerned of this crisis (Lockerbie) to the security and peace of the world, particularly to the North African and the Mediterranean Regions;

Proceeding from the principles and Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference calling for promoting Islamic solidarity among the Member States;

Referring to (para 163) of the Final Document adopted by the Eleventh Session of the Non-Alignment Movement Summit No.NAC11/DOC-1/REV.2 dated 20 October, 1995;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on this crisis (Document No. ICFM/24-96/PIL/D.8);

1. Expresses its appreciation to the declaration of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya of its repeated condemnation of terrorism and its full readiness to cooperate within the context of efforts exerted by any quarter to combat and suppress terrorism. It commends the spirit of responsibility and self-restraint with which the Great Jamahiriya is handling this crisis.

2. Expresses its concern over the escalation of the crisis and the threat to impose further sanctions or to use force as a means of interaction among states, and thereby violating the United Nations Charter as well as international laws and norms.

3. Affirms its solidarity with the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and recommends to all parties concerned to avoid all procedures that may lead to the escalation of tension which is detrimental to the Libyan people and neighbouring States.

4. Expresses its appreciation to the willingness of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to settle the dispute peacefully and cooperate in conducting a useful dialogue with the parties to the conflict.

5. Condemns the continuation of sanctions against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya despite the efforts and initiatives of various regional and international organizations aimed at achieving a peaceful and just solution according to international law.

6. Reiterates its appeal to the Security Council to reconsider its resolutions 731/92, 748/92 and 883/93 and lift the sanctions imposed on the Great Jamahiriya.

7. Calls on all parties concerned to respond to the call for dialogue and negotiation aimed at reaching a peaceful solution to the crisis in accordance with Article (33) of Chapter VI of the United Nations Charter which stipulates the resolution of crises by negotiations,

mediation and legal settlement according to the rules of international law. It also calls for giving suspected individuals a just and fair trial in a neutral country agreed upon by the parties concerned.

8. Declares its support for the proposal made in the resolution adopted by the League of Arab States No. 5373-DA, (101)-C3) on 27 March 1993 calling for the holding of a just trial of the two suspects by Scottish Judges in accordance with Scottish law at the seat of the International Court of Justice in The Hague and for urging the Security Council to take into consideration this serious proposal to seek a peaceful solution so as to avoid any escalation of the situation that may result in increasing the tension in the region.

9. Supports the right of the Great Jamahiriya to appropriate reparations for material and human losses and damages it sustained as a result of implementation of Security Council Resolutions No.731/92, 748/92 and 883/93.

10. Affirms its solidarity with the Great Jamahiriya in defending its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and in confronting the economic boycott measures which undermine development plans therein.

11. Calls upon the three Western States to respond positively to the requests, and proposals made by regional organizations and the flexibility displayed by the Great Jamahiriya to settle the crisis peacefully, and considers that failure to respond positively to these endeavours delayed considerably the realization of a solution to the crisis and redoubled the hardships experienced by the Libyan people. And that the continuation of these sanctions would prompt Islamic States to consider possible means to avert inflicting further damages on the Libyan people and to alleviate their suffering.

12. Requests the Secretary General to follow up this matter and to submit a report thereon to the Member States.



RESOLUTION NO.15/24-P

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

The Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Fraternity and Cooperation), held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 28 Rajab to 3 Shaaban, 1417H (9-13 December, 1996),

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 Charter which stipulate the commitments of all States to refrain from interfering in domestic affairs of 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- Emphasizes its solidarity with the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Great Socialist Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and sympathizes with their positions against such acts.

5- Calls on the Secretary General of the OIC to review the adverse impacts of the law and submit a report to the 25th Session of the ICFM.



RESOLUTION NO. 16/24-P ON THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS

The Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Fraternity and Cooperation), held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 28 Rajab to 3 Shaaban, 1417H (9-13 December, 1996),

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;

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 acceptance by the Turkish Cypriot side of the package of confidence building measures suggested by the UN Secretary General following his assessment of November 1992 that it would be difficult to achieve any success in the negotiations towards a comprehensive settlement as long as the current crisis of confidence between the two sides continues;

Noting that there had been sufficient progress for the United Nations to implement the package of confidence building measures on the basis outlined in the UN Secretary General's complementary report of 28 June 1994 concerning his mission of good offices;

Considering that the excessive rearmament of the Greek Cypriot side deepens further the existing mistrust between the two sides and constitutes a threat to peace and stability in the island;

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

Mindful of the necessity to respect the full equality of the two sides in Cyprus in order to facilitate the efforts towards an overall settlement;

Recalling its resolution adopted at the 20th Session as well as the resolution adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference which decided the enhancement of the participation of the Turkish Muslim community of Cyprus in the OIC;

Noting in this regard its resolution adopted at the 22nd Session as well as the resolution No.14/7-P (IS) adopted by the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference;

Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary General contained in document No. ICFM/23-96/PIL/D.9;

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;

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. Calls on the two parties to cooperate fully with the UN Secretary General to achieve agreement for implementing the confidence building measures and to resume direct talks without any precondition.

7. Decides to remain seized of the request of the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus.

8. Requests the Secretary General to take all necessary measures for the implementation of this Resolution and to make further recommendations as appropriate.

9. Requests further the Secretary General to monitor closely developments in Cyprus and to present a report thereon to the Twenty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.



RESOLUTION NO. 17/24-P ON THE COMORIAN ISLAND OF MAYOTTE

The Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Fraternity and Cooperation), held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 28 Rajab to 3 Shaaban, 1417H (9-13 December, 1996),

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 question 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 actively 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 Nation's General Assembly on this question;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the subject, (Document No.ICFM/24-96/PIL/D.10);

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 all international resolutions 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, to follow the developments in this regard in coordination with the Secretaries General of the UN and the OAU and to submit a report thereon to the Twenty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.



RESOLUTION NO.18/24-P ON SITUATION IN KOSOVA

The Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Fraternity and Cooperation) held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia from 28 Rajab to 3 Shaban 1417H (9-13 December, 1996),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation 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 and 50/190 of December 1995;

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

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

Noting that the re-establishment of the international presence in Kosova to monitor and investigate the situation is fundamental in preventing the situation in Kosova from deteriorating into a violent conflict;

1. Condemns strongly the large-scale repression, measures of discrimination and the violations of human rights against defenseless Albanian population committed by authorities of Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), aimed at forcing Albanians to leave their land.

2. Calls on the international community to take all necessary measures to bring to an immediate end all human rights violations against Albanians in Kosova, and revoke all discriminatory legislation, in particular that which has entered into force since 1989.

3. Calls for the establishment of genuine democratic institutions in Kosova, including the parliament, government and judiciary as the best means of protecting the human, political, national rights of the Albanian population and preventing the escalation of conflict; reopen all the educational, cultural and scientific institutions of the Albanians; release all political prisoners in Kosova; commence the internationally brokered dialogue with the representatives of Albanians in Kosova.

4. Requests the Secretary General to hold consultations with the relevant international organisations to address the crisis in Kosova.

5. Recommends that all Member States take action at the UN General Assembly and at UN Commission on Human Rights and other international fora to promote the human rights of the population of Kosova.

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



RESOLUTION NO.19/24-P

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

The Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Fraternity and Cooperation), held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 28 Rajab to 3 Shaaban, 1417H (9-13 December, 1996),

Recalling Resolutions No.36/19-P, 19/20-P, 16/21-P, 17/22-P and 16/23-P adopted by the Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-third Sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and Resolution No.17/7-P(IS) of the Seventh 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 Islamic Summit; on Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers 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 Islamic Summit;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General and of the Reflection Committee on this subject (Document No.ICFM/24-96/PIL/D.11);

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 and its implications for the Islamic world;

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

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 OIC Secretary General to closely monitor the political and economic situation in the 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 IDB 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 the OIC 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 proceeding of the Meeting.

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/4-96/Rep.1) 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 requests the Reflection Committee to hold annual Ministerial Meetings, if possible, during the Coordination Meeting in New York.

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



RESOLUTION NO. 20/24-P
ON THE SECURITY AND SOLIDARITY OF ISLAMIC STATES

The Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Fraternity and Cooperation), held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 28 Rajab to 3 Shaaban, 1417H (9-13 December, 1996),

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

Recalling also the purposes and principles of the UN Charter;

Mindful of the objectives and principles enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, especially the objectives of promoting Islamic solidarity among Member States and strengthening their capacity to safeguard their security, sovereignty, independence and national rights;

Stressing the right of every Member State to maintain its national security, sovereignty and territorial integrity;

Recalling Resolutions 17/23-P, 18/23-P and 19/23-P adopted by the 23rd Session of the ICFM and all Islamic resolutions in this regard;

Recalling also resolution 44/51 of the UN General Assembly entitled "Protection and Security of Small States" adopted by the 44th Session of the UN General Assembly in 1989;

Reaffirming the importance of the establishment of peace and security in the Islamic world and the consolidation of the climate of mutual confidence and solidarity between the Islamic countries as well as their cooperation in all fields;

Reaffirming the right of any Member State to preserve its national security and territorial integrity;

Bearing in mind the recommendations and proposals of the inter-governmental experts' group set up to study this matter;

Taking into account the rapid and profound changes taking place in the system of international relations and its impact on different regions and states throughout the world and particularly across the Islamic world;

Considering the continued occupation of Palestine, Al-Quds Al-Sharif and of the other Arab territories and the continued denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people as constituting a serious threat to the security of Islamic States and world peace;

Expressing its deep concern at the threats to the security of Member States and proliferation of crises and conflicts affecting Islamic countries and peoples as well as at the threats and challenges to the solidarity of the Islamic Ummah in all spheres of life and reaffirming the necessity to safeguard the Islamic values and identity;

Recalling the provisions of the Dakar Declaration adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit which affirms the resolve of Member States to contribute actively towards the establishment of a New International Order based on peace and progress and respect for international legality and capable of guaranteeing justice and equality for all;

Determined to vigorously oppose foreign domination, aggression, alien occupation, hegemonism and spheres of influence, which result in the limitation of the freedom of member States to determine their own political systems and pursue economic, social and cultural development without any coercion, intimidation and pressure from outside;

Emphasizing the absolute right of each Member State to preserve its natural resources and to use them for the benefit, welfare and progress of their people;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General to the Conference on the Security and Solidarity of Islamic States (ICFM/24-96/PIL/D.12);

Also taking note of the report submitted by the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on the Security and Solidarity of Islamic States which was constituted by the Secretary General in implementation of Resolution 18/7-P (IS) of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference;

Further taking note of the report submitted by the Second Meeting of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts held in Jeddah on 23 October 1996 pursuant to Resolution no.17/2-P;

1. Reiterates that the security of each Muslim country is the concern of all Islamic countries.
2. Reaffirms further the determination of Member States to encourage the initiatives aimed at building confidence and security at the appropriate time at the bilateral or sub-regional levels in conformity with the provisions and principles contained in the Dakar Declaration.
3. Recognizes that small states are particularly vulnerable to external threats and acts of interference in their internal affairs.
4. Firmly resolves to strengthen the security of Member States, through cooperation and solidarity among Islamic countries, in accordance with the objectives and principles of the Charters of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and of the United Nations and as stipulated in the Dakar Declaration.

