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REPORT OF THE POLITICAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

1.The Political and Information Affairs Committee of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of just and durable peace through dialogue and cooperation among member states and respect for international legitimacy) met from 24-26 Muharram 1412H (4-6 August 1991) to consider agenda items related to Political Legal and

Information Affairs.

2. The Committee was chaired by His Excellency Ambassador, Bilgin Unan, Deputy Under Secretary for Political Affairs in the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Turkey. The Committee consisted of Representatives of all Member States participating in the Conference. The General Secretariat was represented by:

-H.E. Mr. Ibrahim Saleh Bakr,

Assistant Secretary General for Political, Legal and Minorities Affairs, and

-H.E. Mr. Nabil Maarouf,

Assistant Secretary General for Al-Quds and Palestine Affairs.

3. In his introductory statement, the Chairman of the Committee His Excellency Ambassador Bilgin Unan emphasized the importance of the deliberations of this Committee, which had assumed special significance in the context of the important developments in the international situation and also within the Islamic community of nations. It was the sincere hope of the Islamic Ummah that actions undertaken in complete disregard of the most basic rules of International Law shall not be repeated and that appropriate steps will be taken in due course to pave the way towards healing the wounds resulting from the Gulf crisis. The Chairman observed that there were several issues involving the oppressed brotherly peoples of the region, faced with injustices that must be redressed urgently, first and foremost among them being the Palestine Question and the Arab-Israeli conflict. It was necessary to intensify efforts for furthering the just Islamic causes and to work diligently for ensuring peace and security. The resolutions adopted by the Committee should be consonant with and meet the legitimate aspirations and expectations of the Muslims of the world.

4. To facilitate its deliberations, the Committee decided to establish three 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. 11 to 15.

b) Working Group II to consider items of the agenda relating to Legal Affairs viz items No. 38 to 41.

c) Working Group III to consider the items of the agenda relating to information affairs viz items No. 42 to 44.

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 and Information Affairs Committee.

The Working Groups met on 25th Muharram 1412H (5 August 1991) and submitted their reports along with draft resolutions relating to the items assigned to them for consideration and adoption by the Political and Information Affairs Committee on 26 Muharram (6 August).

5. The agenda items No. 16 to 37 were considered directly in the Committee with the exception of item number 24 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". Since the latter has not been able to meet, the Plenary of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers may wish to kindly consider the draft resolution submitted under this item.

6. The Political and Information Affairs Committee held five 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.

7. The draft Resolutions adopted by the Political and Information Affairs Committee are annexed herewith.

8. The Political and Information Affairs Committee recommends to the Plenary of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers to kindly approve the draft resolutions proposed by the Committee.

9. On the conclusion of its proceedings, the Committee expressed its gratitude and deep

appreciation to the Government and people of the Republic of Turkey for the warm welcome and generous hospitality they extended to all delegations.

10. The Committee also expressed its deep appreciation for the able manner in which His Excellency Ambassador Bilgin Unan steered the proceedings of the Committee to a successful conclusion.

11. The Chairman expressed his thanks to the members of the Committee for their cooperation and constructive participation and the General Secretariat for its efficient and precious assistance which significantly contributed to the smooth functioning of the work of the Committee.

Sd/-Bilgin Unan,

Chairman,

28 Muharram 1412H (8 August 1991)

RESOLUTIONS OF THE POLITICAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

RESOLUTION NO. 1/20-P

ON THE PALESTINE CAUSE AND THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue And Cooperation Among Member States And Respect For International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the Palestinian Cause and the Arab-Israeli Conflict contained in Document No. (JCFM/20-9I/QP/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 Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences on the Cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict;

Recalled also 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 and its denial of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people constitute a flagrant violation of international legitimacy and the principles of international law as well as the UN Charter and the relevant UN resolutions;

Noting with deep concern the critical situation in the occupied Palestinian territories, the Syrian Golan and the other occupied Arab territories resulting from continued Israeli occupation and Israel's persistence in its racist and expansionist practices and in escalating its acts of terrorism and repression against Arab citizens;

