

# **POLITICAL, MUSLIM COMMUNITIES AND MINORITIES, LEGAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS**

## **21ST CONFERENCE OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS**

**Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan,**

**4 - 8 Zul Qa'dah 1413H, 25 - 29 April 1993**

## **REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE POLITICAL, MUSLIM COMMUNITIES AND MINORITIES, LEGAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS**

1. The Political Committee of the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), met from 5-7 Zul Qa'Dah (26-28 April 1993) to consider agenda items concerning Political, Muslim Communities, Minorities, Legal and Information Affairs.
2. The Committee was chaired by His Excellency Shahryar M. Khan, Foreign Secretary of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The Committee consisted of Representatives of all Member States participating in the Conference. The General Secretariat was represented by His Excellency Mr. Ibrahim Saleh Bakr, Assistant Secretary General.
3. In his introductory statement, the Chairman of the Committee, His Excellency Shahryar M. Khan emphasized the importance of the deliberations of the Committee, which had assumed special significance in view of the profound transformations taking place in the global environment, which required the forging of greater Islamic unity and cooperation for surmounting the formidable challenges faced by the Islamic nation and peoples in the various parts of the world. To facilitate its deliberations, the Committee decided to establish Working Groups as follows:
  - a) Working Group I to consider items relating to Palestine Cause, Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Arab-Israeli conflict viz items No. 15 to 17.
  - b) Working Group II to consider the items of the agenda relating to Information Affairs viz items No. 53 to 56.
4. In addition to the above, adhoc working groups were also set up to harmonize the text of some draft resolutions pertaining to Disarmament and Human Rights issues.
5. The Working Groups were open-ended and were mandated to prepare and harmonize the texts of draft resolutions on the items of the agenda assigned to them for consideration and adoption by the Political Committee.
6. The Working Groups met on 5-6 Zul Qa'dah (26-27 April 1993) and submitted their reports along with draft resolutions relating to the items assigned to them for consideration and adoption by the Political Committee on 6 Zul Qa'dah 1413H (27 April 1993).
7. The agenda items No. 18 to 52 were considered by the Committee with the exception of the following:
  - (a) Item No. 18 entitled "The Situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina" on which the OIC Contact Group met at the Ministerial level and finalized the draft resolution, that was adopted by the Plenary on 6 Zul Qa'dah 1413H (27 April 1993).
  - (b) Item No. 34 on "Islamic Solidarity with the peoples of the Sahel" which was referred to the Ministerial level Committee on "Islamic Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel".
  - (c) Item No. 46 entitled the "Question of the Muslims of Southern Philippines"

which was considered by the OIC Ministerial Committee on the question of the Muslims of Southern Philippines.

8. The Political Committee held 8 sessions. The draft resolutions were carefully considered and adopted by the Committee either by consensus or with overwhelming support. A few reservations that were made were noted by the Secretariat for the record.

9. The Draft Resolutions prepared by the Ministerial Committees as mentioned above were submitted directly to the Plenary. The Resolution under item No. 23 entitled "The Conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan" had already been approved by the Plenary.

10. On agenda item No. 30 entitled "Support for Coordination and Consultation among Islamic States" the Committee decided to reaffirm the provisions of Resolution No. 16/6-P(IS) of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference and recommended that this item be placed on the agenda of the Twenty-Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

11. On Agenda Item No.45 entitled "Protection of Islamic Holy Places and of Muslim Minorities and Muslims subjected to foreign aggression or occupation", the Committee recommended that this item be placed on the Agenda of the 22nd Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

12. The draft Resolutions adopted by the Committee on Political, Muslim Communities and Minorities, Legal and Information affairs are annexed herewith.

13. The Political Committee recommended to the Plenary of the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers to kindly approve the draft resolutions proposed by the Committee.

14. On the conclusion of its proceedings, the Committee expressed its gratitude and deep appreciation to the Government and people of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for the warm welcome and generous hospitality they extended to all delegations.

15. The Committee also expressed its deep appreciation for the able manner in which His Excellency Shaharyar M. Khan steered the proceedings of the Committee to a successful conclusion.

16. The Chairman expressed his thanks to the members of the Committee for their cooperation and constructive participation.

***Shahryar M. Khan***

***Chairman of the Political Committee***

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RESOLUTION NO. 1/21-P

PALESTINE CAUSE AND THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4-8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25-29 April, 1993);

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the Palestinian Cause and the Arab-Israeli Conflict contained in Document No. (ICFM/21-93/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 all the resolutions of the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States on the question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict;

Reaffirming 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 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 international legitimacy and the principles of international law as well as the UN Charter and the relevant UN resolutions and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights;

Affirming the UN Security Council Resolution No.681 and the applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Times of War to the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Pursuant to the UN Security Council Resolution No. (799) which confirms the illegality of the deportation and rules the immediate and safe return of the deported Palestinians to their homeland;

Expressing its deep concern over the Israeli occupation's continuous practice of the deportation policy and its persistence in its repressive and racist practices, the escalation of its oppressive terroristic operations and the collective punishment of the Arab citizens in all parts of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories;

Expressing its deep concern also over the continuing Jewish migration operation to the occupied territories and their settlement there - a state of affairs that leads to the expansion and establishment of these settlements in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories;

Proceeding from the Islamic and international resolutions that confirm the legality of the struggle being waged by the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, its sole and legitimate representative, for the restoration of their sovereignty over their territory and the exercise of their inalienable national rights;

Following with interest the Palestinian people's insistence on the continuation of the popular Intifadha until they become able to put an end to the Israeli occupation and to exercise their inalienable national rights;

Expressing its deep concern over the continuous Israeli aggression against Southern Lebanon and Western Beqa'a and warning that the Israeli policies, practices and expansionist plans, do not only aim at the Arab frontline states but also do aim at the destabilization of the Islamic countries and threaten the international peace and security;

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

Affirming the importance of the United Nations' role in the efforts aiming at the achievement of a just and comprehensive settlement for the Palestinian Question and the Arab-Israeli conflict:-

1. Reaffirms all the resolutions of the Islamic Conferences relating to the Palestine Cause and the Arab-Israeli Conflict;
2. Reaffirms that the Palestinian cause is the prime cause of the Muslims, and expresses its pride in and solidarity with the just struggle being waged by the Palestinian people and their blessed Intifadha, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, their sole and legitimate representative, until they become able to regain their land and exercise their inalienable national rights, including their rights to return, to self-determination and to the establishment of their own, independent Palestinian state on their national soil, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital;
3. Reaffirms also that the Palestinian cause and the Arab-Israeli conflict is an integral whole, both in treatment and solution and that the solution cannot be partitioned so as to cover only some parties to the conflict or some reasons of the conflict with the exclusion of the others;
4. Expresses its support and advocacy for the peace process in the Middle East that aims at finding a just and comprehensive solution for the Palestinian cause and the Arab-Israeli conflict and is of the opinion that the success of the peace process in the Middle East rests on the following bases and components:-

**First:** It must be pursuant to the resolutions of the international legitimacy, including UN Security Council Resolutions Nos. 242 and 338 and the abidance by their implementation as

well as to the international and Arab understanding of these two resolutions which ensure Israel's total withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif as well as the occupied Syrian Golan and the occupied Jordanian territories, on the basis of the formula of land in exchange for peace and for the legitimate national and political rights of the Palestinian people and on enabling them to exercise their right to self- determination.

**Second:** The application of UN Security Council Resolution No. 242 on all fronts including the Palestinian front.

**Third:** Al-Quds is the core of the Palestine cause, which is itself the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict and therefore it cannot be excluded from the ongoing peace negotiations and must be dealt with as an integral part of the Palestinian territories, occupied in 1967, upon which are applicable whatever applies to the occupied territories in accordance with UN Security Council and General Assembly resolutions.

**Fourth:** The Jewish settlement in the occupied Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Syrian Golan must be stopped with the provision of international guarantees for ensuring this and the existing settlements are to be removed as they are illegal in accordance with the resolutions of the international legality including UN Security Council Resolution No. 465.

**Fifth:** The solution must be a comprehensive one that covers all fronts including the Palestinian one in accordance with the resolutions of the international legality and the transitional stage must necessarily include the Palestinian people's right to exercise their authority over the land, water and other natural resources as well as over all political and economic affairs, in accordance with UN General Assembly Resolution No. 135/37. The transitional stage should also cover the settlement of the Palestinian refugees' question in accordance with the United Nations' resolutions particularly UN General Assembly Resolution No. 194 and Security Council Resolution No. 237.

**Sixth:** The necessity of ensuring international protection for the Palestinian people in the occupied territories; the application of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and the Hague Treaty of 1907; putting an end to all of Israel's terroristic and repressive practices against the Palestinian people; as well as to the sequestration of the properties of the people and of the Islamic and Christian Awqaf (Endowments) and the attempts to change their character; the desecration of the Holy places and the excavations that endanger these sacred places.