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

6. Expresses the determination of the Member States to preserve and promote Islamic values in all spheres of life especially those of solidarity and mutual respect;

7. Reaffirms the need for respect of the principles of international law concerning the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of States, non-use of force in international relations, peaceful settlement of disputes and non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States as essential prerequisites for the security of Islamic States.

8. Approves the report of the Second Inter-governmental Expert Group Meeting entrusted to reflect on the security and solidarity of Member States as well as the proposals and recommendations contained therein. It recommends to Member States to implement them and requests the Group to continue to follow up developments relating to the question of security and solidarity of Member States and to report thereon to the Twenty-fifth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

9. Requests the Secretary General also to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report on the subject to the Twenty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.



RESOLUTION NO. 21/24-P

ON THE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND STEPS TAKEN FOR GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SECURITY OF ISLAMIC STATES

The Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Fraternity and Cooperation), held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 28 Rajab to 3 Shaaban, 1417H (9-13 December, 1996),

Guided by the objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference which call for the consolidation of international peace and security on the basis of justice, and reaffirming its commitment to the purposes of the United Nations Charter in safeguarding international peace and security;

Considering that the United Nations, pursuant to the provisions of its Charter, has a major role and responsibility in the field of disarmament and promotion of international security, as well as of protection of future generations from the calamities of war;

Noting that the current international situation requires that the principles of disarmament as contained in the United Nations Charter become a fundamental element in any collective effort designed to bring about a truly secure world and protect mankind from the threat of weapons of mass-destruction, particularly nuclear weapons;

Recalling in this regard the adoption by the General Assembly on 11 September 1987 of the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, and emphasizing the increasing importance of this relationship in the context of the current developments in international relations;

Convinced of the need to promote international peace and security founded on the principles and objectives of the United Nations Charter rejecting the threat or use of force and calling for respect of the territorial integrity and national independence of States, non-interference in their internal affairs, and the right of peoples living under the yoke of foreign domination and colonialism to self-determination, and based also on the elimination of occupation, aggression, annexation, and all forms of racial discrimination;

Recognizing the importance of equitable and balanced disarmament measures, which guarantee the right of every State to balanced security;

Acknowledging that the independence, territorial integrity, regional security and sovereignty of the non-nuclear-weapon States should be ensured through credible guarantees against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

Deeply concerned at the threats posed to peace and security in the Middle East in view of the possession, by Israel, of weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons, and related delivery systems, and at their continued aggressive and expansionist policies against the peoples of the Middle East;

Recalling the resolution of the International Atomic Energy Agency No.601 of 25 September 1992 regarding the application of the Agency's Safeguards System in the Middle East;

Welcoming the initiatives of Member States relating to the establishment of a Zone free from weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East, notably nuclear weapons;

Recognizing that the establishment of mass-destruction-weapon-free Zones constitutes an important disarmament measure, which helps in easing tension and achieving security and stability in these Zones, particularly in the Middle East region;

Recalling the Final Communiqués and resolutions on disarmament adopted by the Islamic Conferences, in particular Resolution 30/23-P issued by the 23rd Session of the ICFM;

Noting the adoption of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty by the U.N. General Assembly on 10 September, 1996;

Also recalling all resolutions and recommendations issued in this respect by other international and regional organizations and particularly by the Non-Aligned Movement;

Noting the proposal of Pakistan for the holding of multilateral talks on interlinked issues of peace and security in South Asia;

And taking note of the Secretary General's report on the disarmament issues submitted to the Conference (Doc. ICFM/24-96/PIL/D.13);

1. Calls for the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction, notably nuclear weapons with a view to creating a world free of such weapons and for the intensification of efforts aimed at finding a solution to disarmament issues as a whole, particularly the elimination of nuclear weapons.
2. Emphasizes the need to conduct negotiations as early as possible within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament according to the Plan of Action of the Final Document of the Tenth UN General Assembly Special Session on the full range of disarmament issues;
3. Deems it necessary that all States be afforded an opportunity to participate on an equal footing in the work of the Conference on Disarmament so as to ensure universal representation.
4. Considers that all States have an inalienable right to develop their programmes for peaceful uses of nuclear energy for their economic and social development and that all States are entitled to have access to the technology and equipment needed for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.
5. Emphasizes the importance of ensuring the adherence of all States to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and requests the States with nuclear weapons to implement their obligations to which they have committed themselves in the resolutions adopted by the Conference on the Review and Extension of the Non-Proliferation Treaty held in New York during the months of April and May 1995.
6. Calls on all nuclear weapons states to commit themselves to the total elimination of their nuclear weapons arsenals within a universally acceptable time-frame.
7. Requests the Member States to intensify their efforts at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva for the formation of an Ad-hoc committee for drawing up a time-table for the phasing out of nuclear weapons with a view to their total elimination.
8. Welcomes the initiatives of some Member States for the establishment of a Zone free from all weapons of mass destruction notably nuclear weapons in the Middle East, within the framework of the United Nations, and calls for an early establishment of such a Zone. In this context, it notes with appreciation the efforts undertaken by the Working Group of the League of Arab States concerning the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East.
9. Welcomes the Convention on the establishment of a nuclear weapon free zone in Africa which was signed in Cairo on 11 April, 1996.
10. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its efforts to come to an early agreement on concluding an international legally binding convention providing non-nuclear-weapon States with credible guarantees against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons and calls upon the Member States to coordinate their efforts at the Conference on this issue.

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



RESOLUTION NO.22/24-P

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

The Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Fraternity and Cooperation), held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 28 Rajab to 3 Shaaban, 1417H (9-13 December, 1996),

Recalling that the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures which can most effectively guarantee the non- proliferation of nuclear weapons, as well as contribute to the achievement of general and complete disarmament;

Convinced that the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in various regions will serve to protect the States of such regions against the threat or use of Nuclear Weapons;

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

Also recalling all the resolutions adopted by various Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers, including Resolution 21/23-P issued by the Twenty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, on the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia;

Recalling as well, all relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its last Session on this subject;

Bearing in mind all the resolutions and recommendations adopted by the Organization of African Unity in this respect, and recalling in particular the Declaration on Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its First Ordinary Session held in Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964 on the necessity for establishing a nuclear weapon free zone in Africa;

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

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

hold five nation consultations with a view to ensuring nuclear non-proliferation in the region of South Asia;

1. Notes the Report of the Secretary General on the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia (Document ICFM/24-96/PIL/D.13).

2. Welcomes the convention on the establishment of a nuclear weapon free zone in Africa which was signed in Cairo on 11 April, 1996.

3. Also welcomes the signing of a convention in Bangkok in December 1995 by the Heads of State and Government of the ten South East Asian countries for the establishment of a South East Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone.

4. Calls upon all States, particularly the States of the regions concerned, which have not yet done, to positively respond to proposals for the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in the Middle East and South Asia.

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

6. Urges all States especially nuclear weapon States to exert pressure on Israel to become party to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and 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 the resolutions of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) 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 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.

7. Welcomes the various proposals made by Pakistan to keep the South Asian region free of nuclear weapons including the proposed five-nation consultations to ensure nuclear non-proliferation in the region.

8. Requests all member States to keep up and further coordinate their cooperation at the United Nations and other relevant international fora to promote the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in the Middle East and South Asia.

9. Requests the Secretary General to follow developments in this regard and report thereon to the next Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.



RESOLUTION NO. 23/24-P

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

The Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Fraternity and Cooperation), held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 28 Rajab to 3 Shaaban, 1417H (9-13 December, 1996),

Deeply concerned over the existence of significant nuclear arsenals in the world which increase the possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

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

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

Firmly believes that the most effective guarantee for non-Nuclear States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons is the total elimination of all nuclear weapons;

Recalling the commitment made by nuclear weapons states to provide security assurances to non-nuclear weapons states in accordance with their obligations under the Non-Proliferation Treaty and other instruments;

Noting that these measures have failed to provide credible assurances to non-nuclear weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

Recalling all the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers, including Resolution 22/23-P of the 23rd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Recalling also the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly as well as those issued by the Non-Aligned Movement on the need for assurances by nuclear powers to non-nuclear weapon states to the effect that the former shall not resort to the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against them;

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

Recalling further the resolution of the UN General Assembly calling for the Conference on Disarmament to actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an International Convention;

Noting the adoption of Security Council Resolution No. 684 which unanimously approved on 11 April, 1995 as well as the Declaration issued by the nuclear weapon States on the positive and negative security guarantees for the non-nuclear weapon States;

Noting also the adoption of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty by the Special Session of the UN General Assembly on 10 September, 1996;

Expressing deep concern over the threat of use of nuclear weapons in general and against the OIC Member States;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the subject (Document No.ICFM/24-96/PIL/D.13);

Noting the non-existence of opposition, in principle, within the Conference of Disarmament to the early conclusion and on the basis of just criteria, of an international convention to protect non-nuclear weapon States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons.

1. Calls upon all States, including those Members of the Conference on Disarmament, particularly the nuclear weapon States, to work urgently towards a binding agreement on an international convention to assure non-nuclear weapon States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons and to explore all additional means to provide effective assurances to Non-Nuclear Weapon States in the global or regional context.

2. Recommends that the Islamic States make efforts at all international fora with a view to promoting the above-mentioned objectives aimed at strengthening the security of non-nuclear weapon States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons.

3. Urges the Conference on Disarmament for the immediate commencement and early conclusion of negotiations on a non-discriminatory and universally applicable convention banning the production and stockpiling of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosives.

4. Also urges the Conference on Disarmament to give priority attention to all other issues on its agenda, particularly to the early commencement of negotiations on nuclear disarmament.