Affirming that the Geneva Convention of 1949 relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Times of War applies to the occupied Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Affirming also that the danger of Zionist aggression and expansionism is aimed at not only the Arab frontline states, but also seeks to destabilize the Islamic countries thereby threatening international peace and security

the legitimacy of the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole legitimate representative, to regain their territories and exercise their inalienable national rights; owing with interest the continuation of the Palestinian Intifadha in the occupied Palestinian territories for the fourth year, aimed at putting an end to Israeli occupation and restoring the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people;

Reaffirming all Islamic Resolutions on the Islamic Bureau for Military Coordination with

Palestine;

Noting with deep concern that collusion between Israel and the regime of South Africa, leads to the encouragement of the policy of terrorism and physical liquidation against Palestinians and Arabs in the occupied territories on the one hand, and the black majority in South Africa on the other

1. Reaffirms all the resolutions of the Islamic Conferences relating to the Palestine cause and the Arab-Israeli Conflict; expresses pride in the blessed Intifadha of the Palestinian people, and calls upon all Member States to continue to enhance their solidarity and support to their just and legitimate struggle against Israeli occupation until they have fully attained their objectives of freedom and independence.

2. Reaffirms its support of the independent State of Palestine and the right of Palestinian people to exercise sovereignty over their territory in their State of Palestine with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

3. Reaffirms also that the Palestine question is the primary cause of Muslims and constitutes the core of the Arab-Israeli Conflict and that a just and comprehensive peace in the region can only be established on the basis of total and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Palestinian territories and the occupied Syrian Golan and other occupied Arab territories-, and the exercise of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people including their right to return, to self-determination, and to the establishment of their Palestinian State on their national soil with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its Capital.

4. Further reaffirms that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and that the PLO alone has the full right to represent them in all conferences and activities relating to the Palestine question and the Arab-Israeli Conflict.

C) Supports the efforts being exerted to realize a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region based on international legitimacy and calls for the speedy convening of the International Conference on Peace in the Middle East under the auspices of the UN, with the participation of the Permanent Member States of the Security Council as well as all concerned parties including the PLO, on an equal footing with the other parties, in accordance with all relevant UN resolutions including resolutions 242 and 338 of the U.N. Security Council.

6. Demands the immediate and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian territories, the Syrian Golan and other occupied Arab territories and calls upon the U.N. to take all necessary measures to ensure the termination of the Israeli occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories and to provide protection for the Palestinian people by placing the occupied Palestinian territories under interim international supervision in preparation for the realization of a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

7. Strongly condemns the continuing Zionist barbaric and racist practices against the citizens of the occupied Palestinian territories and Syrian Golan and other occupied Arab territories, and appeals to international organizations to intervene in order to stop such inhuman practices which constitute a flagrant violation of human rights.

8. Strongly condemns the Israeli Zionist enemy's policy of establishing settlements and settling of Soviet and other Jewish immigrants in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif as this policy constitutes a flagrant violation of the principles of human rights and the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

9, Condemns -she transfer of the Soviet, Falasha and other Jews to the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including AJ-Quds Al-Sharif and the Syrian Golan, and emphasizes that this scheme leads to the coercive emigration of the Palestinian people from their land and to a similar emigration of the other Arab citizens with a view to executing the Zionist design of establishing "Greater Israel" which poses a serious threat to the safety and security of the Palestinian people, Arab and other Islamic States

10, Appeals anew to the Government of the Soviet Union to reconsider the transfer of the Soviet Jews to Israel in view of Israel's non-compliance with the resolutions banning Israel

from settling them in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Al Quds Al Sharif.

11 Appeals to the Government of the United States of America and the European Community States in conformity with their declared stands, to stop their financial assistance to Israel in order to compel it to stop settlement operations in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and to implement all resolutions of international legitimacy on the Palestinian question and the Arab-Israeli Conflict.

12. Invites the Member States to continue approaching influential world powers to point out to them the' serious negative effects of the transfer of Soviet and other Jews to occupied Palestine and other Occupied Arab Territories, and to urge them to oppose such transfer with all possible means as well as Invites Member States to encourage the return of Jews from the occupied Arab territories to their countries of origin.