1. Calls for a more effective participation of the United Nations in the Peace Process relating to the Middle East and affirms the continuity of the United Nations' permanent and full responsibility for the Palestinian cause until such time in which a just and comprehensive solution is found, for all of its aspects, so as to ensure the ending of the occupation and the Palestinian people's exercise of their inalienable national rights and calls upon Member States to respond favourably to Security

Council Resolution 681(1990) by holding a Special Session to study the proper means for implementing the objectives of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

2. Calls upon the United States of America to recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and calls upon it also to resume the dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organisation, their sole, legitimate representative as a just step for the support of the Peace Process in the Middle East.

3. Draws the attention of the international public opinion and the UN Security Council to the danger of Israel's conduct as if it is excluded from all obligations towards the principles of the international law and is also exempted from abidance by the criteria of the international legitimacy; and calls upon the international community to be alive to the necessity of compelling Israel to stop its violations of the principles of the international legitimacy and of forcing it to implement the resolutions of the UN Security Council and General Assembly without any delay and procrastination.

4. Strongly condemns the deportation policy which the Israeli Government practises in the occupied Palestinian territories; and particularly condemns the deportation of more than four hundred Palestinian citizens, which constitutes a flagrant violation of the principles of the human rights and all the international laws and conventions, particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949; as well as a violation of the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

5. It also strongly condemns Israel for the announcement of its refusal to implement UN Security Council Resolution No. 799, thus violating Article 25 of the UN Charter; and calls upon the international community to implement the provisions of article Seven of the Charter on Israel if it does not abide by the full implementation of Resolution No.799, which condemned the deportation policy and called for the immediate and safe return of all deported Palestinians.

6. 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" it had 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 Nos.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.

7. Requests the Islamic Group in the United Nations to take all necessary measures so that the UN Secretary General make the necessary arrangements to implement the operative paragraphs of UN Security Council Resolution No. 681 by calling a meeting of the high contracting parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention to consider the measures to be taken in order to protect the Palestinian people in the occupied territories; and calls upon these States to respond favourably to the efforts of the Secretary General in this regard.

8. Stresses the importance of the constitution of the role of the Islamic Bureau for military coordination with Palestine.

9. 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 their own-current national legislations, and set up the necessary offices and mechanisms to serve that end.

10. Strongly condemns the Israeli repressive measures and practices against the Palestinian citizens. Also strongly condemns Israel's expansionist settlement policy and regards all settlements established or to be established by Israel in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and in all other parts of the occupied Palestinian territory and the Syrian Golan

as null and void in accordance with international legitimacy and appeals to all States to refrain from taking any steps that might facilitate the process of settlement in the occupied territories; invites the Member States to request the UN Security Council to form an international committee to supervise and monitor the prevention of the settlement process in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories.

11. Strongly condemns the policy of migrating the Jews to the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Syrian Golan and of settling them there.

12. 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, and calls upon the UN Security Council to put an immediate end to these acts of aggression and demands Israel's immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal from the Lebanese territory; and affirms its eagerness 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) and expresses its appreciation for the achievements of the Supreme Tripartite Arab Committee; also calls on the international community to contribute to the International Fund for the Reconstruction of Lebanon.

13. Strongly condemns Israel for refusing to abide by UN Security Council Resolution 497 (1981); for the imposition of its jurisdiction, laws and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan and the annexation policies and practices it pursues there, as well as the establishment of settlements, the confiscation of land, the diversion of water resources, and the imposition of Israeli citizenship on Syrian citizens; it considers all of these measures as null and void, and as a violation of the rules and principles of international law, pertaining to occupation and war, in particular the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

14. Calls on the international community to force Israel into implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, in particular UN Security Council resolution No. 487(1981) as well as the resolution adopted by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) which call for placing all nuclear installations under the IAEA System of safeguards under the control of that Agency. Also to serve notice on Israel to declare its renunciation of its policy of nuclear armament and submit a full and complete statement of its stock of nuclear weapons and material to the UN Security Council and IAEA, in view of the fact that it is of vital importance to the initiatives designed to turn the Middle East into a mass-destruction weapons free zone, and foremost among which are nuclear weapons.

15. Expresses its appreciation to the States of the European Community, China, Japan, the Vatican, the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Organisation of African Unity and the UN Committee for the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, and all the peoples and peace-loving forces, for their support of the Palestinian cause and at international fora as well as their support of the struggle of the Palestinian people and their blessed Intifadha. It appeals to them to continue support and sustain that cause by all possible means.

16. Requests the Secretary General to adopt the measures necessary for the continuity and further enhancement of the contacts and coordination on the Palestinian Cause and the Arab-Israeli Conflict, between the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the League of Arab States, the Organisation of African Unity, the Non-Aligned Movement, the European Economic Community and the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

17. Invites the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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**RESOLUTION NO. 2/21-P**  
**CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF**

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Islamic Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4-8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25-29 April, 1993),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, contained in Document No.(ICFM/21-93/PAL/D.3);

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and guided by Resolution No.1/3-P (I.S) of the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah and Taif;

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and Security Council, in particular resolutions 465, 476 and 478 which consider as null and void the Israeli Law stipulating Al-Quds as the unified capital of Israel;

Expressing its deep concern at the escalation of Israel's acts of aggression on the Holy Places and masses of worshippers in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, 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;

Expressing its complete solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian people and their blessed Intifadha;

Commending the continuous efforts of the Al-Quds Committee under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco;



Referring to the letter dated February 1993 sent by His Holiness the Pope to His Majesty King Hassan II, Chairman of Al-Quds Committee,

1. Reaffirms all relevant resolutions of Islamic Conferences concerning Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
2. Confirms the commitment of Member States to implement the Islamic Programme of Action Against the Zionist Enemy, which was adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference.
3. Reaffirms the recommendations of the Fourteenth Session of the Al-Quds Committee held in Marrakesh on 23 January, 1992.
4. Asserts that peace will not prevail in the Middle East unless Israel withdraws from all the Occupied Palestinian and Arab Territories, at the forefront of which is the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, being part of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967 and whatever is applicable to all the occupied territories applies to that city also, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council and General Assembly.
5. 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 recalls, in this context, the resolutions of the UN Security Council Nos. 465, 476 and 478 (1980) which all confirm the invalidity of the Israeli law which considers Al-Quds as a unified capital of Israel. These resolutions also confirm that all legislative, administrative and settlements' procedures and measures aiming at altering the legal status of the Holy City are null and void and are a flagrant violation of international agreements, conventions and norms.
6. Asserts the commitment of Member States to pursue and coordinate their action with those international groups which support the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people with a view to implementing the international resolutions adopted by the United Nations and its specialized agencies, in particular UNESCO, to stop the hostile measures and aggressive practices and the excavation in this Holy City, and to safeguard the cultural and historical heritage of that City.
7. Reaffirms that 1993 is the year of Al-Quds and requests the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of the following activities throughout that year:-
  - Inviting all Islamic States that have not, as yet, signed the twinning of 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 some projects inside the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif in support of it and of its steadfast citizens.
  - Issuing of the postage stamp of Al-Quds.
  - Organizing of Charity Markets in favour of Al-Quds Fund of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.
  - Sustained coordination on the topic of Al-Quds Al-Sharif with all international and regional fora and organizations and holding two international symposia on Al-Quds in coordination with these international and regional organizations.
  - Sustained coordination with the non-governmental organizations for the holding of a symposium on Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
8. Strongly condemns Israel's savage and racist policies and practices against the Palestinian people, as well as its settlement designs on Al-Quds Al-Sharif which aim at causing demographic changes therein and Judaizing it, thus violating the principles of International Law, and the Resolutions of the UN General Assembly and Security Council, as well as the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

9. Expresses its appreciation of the stand adopted by His Holiness the Pope John Paul II and other Christian authorities that support the rights of the Palestinian people and puts on record with appreciation their condemnation and denunciation of Israeli practices in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and calls for continued coordination with the Vatican City and other Christian authorities so as to safeguard the City of Al-Quds and its identity.

10. Welcomes the contacts made last year by His Majesty King Hassan II with His Holiness the Pope in the Vatican regarding Al-Quds Al-Sharif, that showed that the Vatican still has the same position on Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

11. Approves all recommendations of the Eighth Session of the Islamic Experts Committee on ways and means of confronting the dangers of Zionist colonialist settlement in Palestine and the occupied Arab territories, which was held in Jeddah on 11 Sha'ban, 1413H, corresponding to 2nd February 1993.