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



RESOLUTION NO. 24/24-P

ON THE REGIONAL ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT

The Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Fraternity and Cooperation), held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 28 Rajab to 3 Shaaban, 1417H (9-13 December, 1996),

Believing that the efforts of the international community to move towards the ideal of general and complete disarmament are guided by the desire for genuine peace and security, the elimination of the danger of war and the release of economic, intellectual and other resources for peaceful pursuits;

Affirming the commitment of all Member States to the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charters of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations in the conduct of their international relations;

Noting that the unbridled regional arms race and arms build up impedes efforts for confidence building;

Noting that the essential guidelines for progress towards general and complete disarmament were adopted at the Tenth Special Session of the UN General Assembly vide its Resolution No. S-10/2;

Recalling Resolution 47/52 J (1992) adopted by the 47th Session of the United Nations General Assembly;

Welcoming the prospects of genuine progress in the field of disarmament which appeared in recent years;

Recognizing the importance of confidence building measures for regional and international peace and security;

Recalling resolutions No.23/21-P, 24/22-P and 23/23-P adopted by the Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers as well as Resolution 24/7-P (IS) of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference on the subject;

Convinced that endeavours by the Member States to promote regional disarmament, taking into account the specific characteristics of each region and in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments, would enhance the security of smaller States and would thus contribute to international peace and security by reducing the risk of regional conflicts;

Taking note of the report of the Secretary General submitted to the Conference in this respect. (Document No. ICFM/24-96/PIL/D.13);

1. Stresses that sustained efforts are needed, within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and under the umbrella of the United Nations, to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues.

2. Affirms that global and regional approaches to disarmament complement each other and should therefore be pursued to promote regional and international peace and security.

3. Encourages the conclusion of equitable and non-discriminatory agreements for global nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation and confidence-building at regional and sub-regional levels.

4. Welcomes the initiatives towards disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and security undertaken by some countries at the regional and sub-regional levels.

5. Supports and encourages efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at regional and sub-regional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and non-proliferation measures at regional and sub-regional levels, taking into account the relevant characteristics of each region.

6. Considers that regional agreements on ceilings for arms production and purchases and military expenditure can contribute to fostering confidence and making resources available for development, taking into consideration the circumstances of each region.

7. Requests the Secretary General to follow developments in this respect and report thereon to the next Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.



RESOLUTION NO. 25/24-P ON THE REGIONAL MILITARY BALANCE

The Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Fraternity and Cooperation), held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 28 Rajab to 3 Shaaban, 1417H (9-13 December, 1996),

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

Recalling also the purposes and principles of the UN Charter;

Bearing in mind the need for redressing the asymmetries in the levels of security arising from military imbalances at regional and sub-regional levels;

Recalling Resolutions 24/21-P, 25/22-P and 24/23-P issued by the Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-third Sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and Resolution No. 25/7-P(IS) adopted by the Seventh Islamic Summit on this subject;

Taking note of the report of the Secretary General submitted to the Conference in this respect. (Document No. ICFM/24-96/PIL/D.13);

1. Recognizes the need for enhancing regional security and stability through the settlement of outstanding disputes and the establishment of equitable and verifiable balance of armaments at lower levels.

2. Calls upon the international community and states concerned to adopt measures which would ease global and regional tensions and result in a just and lasting resolution of outstanding conflicts and disputes thus facilitating meaningful disarmament and arms control measures.

3. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the developments of this subject and submit a report thereon to the next Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.



RESOLUTION NO. 26/24-P

ON THE PROBLEM OF DUMPING OF DANGEROUS NUCLEAR AND TOXIC WASTES IN THE ISLAMIC STATES

The Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Fraternity and Cooperation), held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 28 Rajab to 3 Shaaban, 1417H (9-13 December, 1996),

Considering the serious problems arising from the dumping of dangerous toxic wastes in certain Islamic Countries by some industrialized countries;

Deeply concerned at the fact that the dumping of radioactive and toxic waste endangers human life, marine fauna and the ecosystem in general;

Bearing in mind the Code of Practice in the International Transboundary Movement of Radio Active Waste established by the International Atomic Energy Agency and the importance of updating the contents of this Code to bring them in line with the related developments since the adoption of this Code;

Also bearing in mind the conclusion, by African States, of the Bamako Convention on the Import of Hazardous Wastes into Africa and control of their transboundary movements within Africa;

Deploring the instances of dumping of toxic wastes in Somalia's territorial waters;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the subject (Document No.ICFM/24-96/PIL/D.29);

1. Affirms that the dumping or elimination of toxic wastes of foreign origin in the territories and waters of Member States, and the risks that it entails for human life are a heinous crime against the people of Member States and the entire humanity.

2. Condemns all governmental and non-governmental entities which engage in this shameful practice of dumping toxic waste in the territories and waters of peace-loving people thus seriously endangering life and environment on our planet.

3. Invites all the Member States to continue their intensive campaign to enlighten their respective populations about the devastating effects of toxic waste on human life, fauna and flora.

4. Calls upon all States which produce dangerous and toxic waste to take all the measures necessary for treating and recycling this waste in their own countries.

5. Urges all the Member States to ban all the illegal trans-border movements of dangerous and toxic waste, transported without the necessary safeguards and the prior consent of the importing country.

6. Requests the Member States to intensify their efforts within the framework of the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency to conclude a legally binding instrument on the absolute and comprehensive prohibition of any dumping of radioactive or nuclear wastes and to this end calls on all States and multi-national corporations and others to abide by the provisions of the Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982.

7. Requests the Member States to intensify their efforts in the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in order to review the Code of Conduct relating to the movement of nuclear wastes through international frontiers which has been adopted by the IAEA and to update the text of this Code in conformity with the changes which have taken place since the entry into effect of this Code.

8. Calls on all States to abide by the maritime agreements prohibiting the dumping of toxics and nuclear wastes in the territorial waters of the littoral Member States.

9. Requests the Secretary General to undertake the necessary measures with a view to convening a meeting of littoral Member States to consider the problem of toxic wastes emanating from ships that pass through the territorial waters of these States and the bordering maritime zones.

10. Requests the Secretary General to follow the developments on this subject and to submit a report to the Twenty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.



RESOLUTION NO. 27/24-P

ON ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND MINE CLEARING OPERATIONS

The Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Minister (Session of Fraternity and Cooperation), held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 28 Rajab to 3 Shaaban, 1417H (9-13 December 1996),

Gravely concerned about the continued suffering and casualties caused to non-combatants as a result of the proliferation, as well as the indiscriminate and irresponsible use, of anti-personnel mines;

Considering that the OIC Member States, by participating in international fora dealing with the question of the eventual elimination of anti-personnel mines shall be contributing to international peace and security and acting in accordance with the provision of the Charter of the OIC.

Taking note of the commitment of several international humanitarian organizations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross for the elimination of anti-personnel mines;

Taking note also of the decisions taken at the Review Conference of the States' Parties to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, particularly with respect to the Convention's amended Protocol II;

Taking note further of the report of Secretary General submitted to the Conference in this respect. (Document No. ICFM/24-96/PIL/D.25);

1. Expresses its deep concerns over the consequences of the indiscriminate use of anti-personnel mines on the security of civilian populations and their economic development.
2. Reaffirms that the security concern of member states should be taken into account in considering the question of eventual elimination of anti-personnel mines.
3. Urges OIC member states, as well as other members of international community to intensify and pursue their support for mine clearing operations and to strengthen international cooperation in this field.
4. Request OIC member states to take part in the effort aimed at adopting effective and comprehensive measures to put an end to the indiscriminate use of anti-personnel mines.
5. Urges the International Community, particularly the developed countries to provide substantial assistance for the removal of anti-personnel mines and to ensure access by all states, especially mine stricken state, to advanced material, equipment and technology as well as to ensure the removal of all existing obstacles in this regard.
6. Requests the OIC Secretary General to follow up the matter and to report thereon to the 25th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.



RESOLUTION NO. 28/24-P

ON SUPPORT FOR COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION AMONG ISLAMIC STATES

The Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Fraternity and Cooperation), held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 28 Rajab to 3 Shaaban, 1417H (9-13 December, 1996),

In application of the teachings and noble principles of the glorious Islamic religion which urge the consolidation of solidarity and fraternity among the members of the unified Islamic Ummah and enjoins opposition to sedition;

Faithful to the objectives and principles enunciated in the OIC Charter notably provisions of Article II relating to the strengthening of solidarity and non interference in the internal affairs of Member States;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the subject (Document No. ICFM/24-96/PIL/D.14);

Recalling the resolutions of the Third Islamic Summit Conference which stressed the need to strengthen solidarity among Member States on the basis of mutual respect and commitment to non-interference in the internal affairs of one another, and support for the causes of freedom, justice and peace;

Recalling also Resolution 16/6-P(IS) and the provisions of the Dakar Declaration adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference on the subject;

Taking note of the recommendations and proposals of the Reflection Committee, the Group of Eminent Personalities and the Intergovernmental Experts Group as well as the recommendations of the Expert Group on Correcting the Image of Islam in the Outside World, in this respect;

Recalling also all Islamic resolutions adopted in this respect, including Res. 25/23-P of the Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

1. Calls upon Member States to observe the principles of good neighbourliness and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, and to prevent the use of their territories or government bodies by individuals or groups bent on doing harm to other Member States.

2. Decides that no movement exploiting the noble Islamic religion should be allowed to carry out any hostile activity against any Member State, and reaffirms the

necessity of consolidating coordination among Member States so as to control the phenomenon of terrorism in all its manifestations and forms including intellectual terrorism and extremism.

3. Stresses the need to continue to strengthen cooperation and coordination among Member States at all levels, and to further their consultation so as to remove all causes of dissension and promote understanding among them.

4. Invites the Secretary General and the Reflection Committee to study this topic and submit a report thereon to the next Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.



RESOLUTION NO.29/24-P

ON ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLES OF THE SAHEL

The Twenty-fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Fraternity and Cooperation) held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 28 Rajab to 3 Shaaban, 1417H (9-13 December, 1996),

Noting with satisfaction that the problems of drought and famine in the States of the African Sahel have continued to receive the close attention of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Also noting with satisfaction that the Sixth Islamic Summit held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, in December 1991, urged Member States and OIC institutions to strengthen their cooperation with CILSS and welcomed the progress made by CILSS in preparing a coherent plan aimed at protecting the Sahelian peoples and their economic potentialities against the effects of drought and desertification which are hampering the development process of Sahelian countries;

Having taken cognizance of resolution 27/7-P(IS) of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference on Islamic Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel;

Taking into account the need for the urgent implementation of the OIC/CILSS/IDB Programme for the Sahel as soon as possible;

Taking note of the Secretary General's report which reviewed, inter alia, the steps already taken in the elaboration and approval of the OIC/CILSS/IDB Programme (ICFM/24-96/PIL/D.16);

1- Expresses its appreciation of the efforts made by the OIC General Secretariat, CILSS and the IDB for the elaboration and finalization of the OIC/CILSS/IDB Programme for the Sahel.