13 Affirms the relevant UN resolutions, in particular Resolution 465 (1980) of the Security Council and calls upon the Member States to request the Security Council to form an International Monitoring Committee to prevent and control settlement in the occupied Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the occupied Syrian Golan.

14.Reaffirms the right of the Palestinian people to return to their occupied territories, which was recognized by the U.N. General Assembly in its Resolution 194.

15. Expresses its deep concern over the situation in the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon resulting from the continued Israeli aggressions and calls for sustained action to give the necessary support for their reconstruction under the supervision of the Lebanese government, the holder of legitimate sovereignty over all its territory, in accordance with its regulations, the PLO being informed of the action taken in this respect, and expresses its condemnation of the barbaric raids and the repeated aggressions perpetrated by Israel against these camps.

16. Demands the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from Southern Lebanon in compliance with UN. Security Council Resolution 425.

17. Reiterates its condemnation of Israel for its persistent refusal to implement relevant resolutions of the U.N. and the International Atomic Energy Agency {I.A.E.A. which call for placing all Israeli nuclear installations under the I.A.E.A. System of Safeguards. It calls upon Member States to continue their cooperation within the framework of the U.N. and I.A.E.A. and other relevant international fora in order to ensure Israel's compliance with international resolutions particularly those calling for subjecting its nuclear installations to international inspection and submitting a full statement on its stock of nuclear materials to the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

18. Strongly condemns Israel for refusing to conform with 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, the establishment of settlements, the confiscation of lands, the diversion of water resources, and the imposition of Israeli citizenship on Syrian citizens; and considers all 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 4th Geneva Convention of 1949.

19. Considers the agreements concluded between the USA and Israel on strategic cooperation and the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding on Joint Action for the Establishment of Israeli Defence System against Ballistic Tactical Missiles, the continuing US supplies of weapons and modern equipment to Israel, the US practice of storing weapons in Israel, as well as its substantial economic aid to Israel are all aimed at increasing the military and economic capability of Israel which would enable and encourages it to persist in its aggressive and expansionist policies and practices in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and would pose a threat to the peace and security of the region and the world.

20. Invites the Member States to act within and outside the framework of the U.N. to foil the attempts aimed at annulling the General Assembly Resolution 3379 (1975) which

considers Zionism as a form of racism.

21. Decides to continue military cooperation and coordination between the Member States and the State of Palestine (PLO) and stresses the important role of the Islamic Bureau for Military Coordination with Palestine.

22 Expresses its appreciation to the States of the European Community and the Vatican for their positive role towards convening the International Conference on Peace in the Middle East and their supportive stands vis-à-vis the Palestinian cause, and their support for the PLO's peace initiative.

23. Expresses appreciation for the supportive stands by the United Nations, the Non-aligned Movement, the Organization of African Unity and all the peoples and international forces vis-à-vis the Palestine question in the international fora, and their support to the Palestinian people and their blessed Intifadha.

24 Commends the efforts made by the Committee for the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian people, chaired by the Republic of Senegal, to fulfill the tasks entrusted to it by the UN General Assembly.

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

RESOLUTION NO. 2/20-P

ON THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue And Cooperation Among Member States And Respect For International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

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 to and Israel's continued attempts to force them to accept Israeli identity;

Recalling the relevant resolutions adopted by the previous Islamic Conferences, the latest being Resolution 3/5-P (Is) of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference in Kuwait and Resolution 4/19--P of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in Cairo;

Recalling Security Council Resolution 497 (1981) and the relevant UN General Assembly Resolutions, the latest of which is Resolution 45/74-B of December 11, 1990;

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 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.

4. Strongly condemns Israel for its persistence in changing the legal status, demographic composition and institutional structure of the Occupied Syrian Arab Golan, and for its policy and practices, in confiscating lands, appropriating water resources establishing settlements and transferring settlers and immigrants thereto and imposing the economic boycott of the agricultural products of the local population and prohibiting their exportation

5- 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.