12. Entrusts the Secretary General with the task of following up the implementation of this resolution and of submitting a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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### **RESOLUTION NO. 3/21-P**

#### **BLESSED INTIFADHA OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE**

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah 1413H (25-29 April 1993),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the Blessed Palestinian Popular Intifadha contained in Document No. ICFM/21-93/PAL/D.2;

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

Pursuant to all relevant Islamic resolutions;

Proceeding from the UN resolutions and in particular UN Security Council Resolution No. 681 which stresses the applicability of all the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilian Persons in Times of War, signed on 12 August 1949, the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Proceeding from the UN Security Council Resolution No.799 which confirms the illegality of the deportation and demands the immediate and safe return of the Palestinian deportees to their homeland;

Expressing its deep concern over the serious situation prevailing in the occupied Palestinian Territories as a result of continued Israeli Occupation, and of Israel's arbitrary practices, repressive measures, continuing confiscation of land and property, escalation of the policy of deportation, demolition of houses and imposition of collective sanctions on the inhabitants, and desecration of Islamic and Christian holy places;

Expressing its deep concern over Israel's continuing establishment and expansion of settlements in the Occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories which constitutes a flagrant violation of the human rights of the Palestinian people and thwarts the efforts exerted towards establishing a just and comprehensive peace in the region;

Taking into account the deteriorating economic situation in the occupied Palestinian and Arab Territories and the dire need for extending every kind of material and political support to strengthen the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and continuation of their blessed Intifadha;

Commending the growing unanimous international opposition to the Israeli government's policy of expansion and settlement, and the international community's support of the Palestinian Intifadha and their stand by the legitimate struggle of the Palestinian people;

1. Reaffirms all previous relevant resolutions of the Islamic Conferences and confirms the necessity of providing all forms of support to the blessed Intifadha to enable it to continue until it achieves its objective.
2. Reaffirms also that the just and comprehensive solution of the Palestinian Cause and the Arab-Israeli conflict could only be based on the relevant UN resolutions which demand the total withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and on enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable and national rights including their rights to return, to self-determination and to the establishment of their own independent Palestinian State on their national soil with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.
3. Strongly condemns the Israeli suppressive and terroristic practices and measures against the Palestinian citizens in the Occupied Palestinian territories and calls upon the international community to intensify its efforts to force Israel to stop its violations of the human rights principles and calls upon the UN Security

Council to speedily adopt the necessary measures for ensuring international protection for the Palestinian people in the occupied territories.

4. Strongly condemns Israeli Government's uninterrupted settlement and expansionist policy, its insistence on continuing to occupy the Arab territories, deportation of Palestinian Arab citizens from their territory and homeland, and replacing them by immigrant Jews from different parts of the world, which constitutes a direct threat to the security and vital interests of the Islamic Ummah.

5. Appeals to the United Nations, its Specialized Agencies and especially the Human Rights Commission and all States and governments to exercise utmost pressure to force Israel to abide by the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and to put to an end its repressive and arbitrary measures against the inhabitants of the Palestinian Occupied Territories, to seek the release of detainees, return the deportees, cease the practice of collective punishment, refrain from desecrating places of worship, also refrain from demolishing houses and to revoke all restrictions on the freedom of movement.

6. Requests again the Member States to implement the projects that support the Palestinian Intifadha which were approved by the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and confirmed by the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in its Resolution No.1/19-P.

7. Approves all recommendations of the 6th Meeting of the Islamic Committee Entrusted with Drawing Up an Information Programme in Support of the Intifadha held on 10 Sha'ban, 1413H, corresponding to 1st February 1993.

8. Approves all recommendations of the Seventh Meeting of the Islamic Committee for Monitoring the Movements of the Zionist Enemy, convened in Jeddah on 18 Rabi' I, 1413H (15 September, 1992).

9. Expresses its gratitude to all international and popular organizations and information media, which uphold the rights of the Palestinian people and their popular Intifadha, urging them to continue to expose the brutal crimes perpetrated by the Israeli forces of occupation in view of its effective impact on world public opinion.

10. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the provisions of this resolution at international and Islamic levels and to submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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## **RESOLUTION NO. 4/21-P**

### **THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN**

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Dhul Qi'dah 1413H (25-29 April 1993),

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 Arab citizens there 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 4/6-P (IS) of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference in Dakar and Resolution 2/20-P of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in Istanbul;

Recalling Security Council Resolution 497 (1981) and the relevant UN General Assembly Resolutions, the latest of which is Resolution 47/63-A of December 11, 1992;

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);

Deeply concerned at the fact that Israel has not withdrawn from the Syrian Golan which it occupies since 1967 contrary to the relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

Noting with satisfaction the convening of the Madrid Peace Conference on the basis of the two Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), yet regretting that none of the desired major results has been achieved;

1. Lauds the steadfastness of the Syrian Arab citizens in the Golan against occupation and their valiant resistance to Israel's repressive measures and 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 Arab 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 non permissibility of acquiring other people's land by force.
4. Declares that the Knesset decision of 11 November 1991 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 persons 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 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 call that Israel, the occupying authority, at once repeal its illegal decision adopted on 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration over the Syrian Golan and which the actual annexation of these territories involves.

11. Calls upon Israel to withdraw from the occupied Syrian Golan in pursuance of the relevant Security Council resolutions.

12. Invites the international community to urge and prompt 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 Islamic Conference.

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## **RESOLUTION NO. 5/21-P**

### **ISRAEL'S OCCUPATION OF LEBANESE TERRITORY**

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4-8 Zul Qa'dah 1413H (25-29 April 1993);

Proceeding from the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

REFERRING to the Charter of the OIC and all previous resolutions adopted by this Organisation;

CONSIDERING that the Israeli enemy's authorities have occupied and continue to occupy part of the Lebanese territory, seizing assets and property in violation of the principles of international law and human rights;

RECALLING the efforts of the Higher Arab Tripartite Committee stemming from the Arab Summit in Casablanca which were designed to settle the Lebanese situation;

1. STRONGLY CONDEMNS Israel for its continued occupation of Lebanese territory, and its kidnapping and deportation of a number of Lebanese citizens from their villages and land in the occupied part of Lebanon. It also strongly condemns the Israeli enemy's inhuman practices in these regions, and its resort to coercion, terrorism, repression, collective punishment and shelling against the civilian population in a bid to morsel out and annex further territories. It calls on the UN Security Council and U. N. Secretary General to step up their efforts to prevent Israel from pursuing its practices and acts of aggression and obtain the release of hundreds of Lebanese citizens detained in Israeli prisons and in those of its puppet forces in Southern Lebanon.

2. STRONGLY CONDEMNS Israel for deporting more than four hundred Palestinians from the occupied territories in violation of the rules of International Law, especially the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, while drawing attention to and warning against the grave dangers resulting from such violation and the Israeli policy of mass banishment and deportation to peace and stability in the region or to the on-going peace process;

IT ALSO STRONGLY CONDEMNS Israel for violating the sovereignty of the Republic of Lebanon by deporting these Palestinian citizens to the occupied Lebanese territory. It expresses its support and advocacy of the decisions of the Lebanese Government in this respect;

3. CALLS ON the UN Security Council to take the necessary measures including application of the provisions of Charter Seven of the UN Charter, to ensure Israel's commitment to immediately implement Resolution 799;

4. REQUESTS the United Nations and its various institutions to force Israel to implement the U.N. Security Council resolutions, in particular Resolution 425 (1978), concerning the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Lebanese territory beyond the internationally recognized Lebanese borders, while respecting Lebanese independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and assisting the legitimate Lebanese authorities in their bid to control the entire Lebanese territory and all aspects of national activity; and furthermore pays tribute to the Lebanese people for their heroism and steadfastness against Israeli occupation.

5. PRAISES the achievements of the Higher Arab Tripartite Committee stemming from the Casablanca Arab Summit, and reaffirms its support of the National Reconciliation Document for Lebanon, known as the Taif Agreement; further commends the steps taken by the Lebanese Government and its uninterrupted efforts to put into effect the provisions of that document and thus assure Lebanon's recovery and enhance the unity, sovereignty and independence of that country and rebuilding of its institutions.

6. CALLS ON the international community to speed up the establishment of the International Fund for the Reconstruction of Lebanon, decided by the Arab Summit in Baghdad, and to contribute generously to it. It also invites all States to increase their assistance to Lebanon to enable that country to restore and modernize its infrastructure, set up its facilities and provide added impetus to its economy, in order

to improve living conditions and consolidate all the political achievements of the Government of National Reconciliation throughout the country.