2- Reaffirms the necessity to devote greater attention to the speedy implementation of the Special OIC/CILSS/IDB Programme for the Sahelian populations.

3- Appeals urgently to Member States to contribute generously and substantially to the funding of the OIC/CILSS/IDB Programme in favour of the Sahel Populations so as to crystallize the OIC Member States' solidarity with these populations, alleviate their sufferings and ensure sustained development in the Sahel region.

4- Requests the Secretary General to follow developments in this regard and to submit a report thereon to the Twenty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.



RESOLUTION NO. 30/24-P

ON THE CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION IN AFRICA

The Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Fraternity and Cooperation), held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 28 Rajab to 3 Shaaban, 1417H (9-13 December, 1996),

Recalling its previous resolutions on the subject, in particular resolution 15/5-P (IS) of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference and the relevant provisions of the Dakar Declaration adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference;

Emphasizing that the African development crisis is of deep concern to the entire Islamic Ummah;

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

Realizing that the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 adopted by the Special Session of the General Assembly in May 1986 did not yield the required results;

Deeply concerned that despite the reform and restructuring being undertaken by the African countries, their economic development continues to be impeded, inter-alia, by an unfavourable economic environment, inadequate flow of resources and a heavy debt burden;

Taking into consideration the important results of the Uruguay Round and its possible consequences on the critical economic situation in Africa;

Recalling that the U.N. General Assembly adopted at its 46th Session the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the Nineties;

Taking note of the decisions taken by the World Food Summit held in Rome on 11-17 November, 1996;

Recalling also with appreciation the report presented by the UN Secretary General on the gravity of the economic situation in Africa and the positive reactions by the international economic bodies;

Taking note of the Secretary General's report on this subject (Document No.ICFM/24-96/PIL/D.17);

1. Welcomes the efforts made by the African countries towards their economic recovery and development in conformity with the Abuja Treaty concluded in 1991 establishing the African Economic Community aimed at progressive economic integration of Africa.

2. Stresses the importance of the successful implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990's and calls upon the international community to fulfil its commitments on the basis of the principle of shared responsibility and full partnership with Africa.

3. Expresses appreciation for the Member States which have provided assistance to Africa through bilateral or multilateral channels.

4. Calls upon the international community, particularly the developed countries and the concerned international financial agencies, to make a substantial contribution to the

objectives of African Economic Recovery and Development, inter-alia, by an increase in financial flows, especially concessional flows, to Africa, particularly to sub-Saharan countries, through measures for an increase in Africa's export earnings and a reduction in the adverse impact on African economies of fluctuations in those earnings and through measures to limit and reduce the burden that external debt imposes on African recovery, reform and development.

5. Calls upon Member States to increase their assistance to the countries of Africa in order to enable them to initiate and implement the necessary structural changes required to hasten their economic development.

6. Welcomes the contribution of Member States to the World Food Summit in Rome and calls for the implementation of its resolutions.

7. Invites the international community to strengthen its support of Africa's efforts to diversify its commodity sector as well as for market promotion activities and export.

8. Recommends that Member States and the international community especially those countries which have an agricultural surplus to give special attention to providing continued assistance in the sector of agriculture in order to enable the countries of Africa to achieve self-sufficiency as soon as possible.

9. Urges the developed countries and international financial institutions to give special attention to alleviating the extreme debt burden of the African States.

10. Recommends to Member States to closely consult and coordinate on the follow-up to the World Trade Organization Conference held in Singapore on 9-13 December, 1996 taking into consideration the critical economic situation in Africa.

11. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report to the next Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.



RESOLUTION NO. 31/24-P

ON THE REPARATIONS FOR COLONIALISM AND THE AFTER EFFECTS OF WAR

The Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Fraternity and Cooperation), held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 28 Rajab to 3 Shaaban, 1417H (9-13 December, 1996),

Recalling Resolutions No.29/14-P, No. 38/19-P, No. 28/20-P, No.30/21-P, 29/22-P and 28/23-P adopted by the 14th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd Sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers as well as Resolution No.17/6-P(IS) of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference and Resolution 29/7-P (IS) of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference on reparations for damages caused by colonialism and by Wars" and particularly the sequels of war, and mines;

Recalling also Resolution No.32 of the 5th Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States, held in Colombo from 16 to 19 August, 1976 concerning the after effects of wars;

Also referring to the content of the Declaration of the 9th Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States, held in Belgrade, from 4 to 7 September, 1989 on reparations for the period of colonialism;

Also recalling the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and other relevant UN organs on the remnants of war, including mines;

Further recalling the historical precedents on reparations for the damages caused by occupation and war and their sequels, particularly those of two world wars;

Recognizing that the existence of physical remnants of the war, including mines, in the territories of developing countries seriously impedes the developmental efforts of these countries and causes a loss of life and property;

Taking into consideration the decisions of the special meeting on mines held under the auspices of the U.N. in Geneva in August 1995;

Convinced that the responsibility for removing the remnants of wars should fall on the countries that had laid them;

Recognizing that poverty and the obstacles to economic and social development in developing countries are due primarily to the depletion of those countries' economic and human resources by the States which had colonized them;

Also convinced that the effective solution to the problems caused to the developing countries by colonialism, occupation or settlement lies in the commitment of former colonial powers to shoulder the responsibility of compensating for the losses suffered by those countries;

Further convinced that reparations for colonialism are the least that former colonial powers can do to rehabilitate the people of the countries they had colonized;

Further convinced that the peoples of the world have a firm desire to end all forms of colonialism;

Taking note of the report of the Secretary General submitted to the Conference in this respect. (Document No. ICFM/24-96/PIL/D.17);

1. Reaffirms its condemnation of colonialism in all its forms as an act of aggression which violates all international conventions and principles of international law.

2. Recognizes that the effects of colonialism have hampered economic and social development plans and programmes in the developing countries and are still impeding these countries' development and progress.

3. Reaffirms the right of all Member States, without exception, which suffered under the yoke of colonialism, to take all necessary measures to obtain quick and fair compensation for the human and material losses they have suffered as a result of colonialism or foreign invasion.

4. Affirms the right of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for reparations for all the human and material losses it has sustained as a result of the period of Italian invasion and colonization of the Libyan territories and calls on Member States which have caused these dangers to take effective measures to meet the claims of the Great Jamahiriya.

5. Demands all past and present colonialist powers to shoulder their responsibilities and make reparations for all the economic, social and cultural consequences of their occupation of developing countries.

6. Requests the Member States to cooperate and coordinate their efforts with a view to urging the States involved in the Second World War to extend technical and financial assistance as well as the necessary information and requisite maps so as to assist in immediately removing mines left behind by their forces in some areas of Member States, which are still causing extensive damage and impeding the developmental efforts in these areas, and invites the concerned Member States to coordinate among themselves so as to achieve this objective.

7. Affirms the right of all Member States, without exception, which suffered under the yoke of colonialism, to recover their cultural property which was looted during the period of colonialism, including antiquities, masterpieces, manuscripts and historical documents, and invites Member States to coordinate among themselves so as to achieve this aim in collaboration with the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO).

8. Urges the international community to take effective measures to prevent the recurrence of colonialism and liquidate its after-effects.

9. Decides to keep this issue under consideration and requests the Secretary General to establish contacts with the concerned international bodies and parties and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.



RESOLUTION NO. 32/24-P

ON SUPPORT FOR THE EFFORTS OF SUDAN TO ACHIEVE NATIONAL UNITY, PEACE, AND DEVELOPMENT, AND TO SAFEGUARD ITS IDENTITY AND CULTURAL HERITAGE IN THE FACE OF CURRENT CHALLENGES

The Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Fraternity and Cooperation), held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 28 Rajab to 3 Shaaban, 1417H (9-13 December, 1996),

Recalling all the relevant Islamic resolutions including Res. 29/23-P adopted by the 23rd Session of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on supporting the efforts of Sudan

to achieve national unity, peace and development, and to safeguard its identity and cultural heritage;

Reaffirming its commitment to the objectives and principles of the OIC Charter on promoting Islamic solidarity among Member States and enhancing their ability to protect their unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence, national rights and spiritual heritage;

Observing that Sudan is facing attacks and designs from numerous hostile foreign quarters aimed at destabilizing Sudan, undermining its unity, and obliterating its cultural identity;

Drawing attention to the public opinion campaigns launched by hostile western circles with the aim of paving the way for intervention in Sudan, through establishment of the so-called security zones, under the guise of humanitarian action;

Expressing deep concern over foreign designs aimed at instigating separatist rebels for demanding self-determination as a prelude to secession of Southern Sudan;

Taking note of the report of the Secretary General submitted to the Conference in this respect. (Document No. ICFM/24-96/PIL/D.18);

1. Reaffirms its complete solidarity with Sudan in confronting hostile designs, and defending its unity, territorial integrity and stability.

2. Commends Sudan's continued efforts to reach a peaceful solution to the problem of Southern Sudan through negotiations and dialogue between various Sudanese parties for achieving its stability and national development.

3. Expresses its deep appreciation to the Member States which support the efforts of Sudan to safeguard its unity and its national security and cultural heritage.

4. Appeals to Member States to continue to support Sudan's efforts to safeguard its unity, territorial integrity and identity, in conformity with the principles embodied in the Charter and resolutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

5. Requests the Secretary General to follow up this resolution and report thereon to the Twenty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.



RESOLUTION NO. 33/24-P

ON SUPPORT FOR NIGER'S EFFORTS TO CONSOLIDATE ITS NATIONAL UNITY AND ACHIEVE ITS OBJECTIVES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NORTHERN PASTORAL AREA

The Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Fraternity and Cooperation), held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 28 Rajab to 3 Shaaban, 1417H (9-13 December, 1996),

Recalling the goals and principles of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference aiming in particular at consolidating Islamic solidarity among Member States and strengthening cooperation between them in the economic, social, cultural and scientific fields as well as in other vital fields;

Taking into consideration the Peace Agreement concluded in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) on 9 October 1994 and signed on 24 April 1995 in Niamey between the Government of the Republic of Niger and the Organization of Armed Resistance;

Convinced of the necessity of providing Niger with the necessary assistance for its economic and social development, the sole guarantee of stability in the Northern Pastoral Area;

Taking note of the report of the Secretary General submitted to the Conference in this respect. (Document No. ICFM/24-96/PIL/D.19);

1. Expresses satisfaction at the signing of the Peace Agreement.
2. Commends the efforts exerted by mediating countries for their important contribution to the conclusion of this Agreement.
3. Requests Member States, the General Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the other Islamic Institutions to provide Niger with the necessary assistance to enable it to consolidate its national unity and achieve its developmental objectives within the framework of the implementation of the above-mentioned Agreement.
4. Invites the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution and report thereon to the Twenty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.