6. Reaffirms that Israel's record, policies and actions prove that it is a non-peace loving nation, that it persists in its violation of the principles of the UN Charter, and that it has not honoured its obligations under the U. N. Charter and General Assembly Resolution 273 (D-ITI) of 11 May 1949.

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

RESOLUTION NO. 3/20-P

ON THE BLESSED INTIFADHA OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation Among Member States and Respect For International Legitimacy) held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 23 Muharram 1412H (4 - 8 August 1991),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the Blessed Palestinian Intifadha contained in Document No, JCFM/20--91/QP/D.2;

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

Pursuant to all relevant Islamic resolutions;

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the U.N. General Assembly and Security Council on the situation in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds ASL-Sharif;

Proceeding from the UN General Assembly 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, to the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, including AI-Quds AI-Sharif;

Expressing its deep concern over the serious situation prevailing in the occupied Arab and Palestinian Territories as a result of continued Israeli Occupation, and of Israel S arbitrary practices, repressive measures, continuing confiscation of Arab Land and property to build new settlements, 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 the continuing immigration and settlement of hundreds of thousands of Soviet Jewish immigrants and others in the Occupied Palestinian territories and Occupied Syrian Golan, which constitutes a flagrant violation of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and Syrian citizens in the occupied Golan, and undermines 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 necessity of 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^{1 5} support of the Palestinian Intifadha and the legitimate struggle of the Palestinian people;

1Reaffirms 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 anticipated peaceful solution of the Palestinian Cause and the Arab-Israeli conflict is based on the relevant UN resolutions which demand the unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the Occupied Palestinian and Arab Territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, through convening an International Conference for Peace in the Middle East, under the auspices of the UN, and with the participation of the Permanent Members of the

Security Council and all parties to the conflict, including the PLO, on an equal footing.

3+ Strongly condemns Israel's uninterrupted policy of settlement and expansionism, 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

4 Calls upon the United Nations, its Specialized Agencies and all States and governments to exercise utmost pressure to force the occupying Israeli authorities to abide by the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and to put to an end their repressive and arbitrary measures against the inhabitants of the Occupied Territories, to seek the release of Palestinian detainees, return the deportees, cease the practice of collective punishment, reopen all closed educational institutions, refrain from desecrating places of worship, also refrain from demolishing and sealing houses and to revoke all restrictions on the freedom of movement.

5. Entrusts the Islamic Group at the United Nations with requesting the UN Secretary General to implement the provisions of UN Security Council Resolution No. 681 calling for convening a meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva & Convention with a view to discussing the procedures which should be followed to protect the Palestinians in the occupied territories.

6. Requests the Member States to implement the projects relating to the support of 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. Decides to approve all resolutions of the 5th Meeting of the Islamic. Committee Entrusted with drawing up an Information Programme in Support of the Intifadha held on 21 Jumadul Oula 1411 (corresponding to 8 December 1990.)

8. Approves all resolutions and recommendations of the Sixth Meeting of the Islamic Committee for Monitoring the Movements of the Zionist Enemy, convened in Jeddah on 20-21 Shawal 1411r{ (5-6 May 1991).

9. Expresses its gratitude to all popular and international organisations and information media, which have declared their solidarity with 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 opinion.

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

RESOLUTION NO. 4/20-P

ON THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Islamic Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation Among Member States And Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, contained in Document No. (ICFM/20-91/QP/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(IS) of the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarrumah and Taif;

Reaffirming thin need for sustained enhancement of Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and the solemn commitment of Islamic States to implement all resolutions adopted on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and in particular declaring Jihad to liberate it and the

Blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa from the yoke of occupation;
Recalling the relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council, in particular resolution 476 and 478 which consider as null and void the Israeli Law stipulating Al-Quds as the united capital of Israel;

Expressing its deep concern at the escalation of organised attacks on the Holy Places and worshippers in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif by the Israeli occupation forces and extremist Zionist gangs, and also expressing its deep concern over the deteriorating situation of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and all Islamic and Christian Holy Places¹ specially the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock Mosque;

Having taken cognizance of the deteriorating condition of the sacred Dome of the Rock, threatening its destruction;

Expressing its complete solidarity with the blessed Intifadha of the Palestinian people;
Commending the continuous efforts of the Al-Quds Committee under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco;

1.Reaffirms all relevant resolutions of Islamic Conferences

2. Reiterates 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 Thirteenth Session of the Al-Quds Committee held in Rabat on 15 October 1990.