7. Entrusts the Secretary General with the task of following-up the implementation of this resolution and of submitting a report on it to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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## **RESOLUTION NO. 6/21-P**

### **AL-QUDS FUND AND ITS WAQF**

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25-29 April, 1993),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf contained in Document No.(ICFM/21-93/PAL/D.4);

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization 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 blessed Intifadha;

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 in supporting the struggle and Jihad of the Palestinian people and consolidating their heroic Intifadha within their occupied homeland Palestine, 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 and its Waqf to seek financial resources for the Fund and its Waqf;

Expressing its concern over the continuing critical financial situation of the Fund, which prevents it from reaching the targets it has set itself;

1. Confirms all previous relevant resolutions adopted by successive Islamic Conferences.
2. Endorses all recommendations and resolutions of the Ninth Meeting 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 invites those which did not pledge donations to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf to do so.
4. Urges Member States to continue the campaign for the collection of donations in favour of the Fund and its Waqf and to call upon their citizens and residents to respond to this campaign as well as direct governmental and non-governmental mass media to launch a special advertising campaign in this regard.
5. Urges Member States to encourage the organization at local and Islamic levels of festivals, exhibitions and charity bazars , whose proceeds would enhance the resources of the Fund.
6. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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## **RESOLUTION NO. 7/21-P**

### **THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA**

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on 4-8 Zul Qadah 1413H (25-29 April, 1993),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, 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 particularly the obligation of all States to refrain from the threat or use of force in their international relations;

Expressing its alarm at the horrifying situation in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina arising from Serbian aggression and the acts of crime and genocide perpetrated by the Serbs;

Recalling the Resolutions No. 1/5-EX and 1/6-EX on the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina adopted respectively in Istanbul and in Jeddah by the Fifth and Sixth Extraordinary Sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, as well as the relevant provisions of the Final Declaration of the Meeting of the Bureau of the Sixth Islamic Summit Enlarged to the Chairmen of the Standing Committees, held in Dakar;

Recalling also all the relevant resolutions adopted by the U.N. Security Council and General Assembly regarding Bosnia-Herzegovina, particularly the Security Council Resolution No. 757 and General Assembly resolutions 46/242 and 47/121;

Welcoming the U.N. Security Council Resolution No. 808 (1993), which stipulates the establishment of an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law, committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia;

Further Welcoming the U.N. Security Council Resolution No. 816 (1993), which authorizes the Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations or arrangements, to take all necessary measures in order to enforce the No-Fly-Zone over the airspace of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina;

Taking into account with appreciation all the ongoing diplomatic efforts for restoring peace in Bosnia-Herzegovina;

Gravely concerned, however, over the fact that the Serbian side is utilizing the negotiating process to consolidate its territorial acquisitions and to obstruct Security Council from authorizing the use of force to secure the implementation of its relevant resolutions;

Deploring vigorously, in this context, the continued non compliance by Serbia and Montenegro and by the Serbs with all relevant international resolutions and calls made upon them;

Further concerned over the tragic humanitarian situation in the cities and towns under Serbian siege;

Expressing its condemnation on the recent shelling of the town of Srebrenica by the Serbian forces, with the aim of driving the Muslims out of yet another town, as a part of Serbian "ethnic cleansing" campaign, which is a form of genocide;

Reaffirming that territorial gains or changes brought about by violence are not acceptable;

Commending the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina for its outstanding flexibility and responsibility as manifested in its acceptance of all the documents negotiated at the peace process;

Welcoming the provisional measures issued by the International Court of Justice, in response to a suit initiated by the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina;

Affirming that the international community has the responsibility to secure the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity of Bosnia-Herzegovina, as well as to prevent acts of genocide and of crimes against humanity;

Emphasizing that the deteriorating situation of the Muslims in Bosnia-Herzegovina calls for more international humanitarian assistance coupled with effective measures aimed at providing continuous and unimpeded delivery of the assistance to the needy;

Alarmed that the ongoing conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina poses a grave risk of spilling over to adjacent areas and beyond, and that the aggressor has the intention to spread the conflict;

Further emphasizing that it is and will be necessary to take effective measures to ensure the full and strict implementation of any decision of the U.N. Security Council or International Conference on former Yugoslavia, or agreement reached by the sides concerned;

Convinced that, in face of the current situation, the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina has the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence, in accordance with Article 51 of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations and that the current arms embargo on the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina is the major factor impeding the use of the right of self-defence;

Stressing that the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina warrants the implementation of decisive measures in conformity with the provisions of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, in particular Article 42;

1. Notes with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Doc. No.ICFM/21-93/PIL/D.1).
2. Reaffirms the provisions contained in Resolution No. 1/5-EX and 1/6-EX on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted by the Fifth and Sixth Extraordinary Sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, as well as the relevant United Nations Security Council and General Assembly Resolutions, in particular, General Assembly Resolutions 46/242 and 47/121 and demands their immediate implementation.
3. Reaffirms also the decisions of the meeting of the enlarged bureau of the Sixth Islamic Summit held in Dakar on January 11, 1993.
4. Reaffirms further its commitment to restoring peace in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as safeguarding its unity, sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity.
5. Strongly condemns the genocidal Serbian aggression against the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the non-compliance by Serbia and Montenegro and the Bosnian Serb party to the will of the International community as manifested in relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, General Assembly, and the Organization of the Islamic Conference.
6. Deplores the breaches of the comprehensive and mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council against Serbia and Montenegro and urges the Security Council to ensure full implementation of its relevant resolutions and especially to prevent supplies reaching Serbia through the Danube River or any other means.
7. Condemns vigorously the massive and flagrant violations of the human rights of the Bosnian people and of international humanitarian law by Serbia and Montenegro and the Bosnian Serbs.
8. Strongly condemns, once again, the abhorrent Serbian policy of "ethnic cleansing", and in this context reaffirms the right of all Bosnian refugees to return to their homes under conditions of safety and honour.
9. Requests the Security Council to act decisively and expeditiously under the provisions of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, and to authorize U.N. Member States, in cooperation with the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to use all necessary means to uphold and restore the sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and unity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
10. Further requests the Security Council to guarantee safe routes for unhindered provision and delivery of international assistance to Bosnia-Herzegovina.
11. Also requests the Security Council to exempt, without any further delay, the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina from the arms embargo as imposed on the former Yugoslavia under Security Council Resolution 713 (1991).
12. Urges Member States as well as other members of the international community to extend their cooperation to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in exercise of its inherent right of individual and collective self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter including the supply of arms.
13. Urges the Security Council, to immediately take further appropriate measures, including the authorization of the use of force, under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, to ensure:
  - (a) placing of all heavy weapons in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under effective international physical control or neutralising them to render them inoperative;
  - (b) interdiction of all arms supplies to the Serbs;

(c) institution of appropriate measures for reparations for the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Serbia and Montenegro; and

(d) that Serbia and Montenegro is liable under international law for any direct loss, damage, including environmental damage, or injury to foreign governments, nationals and corporations, as a result of its aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

(e) imposition of a complete and comprehensive economic blockade against Serbia and Montenegro;

(f) freezing of all assets abroad of Serbia-Montenegro.

14. Calls upon Member States who have not yet done so to sever all economic and commercial ties with Serbia and Montenegro.

15. Decides that Member States would jointly seek the formal expulsion of FRY (Serbia and Montenegro) from the United Nations and all its agencies, organs, bodies and programmes.

16. Requests the Member States to take appropriate measures, individually and collectively, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, against those States which are willfully violating the United Nations sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro.

17. Decides to request the reconvening of the United Nations General Assembly session on Bosnia and Herzegovina in case the Security Council is unable to deal effectively with the Serbian aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina.

18. Notes with appreciation the ongoing efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, UNPROFOR and other international humanitarian agencies in providing humanitarian assistance to the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

19. Requests the United Nations and other relevant international organizations to consider urgently the introduction of safe areas in addition to those specified in Security Council Resolution 819 (1993), in close consultation with the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the existing humanitarian effort to supply relief goods through road convoys and airlifts.

20. Urges the Member States and the international community to contribute finances and personnel for implementing the decisions of the Security Council to uphold and restore the sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and unity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

21. Requests the Security Council to act immediately to close all detention and concentration camps in Serbia and Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina established by the Serbs; and until implementation to assign international observers to these camps.

22. Requests that the International Committee of the Red Cross be granted free access to all detention camps established by Serbs in Serbia and Montenegro and in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and to all persons imprisoned in these camps and that all prisoners be notified to it without delay.

23. Calls for full respect by all parties of the Humanitarian Plan of Action adopted in the framework of the London Conference on 27 August 1992 and notably calls for the immediate release of prisoners in accordance with the agreement signed in Geneva under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross on 1 October 1992.

24. Warns once again the Serb and Montenegrin authorities as well as all persons who commit or order the Commission of breaches of international humanitarian law in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina that they are individually responsible in respect of such breaches and will be punished for war crimes in accordance with the Geneva Conventions.