RESOLUTION NO. 34/24-P

ON THE REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE NORTHERN REGION OF MALI

The Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Fraternity and Cooperation), held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 28 Rajab to 3 Shaaban, 1417H (9-13 December, 1996),

Based on resolution No. 19/6-P (IS) adopted by the Sixth Summit entitled "Islamic solidarity with Mali for restoration of peace and development of its Northern Regions" adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, on 9-11 December, 1991;

Recalling resolution No.29/21-P adopted by the Twenty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Karachi from 25 to 29 April 1993 aimed at achieving the same objective;

Having examined the conclusions of the report of the Mission of the Islamic Solidarity Fund on the implementation of the emergency programme for the rehabilitation of the regions of Timbuctu, Gao and Kidal;

Recalling, on the other hand, resolution No. 23/22-P adopted by the Twenty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers requesting Member States and Financial Institutions of the Organization to get more involved in the financing of the Programme of Projects for the strengthening of peace in the Northern region of Mali;

Having taken good note of the positive conclusions arrived at by the Government of Mali and the development partners at their Timbuctu meeting;

Deeply concerned over the lack of financing for this programme;

Convinced that the ceremony of the "Torch of Peace", the integration of the former combatants and the creation of a Ministry responsible for the arid and semi-arid zones, reflects the willingness of all the parties to abide by the commitments contained in the National Accord.

Convinced also that the return of peace, rehabilitation of the displaced people and their socio-economic development cannot be achieved without the support and assistance of friendly countries and institutions;

Recalling the principles and objectives of the Charter of the OIC;

Mindful of Islamic solidarity;

Taking note of the report of the Secretary General submitted to the Conference in this respect. (Document No. ICFM/24-96/PIL/D.20);

1- Requests member states and the Islamic institutions to provide necessary financial assistance for the emergency programmes and projects for ensuring the return of the refugees, their rehabilitation and the social, economic and cultural development of the Northern Regions of Mali.

2- Recommends to the member states and the Islamic financial institutions to actively support the implementation of the medium and long term development strategy and of the emergency programme in the regions of Kidal, Gao and Timbuctu.

3- Thanks the Muslim World League (MWL), the International Islamic Relief Organization (IIRO), and the ISF for their contribution to the efforts of the Government of Mali for the rehabilitation and development of the Northern Regions.

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



RESOLUTION NO. 35/24-P

ON THE USE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Fraternity and Cooperation), held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 28 Rajab to 3 Shaaban, 1417H (9-13 December, 1996),

Recalling Resolution 30/7-P (IS), of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference ;

Bearing in mind the historic contribution of the Islamic civilization in building, enriching and developing human civilization at large;

Conscious of the need for continued active participation in building human civilization and for interacting with it in such a way as to achieve an adequate standard of living, on the basis of mutual understanding among peoples and nations, away from acts of aggression and violations of the principles of the United Nations Charter and international norms;

Proceeding from the inalienable right of peoples to development;

Believing that economic, social and cultural progress is contingent upon the peaceful uses of science and technology on the broadest scale possible, in accordance with the requirements of development;

Conscious that science and technology are the outcome of an integrated human endeavour and that their peaceful applications should be marshalled for the service of the whole of mankind;

Taking note of the recommendations of COMSTECH in its latest session in Islamabad, Report of the Secretary General on the subject (Document No. ICFM/24-96/PIL/D.21);

1. Affirms the inalienable right of the Islamic States to develop, acquire and make use of science and technology for progress in economic, social and cultural fields.
2. Rejects all policies and measures aimed at obstructing the achievement of technological progress for peaceful purposes in OIC Member States, as well as policies and measures which are inconsistent with the legitimate right of all States and peoples to attain an appropriate, modern and civilized standard of living, in addition to harming international peace and security and are at variance with the aims and objectives of the UN Charter.
3. Calls upon industrialized States to facilitate the transfer of technology to developing countries and remove the restrictions hindering the transfer of technology to Islamic States in particular.
4. Calls upon Member States to strengthen cooperation among themselves in the fields of science and technology for peaceful purposes, especially in the framework of the Standing Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

5. Recommends that Member States consult each other on the appropriate measures to be adopted with regard to any State or group of States imposing restrictions on the transfer of technology and its equipment to the developing countries through a meeting to be convened in this regard by the Secretary General.

6. Requests the Secretary General to monitor the implementation of the present resolution and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.



RESOLUTION NO. 36/24-P

ON THE PROBLEM OF REFUGEES IN THE MUSLIM WORLD

The Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Fraternity and Cooperation), held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 28 Rajab to 3 Shaaban, 1417H (9-13 December, 1996),

Recalling Resolution 32/7-P (IS) adopted by the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference on the problem of Refugees;

Deeply concerned over the plight of refugees in many parts of the world, most of whom are members of the Islamic community;

Reaffirming the solidarity of Member States with the countries hosting the refugees, and thus assuming immense political, economic and social burdens, in a spirit of Islamic brotherhood and in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Convinced that solidarity is dictated by the principles of brotherhood and the defence of human rights and human dignity, which are deep-rooted in the Islamic heritage and traditions;

Recalling the mandate of the UNHCR in providing protection and adequate care and maintenance to refugees;

Recalling also the responsibility of all states to extend their assistance to Member States hosting refugees to reduce the heavy burden they are shouldering;

Noting with deep concern the declining levels of international assistance extended to the countries hosting refugees to help them to continue providing assistance to refugees;

Fully convinced that the lasting solution of the refugee problem consists in providing favourable conditions for their return to their homelands in safety and dignity;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the subject (Document No.ICFM/24-96/PIL/D.23);

1. Notes with satisfaction the ongoing efforts of the Secretary General to further enhance the capacity of the OIC to provide humanitarian assistance to the refugees in cooperation with the UNHCR.
2. Expresses its appreciation to Member States, donor countries, the UNHCR, the U.N. specialized agencies, and other humanitarian institutions for the valuable assistance they extend to refugees in Islamic countries.
3. Expresses also its deep appreciation to countries hosting refugees for their generous assistance to refugees irrespective of their critical economic situation as well as presence of large number of displaced persons.
4. Reaffirms its concern for the security, stability and infrastructure of those Muslim countries whose economic and social development is seriously affected by the presence of refugees.
5. Calls on Member States, to coordinate their action at international level with a view to determining the main causes behind the exodus of refugees to Islamic and other countries and strive, in cooperation with the UNHCR, to enable those refugees to return to their homes whenever circumstances permit.
6. Requests the Secretary General to expedite the preparation of a survey regarding the numbers and the situation of the refugees in the Islamic World in coordination with the UNHCR. This survey should be presented to the first meeting of the Group of Experts on this subject which is to be held in 1997.
7. Decides to convene a meeting of an Inter-governmental Group of Experts established by a resolution of the Twenty-third ICFM and to hold its first meeting in 1997 to examine the various dimensions of this problem and define ways and means to deal with this issue.
8. Urges Member States and the Islamic Development Bank to increase their assistance to the Islamic countries hosting refugees given the economic and social difficulties caused by the presence of such refugees.
9. Calls on Member States to cooperate with the UNHCR to end the downward trend of assistance to refugees and to secure additional resources to alleviate the suffering of those refugees in Islamic countries.
10. Urges non-Member States to create better conditions for their Muslim communities, so that they are not forced to escape or are driven out as refugees because of religious, ethnic or racial oppression.
11. Condemns all acts of repression against the refugees, including armed attacks on their camps and pressures on the countries sheltering them.
12. Requests the Secretary General to continue to closely liaise with the hosting countries and cooperate and coordinate with the UNHCR with a view to intensifying the efforts of the Organization of the Islamic Conference for the alleviation of the plight of the refugees in

the Muslim World and to report thereon to the Twenty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.



RESOLUTION NO. 37/24-P

ON THE ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF SUDAN TO SHELTER REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS

The Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Fraternity and Cooperation), held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 28 Rajab to 3 Shaaban, 1417H (9-13 December, 1996),

Proceeding from Resolution No. 20/K49 (1994) adopted by the UN General Assembly on extending humanitarian assistance to the Sudan, as well as the Note submitted by the Government of the Sudan on refugees and displaced persons;

Appreciates the efforts exerted by the Government of the Republic of the Sudan on establishing peace within the country which resulted in the return of a large number of Sudanese refugees from the outside affected by the rebellions movement in Southern Sudan;

Appreciating also the efforts of the Sudanese Government aimed at the reconstruction of the areas to which the Sudanese refugees have returned;

Appreciating the hosting by the Republic of Sudan of over one million refugees from neighbouring States despite the dwindling of the assistance extended to them by the international community and despite the slow process of the voluntary return of these refugees to their countries;

Taking into consideration the migration of large numbers of the citizens of the regions of the Southern Sudan to the North of Sudan escaping from atrocities perpetrated by the rebellious movement;

Taking note of the report of the Secretary General submitted to the Conference in this respect. (Document No. 24/96/PIL/D.24);

1- Urges international donors to extend assistance commensurate with the number of the refugees in the Sudan, and such as to help in their voluntary repatriation.

2- Invites the Islamic Development Bank to extend financial assistance so as to support the efforts of the Government of the Sudan aimed at resettling returning Sudanese refugees in the areas liberated from the hold of the rebellious movement as well as to provide shelter to the displaced persons who migrated to the North due to the military operations conducted by the rebellious movement.

3- Appeals to all the Member States to extend assistance to the Government of the Sudan so as to overcome the problems of refugees and displaced persons.

4- Requests 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.



(C) RESOLUTIONS ON MUSLIM COMMUNITIES AND MINORITIES, LEGAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS.

RESOLUTION NO. 38/24-P

ON THE GENERAL SITUATION OF MUSLIM COMMUNITIES AND MINORITIES IN NON-OIC MEMBER STATES.

The Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Fraternity and Cooperation) held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 28 Rajab to 3 Shaban, 1417H (9 - 13 December, 1996),

Recalling that Muslim communities and minorities living in Non-OIC Member States account for over one third of the Islamic Ummah;

Recalling also the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter, the Resolutions adopted by Islamic Summit Conferences, Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers and international conventions, declarations and agreements, particularly those calling for observance of human rights namely political, social, cultural, economic rights and religious freedoms;

Further recalling UN General Assembly Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief;

Reaffirming its commitment to Muslim communities and minorities living in Non-OIC Member States and expressing its concern at the forms of intolerance towards some of these communities and minorities in particular the western hemisphere;

Condemning persecution and violations, especially those committed by aggression or occupation forces against Muslim communities and minorities in some non-OIC Member States;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on the situation of Muslim Communities and minorities (Document No. ICFM/23-95/MM/D.1;

1. Expresses its satisfaction at the efforts exerted by the Secretary General for the implementation of the resolutions adopted on the Islamic Communities and Minorities in Non- Member States and requests the Secretary General to continue his efforts.

2. Emphasizes the need to see to it that the Muslim communities and minorities in non-OIC Member States preserve their religious and cultural identity enjoy equal rights, obligations and duties, and have access to all their civic and religious rights without discrimination or distinction.

3. To confirm that preservation of the rights of Muslim communities and minorities in non-OIC Member States is, essentially, the responsibility of the governments of these states, on

the basis of abidance by the principles of International Law and respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity.

4. Calls upon Member States and the OIC Subsidiary, Specialized and Affiliated Institutions, including the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) and the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (ISESCO) as well as non-governmental Islamic organisations, bodies and institutions, to provide the OIC General Secretariat, as early as possible, with available information, studies and statistics on the situation of Muslim communities and minorities in non-OIC Member States so as to establish an advanced data-base which enables the General Secretariat to perform the tasks entrusted to it concerning these Muslim communities and minorities in a manner that satisfies the aims and objectives of the OIC.

5. Prompts the OIC General Secretariat may receive representatives of some Muslim Communities and Minorities in non-OIC Member States aimed at closely being informed about the conditions of these Muslim communities and minorities whom they represent; this is to be done within the framework of respect for the sovereignty of the states in which they live.

6. Urges Member States to pay special attention to those Muslim communities and minorities in non-OIC Member States who are exposed to persecution or oppression because of their religious beliefs and to know their needs which are to be communicated to the Member States so as to provide the necessary capabilities - material, human and in kind. Also to intensify the cultural and educational Islamic activities as well as various human assistance so as to accord more attention to improving the general situation of the Muslim communities and minorities in non-OIC Member States in general.

7. Invites Member States to exert necessary further efforts in order to inform, within the OIC Member States, about the reality of the problems of Muslim communities and minorities in non-OIC Member States.

8. Urges Member States to coordinate efforts for preparing able workers who can perform Islamic Dawah missions among Muslim communities and minorities in various countries of the world. These workers should include also qualified women. A series of integrated educational books on Islam, its rituals and principles should be written. These series should be a simplified one and in the form of publications or modern audio-visual messages. Special attention must be paid to translating thoroughly this material into the languages of the areas inhabited by Muslim communities and minorities, especially remote places.

9. Requests the OIC General Secretariat and the Islamic organisations and bodies that are members of the OIC Committee for the Coordination of Islamic Action, to hold an early meeting to consider drawing up an action plan on preserving the rights of Muslim communities and minorities in non-OIC Member States, while giving special priority to the activities of societies that aim at Christianizing Muslim communities and minorities in the different parts of the world.

10. Invites the OIC General Secretariat to make contacts with the governments of the states that have Muslim communities and minorities in order to be familiar with their problems and needs as well as the conception of these States on finding a cooperation formula with the OIC aimed at making the required contributions for improving the conditions of these Muslim communities and minorities and preserving their religions and cultural identity. Priority

should be given to contacts with governments of non-OIC Member States that have urgent and pressing problems relating to Muslim communities and minorities there.

11. Urges the OIC Member States to exert efforts towards governments of Non-OIC Member States where violations of the rights of Muslim communities and minorities take place so as to urge them to take necessary and immediate procedures to stop these violations and restore matters to normal course.

12. Decides to establish a contact group from among the permanent delegations of the Member States at the UN in New York and Geneva so as to deal with cases of violation of the rights of Muslim communities and minorities in non-OIC Member States as well as attempts to obliterate the identity of these communities and minorities. It may also be possible to hold, when necessary, a meeting of the group at Ministerial level.

13. Invites the OIC General Secretariat to follow up the UN activities relevant to the minority issue so as to be informed about developments on the situation of Muslim communities and minorities in non-OIC Member States, and to submit a report thereon to the next meeting of the Group of Experts.

14. Welcomes the recommendation contained in the report of the Third Meeting of the Inter-Governmental Group of Experts Entrusted with the following up of the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam, to coordinate with this Group aimed at carrying out a comprehensive survey of the conditions of Muslim communities and minorities in non-OIC Member States, and at a later stage to make the necessary arrangements at the well known international fora for preserving the rights of Muslim communities and minorities and requests the Group of Experts on Muslim Communities and Minorities in non OIC-Member States to continue its work through 1997.

15. Requests the Secretary General to prepare a report on the matter and submit it to the Twenty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.



RESOLUTION NO. 39/24-P

ON THE QUESTION OF MUSLIMS IN SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES

The Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Fraternity and Cooperation) held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 28 Rajab to 3 Shaban 417H (9 - 13 December, 1996),

Bearing in mind the previous resolutions and final communiques of the OIC on the question of Muslims in Southern Philippines;

Recalling the Final Communique of the Sixth Islamic Summit welcoming the resumption of negotiations between the Moro National Liberation Front and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines under the auspices of the OIC aimed at reaching a political, just and comprehensive solution of the problem in the framework of the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Philippines;

Recalling the Final Communiqué of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference welcoming the agreement between the participants in the official peace negotiations to focus their talks on the means to fully implement the 1976 Tripoli Agreement, in letter and spirit and that this should include:

- a) Those parts of the Agreement left for further subsequent talks;
- b) The Transitional Implementing Structure and Mechanism;

Taking into consideration the recommendations of the Ministerial Committee of the Six entrusted by the Organization of the Islamic Conference with the follow up of the question of Muslims in Southern Philippines;

Recalling the Tripoli Agreement signed on 23 December 1976, under the auspices of the OIC, between the Government of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front which the signatory parties agreed to make it the basis for a permanent, just, honourable and comprehensive solution to the question of Southern Philippines within the framework of the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of the Philippines;

Recalling that in accordance with the Memoranda of Understanding by which the Government of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front have concluded two rounds of preliminary talks, held in Tripoli, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on 3-4 October, 1992 and in Cipanas, Western Java, Republic of Indonesia on 14-16 April, 1993 respectively, the two parties agreed to conduct official peace negotiations in order to fully implement the Tripoli Agreement of 1976, in letter and spirit;

Recalling the First Round of the GRP-MNLF Formal Peace Talks held in Jakarta, Indonesia on October 25 - November 7, 1993, concluded positively with the signing of the "Memorandum of Agreement" in which the participants agreed to reactivate the Mixed Committee, set up five (5) Support Committees, and form an Ad Hoc Working Group on the Setting up of the Transitional Implementing Structure and Mechanism and the signing of an "Interim GRP-MNLF Ceasefire Agreement";

Recalling the Second Round of Formal Peace Talks held in Jakarta, Indonesia, on September 1-5, 1994 resulted positively with the signing of the "1994 Interim Agreement" recommended by the various Support Committees and the Mixed Committee;

Recalling the Third Round of Formal Peace Talks held in Jakarta, Indonesia on November 27 - December 1, 1995 resulted positively with the signing of the "1995 Interim Agreement";

Recalling the Fourth Round of Formal Peace Talks held in Jakarta, Indonesia, on August 29, 1996 resulted positively with the signing of the "1996 Interim Agreement" which formally adopted and confirmed all points of consensus reached during the latest two meetings of the Mixed Committee held respectively in Davao City on June 20-23, 1996 and in Jakarta on August 28, 1996;

Underlining the agreement by the participants of the Fourth Round of Formal Peace Talks to reaffirm all points of agreement contained in the "1994 Interim Agreement", "1995 Interim

Agreement" and "1996 Interim Agreement" as the Final Agreement provided for in the "1976 Tripoli Agreement";

Appreciating the Report submitted by the Secretary General on the question of Muslims in Southern Philippines which contained a comprehensive presentation of the negotiation process between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front (Document No.ICFM/24-96/MM/D.2);

1. Welcomes the "Peace Agreement" between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front initialed on 30 August 1996 in Jakarta and officially signed on 2 September 1996 in Manila.

2. Appreciates the important steps already taken to fully implement the Agreement and calls on both the GRP and the MNLF to preserve the gains achieved as a result of the signing of the "Peace Agreement".

3. Pays tribute to the leadership of the Moro National Liberation Front under the Chairmanship of Professor Nur Misuari, as the sole legitimate representative of Muslims in Southern Philippines ("Bangsamoro people"), for their courage, political vision and wisdom which paved the way for the ultimate achievement of a political, just, comprehensive, and final solution to the question of Muslims in Southern Philippines.

4. Pays tribute to the role of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines under the wise leadership of President Fidel Ramos and its creative ideas which led to the establishment of the Southern Philippines Council for Peace and Development and, consequently, to the achievement of the peaceful, durable, comprehensive and just settlement of the problem of Southern Philippines.

5. Pays tribute to the role of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, under the sagacious leadership of His Excellency President Soeharto, in facilitating the peace process culminating the signing of the Final Peace Agreement on 2 September 1996.

6. Also pays tribute to the role of the Government of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, under the wise leadership of His Excellency Colonel Muammar Qaddafi, in achieving the Tripoli Agreement of 1976 and in hosting the first exploratory talks in Tripoli from 3 to 4 October, 1992.

7. Commends the fulfillment of the mandate entrusted to the Ministerial Committee of Six, under the Chairmanship of His Excellency Mr. Ali Alatas, the Foreign Minister of Indonesia, and the membership of the Libyan Jamahiriya, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Republic of Senegal, People's Republic of Bangladesh and the Republic of Somalia as well as the efforts exerted by the Secretary General, His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid, to find a political, just, comprehensive, honourable and final solution to the problem of Muslims in Southern Philippines.