4 Reaffirms that the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif is an integral part of the occupied Palestinian territories and the capital of the State of Palestine, and that all legislative and administrative procedures and measures aiming at altering its legal status are a flagrant violation of international conventions and laws, and should be considered as null and void.

5.Reaffirms 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 in this Holy City, in particular the deliberate violations of the sanctity of the Holy Mosque Al-Aqsa and other Sacred Places in Palestine and to safeguard the cultural and historical heritage of the Holy City.

6.Reaffirms that peace will not prevail in the Middle East unless and until Israel withdraws from all Occupied Arab and Palestinian Territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and unless the Palestinian cause, considered the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, is solved in the context of an overall and just settlement in the region through the convening of the International Conference For Peace in the Middle East, under the auspices of the UN and the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the PLO and in the presence of the Permanent Members of the Security Council.

7.Condemns Israel's savage and racist policies and practices against the Palestinian people, as well as its designs of establishing settlements in Al-Quds Al-Sharif which aim at causing demographic changes therein and Judaizing it, thereby violating the principles of International Law, and the Resolutions of the UN General Assembly, the Security Council, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949

8.Invites all States to refrain from having any dealings with the Israeli occupation authorities which might be interpreted or claimed by those authorities as an implicit recognition and acceptance of the "fait accompli" imposed by the proclamation of Al-Quds as the permanent and unified capital of the Zionist entity and invites all States maintaining diplomatic relations with Israel to refrain from transferring their Embassies and Missions to the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

9. Invites also the Member States to exert efforts to urge the Security Council to take the necessary measures which would stop Israeli practices, and provide the necessary protection for the Palestinian people and the Holy Places, including :ending international observers, and banning the building of new settlements in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the other Occupied Arab Territories.

10. Calls on the Member States which have announced the twinning of their capitals with the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to promptly sponsor some projects which strengthen the steadfastness of the Holy City, its inhabitants and its institutions and urges the Member States which have not yet announced the twinning of their capitals and their cities with the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the capital of the State of Palestine, to take early action to this effect, thereby enhancing the spirit of Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people.
11. Expresses its deep appreciation of the position of His Holiness the Pope for his condemnation and denunciation of Israeli practices in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and calls for continued coordination with the Vatican so as to safeguard the Arab, religious and historical identity of Al-Quds.
12. Decides to approve all resolutions and recommendations of the Eighth Session of the Islamic Experts Committee on Ways to Confront the Dangers of Zionist Colonialist Settlement in Palestine and occupied Arab Territories, which was held in Jeddah on 16-17 Shawal 1411H, corresponding to 1-2 May 1991.
13. Entrusts the Secretary General to make contacts with H M King Hassan II of Morocco, Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee to take measures required for the maintenance and restoration of the sacred Dome of the Rock
14. Also entrusts the Secretary General to coordinate with international organizations to hold symposiums in various capitals of the world to publicize the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine.
15. Further entrusts the Secretary General to coordinate with the Vatican to convene an Islamic-Christian Meeting with the participation of the Eastern Churches and others, aimed at preserving the identity of the Holy City and its religious and historical character.
16. Requests the Secretary General to monitor the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 5/20-P

ON AL-QUDS FUND AND ITS WAQF

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation Among Member States and Respect For International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412 H (4 to 8 August, 1991),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf contained in Document No. (ICFM/20-9I/QP/D.4)

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

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

Reaffirming the principles 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 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 the continued Israeli policy based on confiscation of land, and waqf real estate, as well as Judaization of the Holy City and violation of the sanctity of Islamic and Christian Holy Shrines;

Commending the positive role played by the Board of Directors of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf to seek steady financial resources for the Fund;

Expressing its concern over the continuing critical financial situation of Al-Quds Fund, which prevents it from meeting its requirements;