25. Requests the United Nations to expedite the establishment of a representative International War Crimes Tribunal to try and punish those who are guilty of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
26. Expresses its appreciation to those States and international institutions which have provided humanitarian assistance to the people of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and appeals to all Member States to contribute generously towards alleviating their sufferings including assistance to refugee centres for Bosnian refugees in neighbouring countries.
27. Emphasizes the importance of cooperation among all parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina against the Serbian aggression.
28. Urges the Security Council to adopt effective measures to prevent any further aggravation of the extremely tense situation in Kosova, Vojvodina, the Sanjak and the Republic of Macedonia.
29. Commends the work of the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina at the United Nations, New York and requests it to continue its work.
30. Urges those Member States who have not yet established full diplomatic relations with Bosnia-Herzegovina to do so immediately.
31. Decides to despatch a Mission at Ministerial level, drawing from the members of the OIC Contact Group comprising the current Chairman, the outgoing Chairman, the representative of the Chairman of the Sixth Islamic Summit and the Secretary General of the OIC, to the capitals of the Permanent Members of the Security Council to explain the provisions of this resolution and to seek their agreement for the necessary follow up action in the Security Council.
32. Requests the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and to report to the Coordination Meeting of the OIC Foreign Ministers in New York and to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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## **RESOLUTION NO. 8/21-P**

### THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qadah 1413H (25 - 29 April, 1993),  
Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and resolutions of the Islamic Conference 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. General Assembly resolutions particularly Resolution No.47/119 on the emergency international assistance for the reconstruction of war stricken Afghanistan adopted by the 47th Session of the General Assembly;

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

Expressing its grave concern over the incidents of armed hostilities and factional fighting among the Afghan Mujahideen which has caused immense loss of life and damage to properties;

Deeply concerned about the massive destruction of properties and the serious damage to the economic and social infrastructure of Afghanistan caused by the fourteen years of war;

Welcoming the noble initiatives of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz to promote peace and reconciliation in Afghanistan by hosting in Makka Al-Mukarramah on 18 Ramadhan 1413H a meeting of the President of the Islamic State of Afghanistan, other Afghan Leaders and the Prime Minister of Pakistan for signing the Agreement for peace and reconciliation in Afghanistan, and also welcoming the support and cooperation of His Excellency, Ghulam Ishaq Khan, the President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and His Excellency Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran for the Afghan Jihad as well as their efforts for peace in Afghanistan.

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

Thanking all governments that have rendered assistance to Afghan refugees, in particular the Governments of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran, and recognizing the need for international assistance for repatriation and settlement of the refugees and internally displaced persons;

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary General (Document ICFM/21-93/PIL/D.2).
2. Calls for full respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence, Islamic character and non-interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

3. Recognizes that a comprehensive political settlement, based on the will of the people of Afghanistan, is essential for peace and stability in Afghanistan.
4. Reaffirms the decision of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference that the OIC should have an active role in the solution of the Afghanistan problem.
5. Notes the importance of the Agreement for peace and reconciliation signed in Makkah Al Mukarramah on 18 Ramadan 1413H (12 March 1993) and appeals for its implementation.
6. Notes with appreciation the efforts being carried out by the Secretary General for establishing an OIC mechanism for the possible observance of the ceasefire and cessation of hostilities in Afghanistan.
7. Calls upon the Member States to extend their full support to the ongoing efforts of the Secretary General and his Special Representative for Afghanistan.
8. Invites the Secretary General to continue to monitor the over-all situation in Afghanistan and make available his good offices as required.
9. Welcomes with appreciation the efforts undertaken by the United Nations in having the attention of the international community drawn to the acute problems of Afghanistan, and in mobilizing assistance for rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country.
10. Requests the Islamic Development Bank to despatch, as soon as possible, a team of experts to Afghanistan to evaluate the war damage and destruction and to prepare a comprehensive report, in cooperation with the Government of Afghanistan, on requirements for rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country.
11. Appeals to the international community in particular the Member States and Islamic financial institutions to extend generous assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Afghanistan.
12. Decides to continue generous humanitarian assistance to the Afghan refugees in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran and to work for their speedy repatriation and rehabilitation.
13. Renews its call to all states as well as national and international organizations to extend assistance to alleviate the suffering of Afghan refugees.
14. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit to the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers a report on the situation in Afghanistan.

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## **RESOLUTION NO. 9/21-P**

### **JAMMU AND KASHMIR DISPUTE**

The Twenty First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4-8 Zul Qada'h 1413H (25-29 April 1993),

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;

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

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the issue as well as the Report of the OIC Fact Finding Mission on the situation in Kashmir (Document No.ICFM/21-93/PIL/D.3);

Regretting 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 Islamic Summit Conference;

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

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary General on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute and endorses the recommendations contained therein.
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 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 massive 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. Calls upon India to allow International Human Rights Groups and Humanitarian Organizations to visit Jammu and Kashmir.
6. Regrets the negative attitude of the Government of India to Pakistan's proposal for a bilateral dialogue for resolving the Jammu and Kashmir dispute.
7. Supports the efforts of the Government of Pakistan to initiate a 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.
10. Calls upon India and Pakistan to redeploy their forces to peace-time locations.
11. Appeals to the Member States, Islamic Institutions 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 Islamic Summit Conference.
13. Requests the Secretary General to establish contact with the Governments of India and Pakistan and the true representatives of the people of Jammu and Kashmir with a view to promoting a just and peaceful settlement of the Kashmir dispute.
14. Requests the Secretary General to send a three member fact finding mission to visit Jammu and Kashmir as decided by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference, and to submit a report to him.
15. Requests the Government of India to allow the OIC Fact-Finding mission to visit Jammu and Kashmir.
16. Recommends that member states coordinate their positions at the UN General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights to promote respect for the fundamental human rights of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.
17. Decides to consider the Jammu and Kashmir Dispute at the Twenty-Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.
18. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to present his report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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## **RESOLUTION NO. 10/21-P**

### **SITUATION IN SOMALIA**

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi from 4 - 8 Zul Qa'ddah, 1413H (25 - 29 April, 1993),

Proceeding from the noble 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 resolution No.13/6-P(IS) adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference 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;

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;

Welcoming the convening of the Conference for National Reconciliation in Somalia in March 1993 and the signing of the Addis Ababa Agreement;

Commending also 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;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General, (Document No.ICFM/21-93/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 United Nations, the League of Arab States and Organization of African Unity, in the framework of a joint approach, which has paid dividends.
3. Welcomes the signing of the Addis Ababa Agreement for establishing Peace and National Reconciliation in Somalia and calls upon all Somali political factions to abide by the provisions of this Accord, respect and observe the cease-fire; cooperate with the international efforts to demilitarize and disarm the factions; facilitate the work of United Nations Operations in Somalia (UNOSOM II) and the proposed Transitional National Council, remove all remaining impediments to restoring peace and tranquility, concert their efforts to promote national unity and thus pave the way for the rebuilding of the economic, social and political infrastructure of the country.

4. 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).
5. Decides to extend its full support to the ongoing efforts of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the United Nations, the League of Arab States and the Organization of African Unity in Somalia.
6. 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.
7. 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 medicines in order to enable Somalia to rebuild the institutions and the educational pedagogic infrastructures and to absorb all the youth in the general education in schools inside Somalia as well as offer scholarships at the university level in the universities of Member States.
8. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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#### **RESOLUTION NO. 11/21-P**

#### **CONSEQUENCES OF IRAQ'S AGGRESSION AGAINST KUWAIT AND IRAQ'S NON-COMPLIANCE WITH SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS**

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 - 8 Zul Qa'ddah, 1413H (25 - 29 April, 1993),

Taking due note of the report of the Secretary General to the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Document No.ICFM/21-93/PIL/D.5) concerning developments in the region, especially with regard to the liberation of Kuwait from the invading Iraqi forces;

Recalling the declarations issued during the period between the 19th and the 20th sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers regarding the Iraqi invasion and occupation of Kuwait as well as Resolution 9/20-P adopted by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and Resolution 7/6-P(IS) adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference;

Expressing its highest regard for all Arab, Islamic and friendly states who contributed to the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Organization of Islamic Conference, the Summit of League of Arab States and the United Nations to confront the Iraqi aggression

and liberate Kuwait, a member of the United Nations, the OIC, and the League of Arab States;

Welcoming the restoration of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Kuwait as well as its legitimate government;

Reiterating the necessity to respect the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, the inviolability of internationally recognized borders and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states; principles not only applicable to Kuwait and Iraq but to all states;

Noting that the Iraqi government has not fully complied with and fulfilled its obligations in accordance with UN Security Council resolutions;