8. Also commends the positive contribution of the OIC Observer Team manned by Indonesian officers in maintaining the ceasefire therefore creating conducive atmosphere for the successful attainment of the Peace Agreement and their continuing role in the implementation phase of the Agreement.

9. Urges the Member States, the OIC subsidiary organs, specialised and affiliated institutions, including the Islamic Development Bank, to extend economic, financial, technical and material assistance for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the Southern Philippines through the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) and/or the Southern Philippines Council for Peace and Development (SPCPD) under the leadership of the MNLF.

10. Decides to maintain the status and enhance the participation of the MNLF in the Organisation of the Islamic Conference in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Bangsamoro people in Southern Philippines aimed at improving their conditions in accordance with the Peace Agreement.

11. Requests the Ministerial Committee of the Six and the OIC Secretary General to continue extending assistance as appropriate for the full implementation of the Peace Agreement during the transitional period pending the establishment of the regular autonomous region in Southern Philippines.

12. Urges the Member States to help in mobilizing a broad international support to both parties of the Peace Agreement in achieving peace, development and prosperity in the Southern Philippines.

13. Requests the Secretary General to communicate this resolution to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front.

14. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution, to implement the "Peace Agreement" in full and to submit a report thereon to the Twenty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.



(D)- RESOLUTIONS ON LEGAL AFFAIRS.

RESOLUTION NO.40/24-P

ON THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC COURT OF JUSTICE

The Twenty-Fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Fraternity and Cooperation) held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 29 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban, 1417H (9-13 December, 1996)),

Recalling Resolution 12/5-P(IS) of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference regarding the establishment of the International Islamic Court of Justice;

Wishing to speed up the establishment of the International Islamic Court of Justice so that it may contribute to the peaceful settlement of disputes among Islamic States;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the progress made towards the establishment of the Court (ICFM/24-96/LEG/D.1);

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Member States that have ratified the statute of the Court and the amendment of Article (3) of the Charter by the addition of a fourth paragraph (d) concerning the International Islamic Court of Justice.

2. Urges the Member States that have not yet ratified the Statute of the Court and the amendment of the Charter to accelerate the completion of the ratification procedure and to deposit their instruments of ratification at the General Secretariat as soon as possible, so that the quorum necessary for the Court to become operational may be attained.

3. Calls for continued coordination and consultation between the State of Kuwait, the host country, and the General Secretariat to look for the best ways and means for accelerating the establishment of the Court and its functioning thereof.

4. Invites the Secretary General to continue his intensive contacts and consultations with the Member States to expedite the attainment of the necessary quorum of ratifications to establish the Court and the commencement of its work.

5. Invites also the Member-States and the General Secretariat to deploy efforts aiming at publicizing and generalising the awareness of the utility of the Court, its objectives and the importance of its functioning as an optional judiciary mean to settle conflicts peacefully.

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



RESOLUTION NO. 41/24-P

ON THE FOLLOW UP OF THE CAIRO DECLARATION ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN ISLAM

The Twenty-Fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Fraternity and Cooperation) held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 29 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban, 1417H (9-13 December, 1996)),

Recalling the motives and the noble objectives which dictate the need and importance of underlining human rights which are guaranteed by the glorious religion of Islam;

Bearing in mind the objectives of the Charter of the OIC and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to promote and encourage respect for human rights without distinction as to the race, sex or religion;

Mindful of the integrity of Islamic values on human rights and the great importance which Islam attaches to human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction;

Recalling Resolution No. 49/19-P of the Nineteenth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers adopting and issuing the document entitled "Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam" which includes general guidance to the Member States in the field of human rights;

Recalling also Resolutions No. 37/20-P, No. 40/21-P, No. 39/22-P and No.40/23-P of the successive Sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers as well as Resolution No. 39/7-P (IS) of the Seventh Islamic Summit underlining the importance of the following up of the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam;

Recognizing the utmost importance of human rights and its respect in international relations and in particular in relations among the OIC Member States, resulting from the current developments and interactions in the international arena;

Aware of the direct implications of this matter on the speedy achievement of development, progress and stability in various economic, social and political fields in Member States;

Having taken note of the Report of the Third Meeting of the Government Experts Group on the Follow-Up of the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam which is attached to the relevant Report of the Secretary General (Document No. ICFM/24-96/LEG/D.2-A);

1. Welcomes the unanimous decision of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers to issue the Declaration on human rights in Islam as a general guidance for Member States in the field of human rights.

2. Recognizes the importance of following up of the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam and to retain it as an item on the Agenda of the Regular Sessions of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers and its continued consideration for the effectiveness of joint and concerted action by Member States and the General Secretariat in order to facilitate the promotion of all Islamic values in the field of human rights.

3. Takes note with satisfaction of the Report of the Third Meeting of the Governmental Experts Group on the Follow-up of the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam; approves the proposals and recommendations made therein and calls upon the Member States to do their best for their implementation as it also requests the Secretary General to convene the fourth meeting of the Governmental Experts Group during the year 1996-97 in order to continue its task in accordance with the contents of the Group's Report which is contained in Document No. (HR/3-96/REP.1 FINAL).

4. Requests the Secretary General to report to the Twenty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the subject.



RESOLUTION NO. 42/24-P

ON COORDINATION AMONG MEMBER STATES IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The Twenty-Fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Fraternity and Cooperation), held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 29 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban, 1417H (9-13 December, 1996)),

Bearing in mind the objectives of the Charter of OIC and the "Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam" to promote, encourage and respect of human rights and fundamental

freedoms for all in accordance with Islamic values and teachings as well as the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and other relevant instruments;

Mindful of the Islamic values on human rights, the supreme place of mankind in Islam as vicegerent of Allah on earth and accordingly the great importance that is being attached by the Islamic thought to promote, encourage and respect of human rights;

Aware that the increasing importance of human rights throughout the world calls for further intensification of the efforts of the Islamic Ummah and Islamic organizations in order to take appropriate initiatives at all levels for the promotion and protection of human rights;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General on the coordination among Member States in the field of Human Rights in accordance with Resolution 41/23-P (ICFM/24-96/LEG/D.2-B);

Noting the attempts to exploit the issue of human rights to undermine the principles of the Islamic Shariah and to interfere in the affairs of Islamic States;

1. Expresses its appreciation and thanks to the Member States and the General Secretariat for their positive coordination and contributions in the 50th Session of the UN General Assembly and the UN Human Rights Commission.

2. Reiterates the need for further and more regular consultation and coordination among Member States in international Conferences and meetings relating to the field of human rights.

3. Underlines the necessity of keeping abreast of the economic and social development with promotion and respect of human rights.

4. Calls for the continuation of the necessary measure of vigilance and caution towards the wrong interpretations and insult of the Islamic Shariah.

5. Requests the Secretary General to facilitate cooperation and coordination among Member States in these Conferences and Meetings, and report to the Twenty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.



RESOLUTION NO. 43/24-P

ON THE STATUS OF SIGNATURE AND RATIFICATION OF THE AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE OIC.

The Twenty-Fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Fraternity and Cooperation), held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 29 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban, 1417H (9-13 December, 1996)),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the Status of signature, ratification, and accession to the Agreements concluded under the auspices of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (Document No. ICFM/24-96/LEG/D.3);

Deploring that the quorum required from Member States for the coming into effect of many of these Agreements is not yet fulfilled in accordance with the provisions of their Statutes;

Realizing the importance of expediting the signing and/or ratification, by Member States, of these agreements for strengthening the role of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and facilitating its functioning and diversify and widen the fields of cooperation among Member States;

1. Urges anew, the Member States to sign and/or ratify, as soon as possible, the various agreements concluded in the framework of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

2. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.



RESOLUTION NO.44/24-P

ON CONVENING OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE U.N. TO DEFINE TERRORISM AND DISTINGUISH IT FROM PEOPLES' STRUGGLE FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION.

The Twenty-Fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Fraternity and Cooperation), held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 29 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban, 1417H (9-13 December, 1996)),

Committed to the moral and human principles that the O.I.C. Member States believe in, and inspired by their sublime and tolerant religion; their heritage and tradition which call for the renunciation of all forms of injustice, aggression and acts of intolerance;

Proceeding from the conviction that there is an international consensus on combating terrorism in all its forms; eliminating the evils and causes of terrorism directed against the life and property of innocent people, the violation of the sovereignty of States, and the jeopardizing of the rights of peoples;

Convinced of the need for drawing clear-cut and agreed upon international criteria, enabling to differentiate clearly between terrorism and people's struggle for national liberation;

Reaffirming the need for Islamic cooperation to take practical measures whereby terrorism is effectively fought and checked in the framework of what had been underlined in the Code of Conduct for combatting international terrorism, approved by Resolution 43/7-P (IS) of the Seventh Islamic Summit;

Also reaffirming the fundamental and legitimate rights of all peoples living under colonial and racist regimes as well as foreign occupation to fighting occupation and to self-determination, particularly the struggle of national liberation movements;

Condemning all terrorist acts, including acts perpetrated by States, either directly or indirectly, which spread violence and terror and aim at destabilizing countries and communities;

Denouncing the frantic attempts at obliterating the distinction between terrorism and the legitimate struggle of peoples which conforms with the principles of international law and the provisions of the Charters of the O.I.C. and the U.N.;

Having observed the classifications adopted by some quarters due to tendentious political considerations in accordance with which some of the Islamic States are placed under what they name the list of States that harbour terrorism;

Recalling U.N. General Assembly Resolution 1514 (1960) on granting the right to self-determination and independence to colonised countries and peoples, and U.N. General Assembly Resolution 42/104, adopted on 7 December 1987;

Recalling also Resolution 42/7-P(IS) adopted by the Seventh Islamic Summit and Resolution 43/23-P adopted by the Twenty-Third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Having considered the Secretary General's report on the convening of an International Conference under the auspices of the UN to define terrorism and distinguish it from people's struggle for national liberation (Document No. ICFM/24-96/LEG/D.4-A);

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

2. Commends the efforts made during the Fiftieth Session of the U.N. General Assembly regarding the convening of an International Conference.

3. Invites Member States in their replies to the U.N. Secretary General, in keeping with General Assembly Resolution 44/29, to stress the need for convening an International Conference for defining the meaning of terrorism, and for distinguishing terrorism from the struggle of peoples for national liberation and also calls upon them to exert all the necessary efforts during the next Session of the U.N. General Assembly in support of holding the International Conference as early as possible.

4. Requests the Secretary General to report to the Twenty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on this issue.