- 1- Reaffirms all previous relevant resolutions adopted by successive Islamic Conferences.
- 2- Endorses all resolutions and recommendations of the Ninth Meeting of the Board of Directors of Al-Quds Fund held in :Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, on 24 Rabie-ul-Awal 1411H, corresponding to 15 October, 1990
- 3- Also Endorses all recommendations of the Tenth Meeting of the Board of Directors of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf convened in Jeddah on 29 Shawal 1411 II, corresponding to 14 May, 1991.
- 4- Calls upon Member States 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 pay their contributions and invites those which did not pledge donations to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf to do so.
- 5- 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.
- 6- UrA'es to Member States to encourage the organization of festivals, exhibitions and charity bazaars at local and Islamic levels, whose proceeds would increase the resources of the Fund.
- 7- Requests the Secretary General to implement the resolution on the formation of a joint delegation from the General Secretariat and the Board of Directors of Al-Quds Fund to visit some Islamic States to collect donations in favour of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf.
- 8- Entrusts the Secretary General with the task of following up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the next Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 6/20-P-

ON ISRAEL'S OCCUPATION OF LEBANESE TYRRITORY

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation Among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in the city of Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991);

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 that 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 CONDEMNNS Israel's continuing 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 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 CONDEMNNSIsraelfor deporting Palestinian citizens from the occupied Palestinian territories into Lebanon, such arbitrary and inhuman acts constitute a violation of Lebanon 5 sovereignty as well as a persistent aggression against its territorial integrity, in addition to being a flagrant violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949. It also calls upon the

United Nations General Assembly and the UN Security Council to bring pressure to bear on Israel to induce it to conform to the relevant Security Council resolution on that matter and to refrain from deporting the Palestinians from their land and houses to Lebanon or to any other country

3. 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.

4. 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 to rebuild its institutions.

5. CALLS UPON the international community to contribute to the International Fund for the Reconstruction of Lebanon, as decided by the Arab Summit of Baghdad; also invites all countries 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.

RESOLUTION NO. 7/20-P

ON ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARMAMENT

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation Among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412H (4 - 8 August 1991),

Recalling the resolutions of Islamic Conferences, the latest being Resolution 17/5-P(I.S) of the Fifth Islamic Summit, and Resolution 8/19-P of the Nineteenth 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 weapons, the latest being Resolution 45/63 of 4 December, 1990;

Referring to the U.N. General Assembly Resolutions on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, the latest being Resolution 45/52 of 4 December, 1990, which urged the countries of the Middle East region, inter-alia, to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, declare their 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 518 of 16 September, 1990 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 namely confirmed Israel's possession of nuclear weapons and clearly 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 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 performance 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 of mass destruction (nuclear-chemical-biological) and related 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 carrier 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 installations to the safeguard 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 calls on all States and organizations to apply the same criteria and to stop all forms of cooperation with Israel that may develop and strengthen its nuclear potential and weapons, and to issue official declarations in accordance with their 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 Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 8/20-P

ON THE MAIN ISLAMIC OFFICE FOR THE BOYCOTT OF ISRAEL

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers Session of just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation Among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412H (4 to 8 August 1991

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

Emphasizing the principle of strengthening Islamic Solidarity with the Palestinian people and their blessed Intifadha and considering that the Palestinian problem is the prime and central cause of the Muslims

Expressing its deep appreciation to the Member States which have opened Regional Islamic Offices of Boycott and appointed Directors for them;

Convinced that the Islamic Boycott of the Zionist Entity is an effective and legitimate means, and one of the sovereign rights exercised by the Member States against the Zionist enemy and against all those who support or protect it, and proceeding from the necessity to safeguard their national interests and defend their just causes, foremost of which is the central cause of the Islamic Ummah, namely, the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif Commend ir4 the constructive cooperation and continuous coordination between the Islamic and Arab Offices for Boycott

Proceeding from all the Islamic resolutions adopted in this regard

1. Invites Member States to abide by the provisions of the Islamic Boycott against the Zionist enemy and to consider the legislations, rules and provisions governing the Boycott the General Principles of the Boycott, the Islamic Law, the Internal Regulations and Sessional Meetings of the Regional Offices as part of their own-current national legislations Also Invites those Member States which have not yet opened Regional Islamic Offices of Boycott in the respective countries to do so and to appoint Directors for them and designate these as "Liaison Officers" with the General Secretariat Main Islamic Office of Boycott

3. Approves the results and decisions of the Sixth Meeting of the Directors of the Regional Islamic Boycott Offices.

4. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this Resolution.