Further Expressing its rejection of the Iraqi government's return to reiterating its false claims considering Kuwait as part of Iraq, which reflects the reality of the Iraqi government's intentions and aggressiveness towards Kuwait and its lack of seriousness in abiding by the relevant resolutions of Islamic and international legitimacy;

Reiterating its condemnation of the illegal acts committed by the Iraqi regime's forces during the occupation of the State of Kuwait; persecuting, torturing and killing of Kuwaiti citizens, plundering public and private property and setting fire to and sabotaging oil wells and facilities and destroying aspects of human life and natural environment particularly in Kuwait and generally in the region, as well as the oppressive aggression against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia invading its territories and air space and launching missiles against its cities;

Expressing its utmost concern over the reports of United Nations international inspection team to the effect that the Iraqi government has not fully cooperated with the said team in violation of the UN Security Council resolutions;

Recognizing its historic and enormous responsibility towards the difficult conditions which were engendered by the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait and the serious negative implications which it led to against the fundamental interests of the Islamic Nation and Islamic solidarity;

1. Affirms the necessity for a full implementation of all UN Security Council resolutions issued in this regard to ensure non-recurrence of a new Iraqi aggression in the face of the previous aggressions against its neighbouring states.
2. Deplores that the Iraqi government has not fully complied with UN resolutions indicating the harbouring of aggressive intentions which necessitates the

maintenance of the sanctions imposed by the Security Council, and expresses its distress for the ordeal endured by the people of Iraq due to the non-compliance of the Iraqi regime with the decisions of international legitimacy thereby disregarding the interests of the people of Iraq.

3. Expresses its deep regret and concern over the procrastination of the Iraqi authorities regarding the implementation of the resolutions concerning the release of Kuwaiti citizens and other detainees in Iraq and calls upon the Iraqi authorities for their immediate release.

4. Holds Iraq fully responsible for the human and material damages inflicted upon Kuwait and other countries, and demands from Iraq compensation for those losses in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions without any procrastination or delay.

5. Reiterates the necessity of Iraq's effective adherence to all Security Council resolutions regarding the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction and affirms the necessity of eliminating all kinds of weapons of mass destruction from the entire Middle East region.

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

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## **RESOLUTION NO. 12/21-P**

### **CONFLICT BETWEEN ARMENIA AND AZERBAIJAN**

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'ddah, 1413H (25 - 29 April, 1993),

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

Gravely concerned over the serious escalation of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan over the Karabakh issue;

Strongly condemning the recent Armenian offensive against Azerbaijan and the occupation of Azeri territory;

Deeply distressed by the magnitude and severity of humanitarian problems resulting from Armenian aggression against the Republic of Azerbaijan;

Recalling the principled position taken by the Fifth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Istanbul in June 1992 on this issue;

Also recalling the relevant paragraphs of the Final Communiqué adopted by the OIC Coordination Meeting of the Foreign Ministers at the United Nations, New York, on 23 September, 1992;

Noting the efforts made by the neighbouring countries and regional states notably the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Republic of Turkey to promote a peaceful settlement of the Karabakh issue;

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

Aware of the disruptive effect that this new military offensive can have on the peace process being pursued within the framework of the CSCE;

Noting with appreciation the Report of the Secretary General on this subject (Document No.ICFM/21-93/PIL/D.6/ Rev.I);

1. Strongly condemns the Armenian aggression against the Republic of Azerbaijan.
2. Demands the immediate withdrawal of Armenian forces from all occupied Azeri territories and strongly urges Armenia to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan.
3. Calls for a just and peaceful settlement of the Karabakh issue on the basis of respect for the principles of territorial integrity of states and inviolability of internationally recognized frontiers.
4. Urges both Armenia and Azerbaijan to engage constructively in the ongoing CSCE peace process and refrain from any action that will make it more difficult to reach a peaceful solution.
5. Reaffirms its total solidarity and support for the efforts being made by the Government and people of Azerbaijan to defend their country.
6. Calls for enabling the forcibly displaced persons to return to their homes in safety, honour and dignity.
7. Requests the Member States, the Islamic Development Bank and other Islamic institutions to provide urgent financial and humanitarian assistance to the Republic of Azerbaijan.
8. Requests also the UN Secretary General and the President of the Security Council to use their full authority for the adoption of the Security Council Resolution condemning the Armenian aggression and demanding immediate withdrawal of Armenian military formations from all occupied Azeri territories.

9. Requests further the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this Resolution and to submit a Report thereon to the Twenty-Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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### **RESOLUTION NO. 13/21-P**

#### **THE UNITED STATES AGGRESSION AGAINST THE SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA**

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Jeddah, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'ddah, 1413H (25 - 29 April, 1993),

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

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 on the subject adopted by the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers which condemned the measures taken by the United States Administration against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and affirmed its right to obtain adequate reparations for the physical and human losses it had sustained;

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

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the United States aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (Document No.ICFM/21-93/ PIL/D.7);



1. Once again decides:

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

(b) To support the right of the 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.

1. Reaffirms its solidarity with the 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.

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

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

4. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the action taken in this regard.

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## **RESOLUTION NO. 14/21-P**

### **THE CRISIS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE GREAT SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA**

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'ddah, 1413H (25 - 29 April, 1993),

Having examined the item concerning the crisis involving a Member State of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference which call for the promotion of solidarity among Member States;

Abiding by the objectives and principles of the UN Charter which stipulate that all States are committed to refraining 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 posing any threat to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and safety of their people;

Reaffirming its clear and unequivocal denunciation, on previous occasions, of all forms and types of terrorism, and its condemnation of all those who use or encourage it, be they individuals, groups or States; proceeding from the faith of the Member States that terrorism runs counter to the Islamic values in which they believe, and which commit them never to tolerate or ignore terrorism, insofar as it contradicts the aspiration of individuals and governments in the international community to a life of peace, where stability and security prevail;

Taking note with great satisfaction of the practical measures taken by the Libyan Jamahiriya which confirm its commitment to condemn all forms and types of terrorism, and condemn all those that use or encourage it, and its willingness to cooperate with any international or regional judicial or humanitarian body to verify those measures;

Expressing its full satisfaction with Libya's declaration that it accept Security Council Resolution 731 and that it is fully prepared to cooperate with all efforts to arrive at full truth regarding the question and its requesting the UN Secretary General to set up a mechanism to implement it;

Noting also with satisfaction the proposals and initiatives taken by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to find a peaceful settlement of the question which would ensure the implementation of United Nations Resolution 731 consistent with its sovereignty and the principles of law;

Expressing its serious concern over the tremendous sufferings of the people of Libyan Arab Jamahiriya due to the continued imposition of Security Council Resolution 748 (1992) and the consequent arrangements concerning the air transportation of Arab Libyan pilgrims to the Holy places to perform the rites of pilgrimage and Umra,

1. Expresses concern over the escalation of the crisis, and the threat of the use of force in dealing with other nations which does not accord with the UN Charter and international law; and calls for abiding by international conventions, and the use of dialogue and negotiations as a means of settling disputes between states.
2. Reaffirms its full solidarity with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and calls for avoiding any further economic or military action against Libya.
3. Appeals to the Security Council to reconsider Resolution 748 (1992), as soon as possible, with a view to lifting the sanctions imposed on Libya.
4. Decides to entrust the Chairman of the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers as well as the Secretary General to make the necessary contacts

with the competent Security Council authorities, which are bound to guarantee permission to Libyan aircrafts during the Haj season so as to enable the Arab Libyan People to go to the Holy Places to perform Haj in dignity and honour and requests the Chairman of the Conference and the Secretary General to follow up and submit a report on the issue.

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

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## **RESOLUTION NO. 15/21-P**

### **DEVELOPMENT OF THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA**

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah 1413H (25-29 April, 1993),

Considering the development of the situation in South Africa;

Reaffirming its conviction that Apartheid is a scourge on mankind in general, and Africa in particular where it has taken a heavy toll in human lives, destroyed property and humiliated entire peoples by depriving them of their fundamental freedom, dignity and human rights;

Recalling the provisions of the Harare Declaration, as well as those of the United Nations on Apartheid and its destructive effects in Southern Africa which was adopted by the UN General Assembly at its Sixteenth Special Session in December 1989;

Gravely concerned over the escalation of fratricidal violence among the black populations of South Africa;

Deploring the illegal covert activities carried out by South African Military Intelligence with a view to fomenting violence and undermining the political process of peaceful change in South Africa;

Condemning the assassination of Chris Hani, a prominent leader of the South African people;

Noting that despite the positive measures taken by the Government of South Africa, the people of South Africa continue to suffer from the socio-economic inequalities engendered by the Apartheid system and from continued monopolization of power in the hands of the White Minority regime;

Encouraging the efforts aimed at facilitating the resumption of substantive broad based negotiations towards a new constitution and arrangements on the transition to a democratic order;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General, (Document No. ICFM/21-93/PIL/D.9).