RESOLUTION NO. 45/24-P

ON THE FOLLOW-UP OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT FOR COMBATING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

The Twenty-Fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Fraternity and Cooperation), held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 29 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban, 1417H (9-13 December, 1996)),

Recalling the Makkah Al Mukarramah Declaration of the Third Islamic Summit Conference and Resolution No. 44/21-P adopted at the Twenty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Karachi as well as the Resolution 43/7-P (IS) adopted at the Seventh Islamic Summit, which approved the Code of Conduct for combating international terrorism;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General No. ICFM/24-96/LEG/D.4-B;

Affirming the determination to combat the terrorist acts in all their forms and manifestations, including those where States are involved directly or indirectly;

Reiterating the engagement to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, eliminating the evils and causes of terrorism directed against the life and property of innocent people and sovereignty, territorial integrity, stability and security of States;

Emphasizing the importance of international and regional cooperation, especially among Member States, in combating effectively all forms of terrorism;

Reiterating the call upon Member States to observe the principles of good neighbourliness and non-intervention in the internal affairs of the States and to prevent the use of their territories by individuals or groups for the commission of terroristic acts against other Member States;

Emphasizing the importance of the establishment of a climate of confidence and solidarity among Member States;

Being aware of the negative implications on the image of Islam of all forms of terrorism which is alien and inapplicable to Islam and its traditions;

Expressing firm commitment to the principles and provisions of the Code of Conduct;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the First Meeting of the Governmental Experts Group on the Follow-up of the Code of Conduct for combating international terrorism (Document No. ICFM/24-96/LEG/ D.4-B);

1. Requests the Secretary General to continue the dissemination of this Code.

2. Reaffirms the commitment of the Member States to the provisions of the Code of Conduct for Combating International Terrorism and calls upon Member States of the Organization to follow-up, coordinate their stands and achieve cooperation in the light of the principles and provisions stipulated in the Code at all international conferences and fora concerned with the international terrorism, and to cooperate with the General Secretariat for the facilitation and achievement of this coordination and cooperation.

3. Decides to hold a Second Meeting of the Governmental Group of Experts in 1997 to examine the most appropriate ways to disseminate and publicize, as well as the means to implement, the principles and provisions contained in the Code of Conduct for combating international terrorism, to the largest possible extent worldwide and urges the Member States regarding the necessity for paying due attention to the participation of their experts in the meetings of the Group;

4. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution in close cooperation with the Member States and submit a report to the Twenty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.



RESOLUTION NO. 46/24-P

ON THE STRENGTHENING OF ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY IN COMBATING HIJACKING

The Twenty-Fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Fraternity and Cooperation), held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 29 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban, 1417H (9-13 December, 1996),

Recalling Resolutions 28/12-P, 25/13-P, 22/14-P, 19/15-P, 3/16-P, 35/17-P, 31/18-P, 40/19-P, 29/20-P, 45/21-P, 44/22-P and 45/23-P on combating hijacking of aircraft adopted by the different Sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Taking into consideration that the hijacking of aircraft and the anguish caused to innocent passengers is a crime as grave as highway robbery which is prohibited by the Islamic Shariah in accordance with the text of the Holy Quran (Surat Al-Maida/33);

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

Affirming that acts of violence against innocent passengers in addition to the dread, terror and suffering caused to them and to their relatives and their exposure to unjustified physical and mental torture are contrary to the provisions of Islamic Shariah;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the strengthening of Islamic solidarity in combating hijacking (ICFM/24-96/LEG/D.5);

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

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

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

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

4. Calls upon Member States which have not acceded to the Tokyo Convention (1963), the Hague Convention (1970) and the Montreal Convention (1971) on penalties for hijacking and guarantees for the security and safety of civil aviation, to expedite their ratification of and accession to these Conventions and urges the States which have already acceded to these Conventions to strictly and firmly implement their provisions.

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

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

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



(E)- RESOLUTIONS ON INFORMATION AFFAIRS.

RESOLUTION NO. 47/24-P

ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE OIC UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR INFORMATION AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS (COMIAC).

The Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Fraternity and Cooperation), held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 28 Rajab to 2 Shaban, 1417H (9-13 December, 1996),

Having taken cognizance of the Report of the Secretary General on the proceedings of the Fifth Session of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs (COMIAC), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal on 27 and 28 March, 1996;

Recalling Resolutions No. 1/6-C (IS) and 45/7-P (IS) on COMIAC adopted by the Sixth and Seventh Islamic Summit Conferences respectively and approving the recommendations of the Committee during its Third and Fourth Sessions;

Recalling also Resolution No. 49/22-P adopted by the Twenty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Situation of International Islamic News Agency (IINA) and Islamic States Broadcasting Organisation (ISBO);

1- Expresses its profound gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Senegal for having hosted the Fifth Session of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs (COMIAC), and specially to His Excellency President Abdou Diouf, the President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of COMIAC for his continuous support, commitment and wisdom in helping constantly the OIC to carry out its duties, in particular in the field of information.

2- Takes note of the Report of the Secretary General on the activities of the OIC under the auspices of the Fifth Session of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs (COMIAC), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal on 27 and 28 March, 1996 (Doc. No. ICFM/24-96/ INF/D.1).

3- Expresses its satisfaction with the decision taken by the Fifth Session of COMIAC to maintain IINA and ISBO as two separate institutions.



RESOLUTION NO. 48/24-P

ON THE INFORMATION PLAN.

The Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Fraternity and Cooperation), held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 28 Rajab to 2 Shaban, 1417H (9-13 December, 1996),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the implementation of the 1995/96 Programme of Action within the framework of the Information Plan (Doc. No.ICFM/24-96/INF/D.2);

Recalling resolutions 10/4-P (IS), 1/5-P (IS), 1/6-P (IS) and 46/7-P (IS) of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Islamic Summits respectively, the recommendations of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs (COMIAC) at its 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th sessions specially those relating to the financing and implementing the Information Plan, resolutions 44/11-P, 39/12-P, 30/14-P, 28/15-P, 33/16-P, 48/17-P, 44/18-P, 32/19-P, 41/20-P 48/21-P and 46/22 of the 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd Session of the ICFM on the Information Plan of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Recalling also resolution 47/23-P of the 23rd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers adopting the 1995/96 Programme of Action and calling on the Secretary General to submit a report on its implementation to COMIAC and to the 24th ICFM;

Recalling further the commitments made by Member States to establish an appropriate communication network aimed at reducing the imbalance in the flow of information in the Islamic World on the one hand and a specific information system to assert their national and cultural identities and combat the hostile campaigns directed at Islam and Muslims, on the other hand;

1. Reaffirms the need for Member States' strong support to, and effective participation in, the implementation of the Information Plan to ensure its success.

2. Appeals to Member States:

(a) To assume, individually or through cooperation among themselves, the execution of a number of operations of the Information Plan;

(b) To settle their arrears of contributions to the budget of the General Secretariat so that the latter can make up for the delay in implementation of the Plan arising out of such arrears;

3. Approves the 1996-97 Action Programme submitted by the General Secretariat and drawn from the Information Plan, this programme having to be implemented in accordance with the decisions of the 5th Session of COMIAC and the following financing conditions:

- US\$ 500,000 from mandatory contributions by Member States, and

- US\$ 500,000 from voluntary contributions and donations.

4. Appeals to Member States to pay their mandatory contributions and also make voluntary contributions necessary for the implementation of this Action Programme.

5. Reaffirms the need for Member States to strengthen cooperation among their information organs, institutions and organizations, this being the only way to unite their efforts and pool their human, material and financial resources so as to provide the Islamic Ummah with an information system that is credible, up-to-date, and capable of defending its religion, its interests and its stands effectively.

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



RESOLUTION NO. 49/24-P

ON THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC NEWS AGENCY (IINA)

The Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Fraternity and Cooperation), held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 28 Rajab to 2 Shaban, 1417H (9-13 December, 1996),

Having considered the introductory report of the OIC Secretary General on the OIC specialized institutions in the field of information, and the report submitted by the Islamic International News Agency (IINA) on its activities and projects (Doc. No. ICFM/24-96/INF/D.3);

Noting with satisfaction the efforts of the Agency in the field of information and journalism;

Having noted the efforts being made by the Agency to expand and diversify its activities in the field of publication of books and bulletins on current events in the Islamic world, as well

as reports and surveys on Islamic States, despite the financial, technical and journalistic difficulties it is experiencing;

Noting the role of the Agency in forcing its way to meet competition with other agencies by expanding its activities in the field of publications and bulletins which constitute reference documents for researchers in the Islamic world;

Expressing deep concern over the failure of some countries to settle their contributions to the Agency's budget;

1. Expresses its thanks and appreciation to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the constant support extended to the Agency, and to the Member States which have contributed human, moral and material assistance to the Agency, thereby enabling it to pursue its progress in the field of information.

2. Urges Member States to extend support to the Agency by providing it with additional editorial and technical staff so that it may achieve its objectives in the service of Islamic information.

3. Requests information institutions in Member States to provide the Agency with information reports and printed material on developments in their countries.

4. Calls on Member States to pay their subscriptions and settle their arrears of contribution to the Agency budget so that the Agency can fulfil its responsibilities.



RESOLUTION NO. 50/24-P

ON THE ISLAMIC STATES BROADCASTING ORGANIZATION (ISBO)

The Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Fraternity and Cooperation), held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 28 Rajab to 2 Shaban, 1417H (9-13 December, 1996),

Having considered the introductory report of the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the OIC institutions specializing in the field of information and the report of the Secretary General of the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization on its activities, projects and action plans (Doc. No. ICFM/ 24-96/INF/D.3);

Noting with satisfaction the achievements of the Organization in the service of the Islamic Da'wah, the dissemination of Arabic and the defense of Islamic causes;

Expressing concern over the increasing arrears of a number of Member States in the Organisation's budget;

1. Expresses deep gratitude and appreciation to King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz, Custodian of the two Holy Mosques, for his generous donation of \$ 800,000 to ISBO to cover the

Organization's share in the production of a television programme for teaching Arabic to non-Arabic speakers.

2. Expresses thanks and appreciation to the Radio and Television Union of the Arab Republic of Egypt for executing the television programme to teach Arabic to non-Arabic speakers and bearing half the cost of its production.

3. Expresses thanks and appreciation to the Member States which have settled their contributions to the Organization's budget.

4. Calls on the Member States concerned to regularly settle their full contributions to the Organization's annual budget and arrange for the early settlement of their arrears so that the Organisation can implement the programmes and projects it has adopted and achieve the objectives of the Islamic Ummah in the service of Dawah and Islamic information.