1. Reaffirms all its previous resolutions concerning the situation in South Africa.
2. Condemns the policy of Apartheid which is an affront to all the peoples of the world.
3. Reaffirms its support of the constitutional principles set forth in the Declarations of Harare and United Nations which constitute the basis for transforming South Africa into a non-racist democracy.
4. Takes note of the current process engaged in that direction by the Government of South Africa in relations with parties and political organisations of South Africa and urges this government to accelerate that process in a significant and real manner in order to definitively put an end to the Apartheid system.
5. Calls for the expeditious conclusion of negotiations on a new, non-racial democratic constitution acceptable to the people of South Africa and the effective transfer of power to the people of South Africa.
6. Demands that the South African Government takes immediate steps to end violence and publicly and solemnly undertake to do everything in its power to protect the lives and property of the black population.
7. Urges all the political organisations and all popular movements to end the fratricidal conflict which could well delay the process of eliminating Apartheid, and to adopt and respect a code of conduct in order to end the violence between their members and followers; also reiterates its support to the national liberation movements and the democratic forces of South Africa who are at the vanguard of the struggle for the abolition of the Apartheid system.
8. Appeals to the international community to use all forms of pressure to induce the Pretoria regime to speed up the process of dismantling the Apartheid system and create the necessary conditions for negotiations and the establishment of a democratic society.
9. Urges all states to strictly implement the UN resolutions regarding South Africa.
10. Requests the Secretary General to submit a report on the subject to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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## **RESOLUTION NO. 16/21-P**

### **DEVELOPMENTS TAKING PLACE IN THE WORLD, ESPECIALLY IN EASTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE AND THEIR EFFECTS ON THE ISLAMIC WORLD**

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress) held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'ddah, 1413H (25 - 29 April, 1993),

Recalling Resolutions No.36/19-P and 19/20-P adopted by the Nineteenth and Twentieth 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 on this subject (Document No.ICFM/21-93/PIL/D.10);

Recalling the Dakar Declaration provisions concerning the role of the OIC as well as the international developments;

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 Eastern and Central Europe in the political, economic and social fields, and the repercussions thereof;

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 the democratic change in Eastern and Central Europe has led to the strengthening of economic relations and interdependence between East and West, and the flow of financial resources to East European countries;

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. Expresses the wish to maintain and promote ties of friendship and cooperation between the Islamic world and the countries of Eastern and Central Europe based on the principle 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 efforts in Muslim and Third world countries.
3. Also Expresses the hope that the States of Eastern and Western Europe and other States respect and promote the Islamic identity of the Muslim communities and/or Muslim minorities living in their countries and their right to practice freely their language and religion.
4. Warns against the perilous consequences of the transfer and settlement of European and other nationals of Jewish faith in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, and its negative impact on the peace process, all of which increase tension in the Middle East region and threaten international peace and security.
5. Requests the Secretary General in cooperation with the Reflection Committee to continue to follow up the developments in the international situation especially in Central and Eastern Europe and the other regions and report on the impact of these developments on the role of the OIC to the Twenty-Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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## **RESOLUTION NO. 17/21-P**

### **SECURITY AND SOLIDARITY OF ISLAMIC STATES**

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress) held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 - 8 Zul Qa'ddah, 1413H (25 - 29 April, 1993),

Recalling the resolve of the 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;

Recalling Resolutions 16/11-P, 19/13-P, 17/14-P, 31/15-P, 20/16-P, 24/17-P, 19/18-P, 20/19-P and 13/20-P on the Security and Solidarity of Islamic States adopted by the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers;

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

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

Bearing in mind the rapid and profound changes taking place in the system of international relations and its impact on different regions and states throughout the 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 the 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 the necessity to safeguard their Islamic identity and Islamic values;

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, 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 maintain 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 on the Security and Solidarity of Islamic States (ICFM/21-93/PIL/D.11);

1. Reiterates that the security of each Muslim country is the concern of all Islamic countries.
2. Firmly resolves to strengthen the security of Member States, through cooperation and solidarity among Islamic countries, in accordance with the objectives and principles of the Charters of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and of the United Nations and as stipulated in the Dakar Declaration.
3. Reaffirms the permanent and full sovereignty of the Islamic countries and peoples over their natural resources and economic activities.
4. 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;
5. Reaffirms the need for respect for 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.
6. Calls upon the Government Experts Group, which was established to study the subject of the security and solidarity of Islamic States to prepare a new evaluation and update their recommendations in the light of current developments and to submit a report.
7. Requests the Secretary General to submit a Report on the subject to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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## **RESOLUTION NO. 18/21-P**

### **QUESTION OF CONFIDENCE AND SECURITY BUILDING MEASURES AMONG ISLAMIC STATES**

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, ( Session of Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 - 8 Zul Qa'ddah, 1413H (25 - 29 April, 1993),

Recalling Resolution No. 24/17-P as well as all subsequent resolutions on the question of Confidence and Security Building Measures among Islamic States adopted by Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers;



Recognising that confidence and security building measures, especially when applied in a comprehensive manner, have a potential to contribute significantly to the enhancement of peace, security and stability;

Emphasizing the importance of the establishment and maintenance of security, peace and stability throughout the Islamic World and of strengthening the climate of mutual confidence and solidarity among Islamic Countries and cooperation in all fields between them;

Noting the encouraging results of specific confidence and security building measures agreed upon and implemented in some regions;

Mindful of the fact that there are situations peculiar to specific regions which have a bearing on the nature of the confidence and security building measures feasible in these regions;

Bearing in mind the conclusion and recommendations of the Group of Five Eminent Personalities on the question of confidence and security building measures among Islamic countries;

Referring to the report of the Disarmament Commission containing the agreed text of the "Guidelines for appropriate types of confidence building measures and for the implementation of such measures on a global or regional level" endorsed by the UN General Assembly Resolution 43/78 H;

Recalling the Dakar Declaration adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the subject (Document No.ICFM/21-93/PIL/D.11);

1. Reiterates the resolve of Member States to encourage, wherever appropriate, the initiation of confidence and security building measures, bilaterally or at the sub-regional levels in conformity with the provisions and principles contained in the Dakar Declaration.
2. Requests the Member States to provide their views to the General Secretariat on the conclusions and recommendations made by the Group of Five Eminent Personalities on confidence and security building measures among Islamic States.
3. Invites the Member States to develop and formulate concrete proposals on confidence and security building measures and submit them to the General Secretariat.
4. Requests the Secretary General to report on the subject to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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## **RESOLUTION NO. 19/21-P**

### **QUESTION OF THE SECURITY OF SMALL STATES AND THE SOLIDARITY OF THE ISLAMIC UMMAH IN SAFEGUARDING THE SOVEREIGNTY AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF SMALL STATES FROM THE THREATS POSED BY ACTIONS OF MERCENARIES**

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 - 8 Zul Qa'ddah, 1413H (25 - 29 April, 1993),

Recalling the resolve of the member States expressed in the Charter of the Organization of the 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;

Further Recalling the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 44/51 entitled "Protection and Security of Small States", adopted at the 44th Session of the United Nations General Assembly in 1989;

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 sovereignty, independence and national rights;

Seriously concerned at the threats posed by mercenaries to small States;

Recollecting with deep concern the various incidents in which groups of mercenaries have attempted to infringe upon the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the Islamic heritage of small States, including the attempted invasion of Maldives in November 1988 and the interference in the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros in 1989;

Recalling Resolution No.15/20-P adopted by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the subject;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the subject (Document No.ICFM/21-93/PIL/D.11-A);

Having considered the Report of the First Meeting of the Group of Five Eminent Personalities on the Question of the Security of Small States and the solidarity of Islamic Ummah in safeguarding the sovereignty and territorial integrity of small states from threats posed by actions of mercenaries;

1. Takes note of the Report of the First Meeting of the Group of Five Eminent Personalities on the Question of the Security of Small States.
2. Requests the Member States to give due consideration to the observations and recommendations made by the Group of Five Eminent Personalities and to submit their views to the General Secretariat.
3. Reiterates that the security of each Muslim country is the concern of the Islamic Ummah.
4. Recognizes that small States are particularly vulnerable to external threats and acts of interference in their internal affairs.
5. Calls upon the Member States to provide assistance, when requested by small Member States, for the strengthening of their security in accordance with the principles and objectives of the Charter of the OIC.
6. Requests the Secretary General to submit a Report on the subject to the Twenty-Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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## **RESOLUTION NO. 20/21-P**

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

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'ddah, 1413H (25 - 29 April, 1993);

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

Recalling further the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its 47th Session on Israeli nuclear armament and the nuclear capability of racist South Africa and the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zone in South Asia;

Deeply concerned at the cooperation between Israel and South Africa in the military nuclear fields;

Stressing that in view of the recent admission by the South African regime of having manufactured nuclear weapons prior to its signing the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) the full inventory of South Africa's nuclear facilities and materials is essential to peace and security;

Bearing in mind 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;

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 a Conference on nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia.

Welcoming also the proposal to hold consultations among five nations with a view to ensuring nuclear non-proliferation in the region;

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/21-93/PIL/D.13).

2. Calls upon all States, particularly the States of the Regions concerned, to respond positively to proposals for the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.
3. Reaffirms the determination of Member States to take measures to prevent nuclear proliferation on a non-discriminatory and universal basis.
4. Welcomes the progress made towards the conclusion of a Treaty for the establishment of a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone in Africa.
5. Strongly urges all States especially nuclear weapon States to exert pressure on Israel to become party to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.
6. Deplores the manufacture of nuclear weapons by South Africa and requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to verify and ensure that these weapons have actually been destroyed and that the nuclear material including enriched uranium is fully accounted for and is placed under effective international control.
7. Welcomes the various proposals made by Pakistan to keep the South Asian region free of nuclear weapons including the proposed 5-nation consultations to ensure nuclear non-proliferation in the region.
8. Also welcomes the decision of the ASEAN States to work towards the realization of South East Asia as a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone.
9. Requests all member States to cooperate at the United Nations and other relevant international fora to promote the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.
10. Requests the Secretary General to follow developments in this regard and report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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## **RESOLUTION NO. 21/21-P**

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

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 - 8 Zul Qa'ddah, 1413H (25 - 29 April, 1993),

Deeply concerned over the existence of significant nuclear arsenals in the world and 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 threat or use of nuclear weapons may positively contribute to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons;

Recalling the efforts made since 1968 to evolve effective and credible security assurances to Non- Nuclear Weapon States;

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 the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, the United Nations General Assembly as well as the decision of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State and Government of the the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held in Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992, on the need for assurances by nuclear powers to non-nuclear weapon states to the effect that the former shall not resort to threat or use of nuclear weapons against them;

Further recalling that the Final Document of the Tenth 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;

Noting the indepth negotiations undertaken in the Conference on Disarmament and its Adhoc Committee on Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non- Nuclear Weapon States against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons with a view to reaching agreement on this item;

Noting that the UN General Assembly at its 47th Session has recommended that the Conference on Disarmament should 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;

Expressing deep concern over the threat of use of nuclear weapons against the Islamic States;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the subject (Document no.ICFM/21-93/PIL/D.14);

1. Notes with satisfaction that within the Conference of Disarmament there is no objection in principle to the conclusion of an international convention to protect non-nuclear weapon States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons.
2. Requests the members of the Conference on Disarmament to work urgently towards an 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.
3. Recommends that the Islamic countries should 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.
4. Urges all States especially the nuclear weapons states to engage in serious negotiations in competent international fora such as the Second Amendment Conference of the Partial Test Ban Treaty for the early conclusion of a comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.
5. Requests the Secretary General to closely follow developments in this respect and report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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## **RESOLUTION NO. 22/21-P**

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

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, during the period from 25 to 29 April 1993 (4-8 Zul Qa'dah 1413H)

Guided by the objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference as regards 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 purposes and principles 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, apartheid 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 Egyptian and Syrian initiatives 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 alleviating tension and achieving security and stability in these Zones, particularly in the Middle East region;

Welcoming the progress achieved by the African States towards the conclusion of a Treaty to make Africa into nuclear weapon free zone;



Recalling the Final Communiqués and resolutions on disarmament adopted by the Islamic Conferences and the Non-Aligned Movement;

1. Calls for the destruction of all weapons of mass destruction notably nuclear weapons with a view to creating a world free of those 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 within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament according to the priorities specified in the Plan of Action of the Final Document of the Tenth UN General Assembly Special Session;
3. Feels that it is 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 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.
6. Welcomes the initiatives of some Arab 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 connection, it notes with satisfaction and appreciation the comprehensive Egyptian recommendations announced on 4 July 1991 aimed at expediting the establishment of the Middle East as a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction.
7. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its efforts to come to an early agreement on concluding an international convention providing non-nuclear-weapon States with credible guarantees against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.
8. Requests the Secretary General to follow up this resolution and submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference.

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## **RESOLUTION NO. 23/21-P**

### **REGIONAL ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT**

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul-Qadah 1413H (25-29 April 1993),

Believing that the efforts of the International Community to move towards the ideal of general and complete disarmament are guided by the inherent human 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 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;

Reaffirming Resolution 47/52 J adopted by the 47th Session of the United Nations General Assembly;

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

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

Convinced that endeavours by countries 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.

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 nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament 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. Requests the Secretary General to closely follow developments in this respect and report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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## **RESOLUTION NO. 24/21-P**

### **REGIONAL MILITARY BALANCE**

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul-Qadah 1413H (25-29 April 1993),

Recalling the resolve of the 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 freedom, justice and security 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 sovereignty, independence and national rights;

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. Calls upon Member States to cooperate in regard to identifying specific measures, the adoption of which would contribute to the above objectives.
4. Requests the Secretary General to submit a report on the subject to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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## **RESOLUTION NO. 25/21-P**

### **ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARMAMENT**

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah 1413 (25-29 April 1993),

Recalling the resolutions of Islamic Conferences, the latest being Resolution 17/5-P(I.S) of the Fifth Islamic Summit, and Resolution 7/20-P of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Referring to Resolution 487 (1981) adopted unanimously by the Security Council, which calls upon Israel to place as early as possible all its nuclear facilities, under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

Referring to the U.N. General Assembly resolutions on the Israeli nuclear armament, the latest being Resolution 47/55 of 9 December, 1992;

Referring to the U.N. General Assembly Resolutions on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, which urged Israel to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, agree to place all its nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, declare its support for establishing such a Zone and deposit these declarations with the Security Council;

Referring to the Resolutions of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the latest being Resolution 601 of 25 September, 1992 which deplored Israel's refusal to place all its facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and called upon it to comply with Security Council Resolution 487 (1981);

Referring to the Report No.45/435 of the Secretary General submitted to the General Assembly on 10 October, 1990 on effective ways to facilitate the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, and to the contents of this report which confirmed Israel's possession of nuclear weapons and expressly urged it to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and permit IAEA access to Israeli nuclear facilities particularly in Dimona;

Referring to the Report No.45/571 of the U.N. Secretary General submitted to the General Assembly on 11 October, 1990 regarding the nuclear capability of South Africa, and confirming the continued cooperative relations between Israel and South Africa in all fields particularly their cooperation in the development of nuclear weapons, the transfer of military technology, and the conduct of joint tests in the field of long-range missiles and propulsion rockets capable of carrying nuclear warheads, which leads to an escalation of tension in the regions of the Middle East and Southern Africa;

Deeply concerned at the fact that Israel is the sole party in the region of the Middle East that possesses nuclear installations, has as yet not adhered to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and refuses to subject its nuclear facilities to International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards although it was urged to do so by the Security Council, the U. N. General Assembly and the International Atomic Energy Agency;

Realizing that Israel's refusal to subject its nuclear installations to effective monitoring by the International Atomic Energy Agency and its continued stock-piling and development of all types of weapons mainly weapons of mass destruction (nuclear-chemical-biological) and relative carrier rockets make it incumbent upon the States of the region to take, in turn, all the measures they deem necessary for strengthening their defence potentials to counter the increasing Israeli threat to their security thereby exercising their legitimate right of self-defence;

Gravely alarmed at the reports on Israel's continued production, development and possession of nuclear weapons and its performance of tests in the Mediterranean Sea on related guiding systems, which threaten peace and security in the region as well as international peace and security.

1. Strongly condemns Israel for refusing to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and for its continued possession of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction as well as their carrying devices.
2. Reiterates its condemnation of Israel for refusing to implement Security Council resolution 487 (1981) and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the International Atomic Energy Agency urging it to submit all its nuclear facilities to the safeguards system.
3. Reaffirms the determination of Member States to pursue their cooperation at the United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other relevant international fora to compel Israel to abide by the international resolutions, particularly to subject its nuclear installations to international inspection and monitoring.
4. Urges the International Atomic Energy Agency to prevent any scientific cooperation with Israel that may enhance its nuclear potential, and to issue official declarations in accordance with its obligations under international conventions on the volume and types of assistance provided and safeguard measures taken.
5. Requests the Secretary General to closely monitor Israel's nuclear activities, update the study on Israeli Nuclear Armament and include therein a list of the States that cooperate with Israel in developing and improving its nuclear armament potential in contravention of this and other relevant international resolutions.
6. Requests the Secretary General to closely follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the next Islamic Conference.