RESOLUTION NO. 9/20-P

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

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

TAKING due note of the report of the Secretary General of the OIC to the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Document No. ICFM/20-91/ORG/DS) concerning developments in the region, especially with regard to the liberation of Kuwait from the invading Iraqi

RECALLING its 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;

EXPRESSING its highest regards 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 5 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 resolution;

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. RES.N00 9/20-P -32-

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 kind 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 to the forthcoming Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO: 10/20-P

ON THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

The Twentieth Islamic Ministers (Session of Just and durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States for International Legitimacy), held in Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H Conference of Foreign Durable Peace Through Member States and Respect in Istanbul, Republic (4-8 August 1991),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and Resolutions of the Islamic Conference which emphasizes 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 Islamic Conference in its resolutions since January 1980;

Recalling the positive role Organization of the Islamic Conference Afghan Mujahideen and to promote a settlement of the Afghanistan conflict. adopted by the on Afghanistan played by the to support the just political

Taking into account also the Resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at the Sixth Emergency Special Session and its subsequent regular sessions as well as the decisions adopted by the Ministerial Conferences of the Non-Aligned Countries in February 1981, June 1982, September 1985, April 1986, September 1988 and May 1989 and the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Summits of the Non-Aligned Countries, against foreign military intervention in Afghanistan;

Recall in also consensus by the 43rd, 44th and 45th the United Nations General the resolutions adopted by 43rd and 45th regular sessions of Assembly;

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

Concerned over the fact that serious impediments still stand in the way of the Muslim people of Afghanistan to exercise freely their right to determine their political future;

Recalling its decision, adopted by the 18th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, to invite the Representative of the Afghan Mujahideen to occupy the seat of Afghanistan in the Organization of the Islamic Conference.; The'..ei1 V conscious of the need for a comprehensive political settlement of the grave situation in Afghanistan

Fully aware of the immense burden borne by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran, as a result of the asylum provided by them to millions of Afghan refugees, driven away from their homeland, and who are still unable to return because of the disturbed conditions;

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the Report of the Secretary General of the OIC. 2.

Commends the heroic struggle of the people of Afghanistan for the liberation of their homeland and recognizes and supports the role of the Afghan Mujahideen for the restoration of the independent, non-aligned and Islamic status of Afghanistan.

3. Calls for a comprehensive political settlement so that conditions of peace and stability are created in Afghanistan.

4. Recognizes that the formation of a broad-based government is essential for the restoration of peace and for enabling the people of Afghanistan to exercise their right to choose their own political, economic and social system free from outside intervention.

5. Calls for the creation of the necessary conditions of peace and normalcy that would enable the Afghan refugees to return voluntarily to their homeland in safety and honour.

6. Supports the efforts of the Afghan Mujahideen to establish a broad-based government in Afghanistan.

7. Notes with appreciation the efforts of the UN Secretary General, including his latest initiative of May 21, 1991, to promote a comprehensive political settlement, which also envisages a role for other international organisations including the OIC

8. Takes note with satisfaction of the positive declaration unanimously adopted by the tripartite meeting between the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Leaders of the Pakistan and Iran based Afghan Mujahideen parties, held on 29-30 July

1991 in Islamabad

9. Request the Secretary General of the OIC to continue to coordinate his efforts with the UN. Secretary General for promoting a political settlement in Afghanistan and recommends that the OIC should have an active role in the solution of the Afghanistan problem.

10. Decides to continue generous humanitarian assistance to the Afghan refugees and to work for their repatriation and rehabilitation in Afghanistan in cooperation with the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran⁴

11. Renews its calls to all states as well as national and international organizations to extend assistance to alleviate the suffering of Afghan refugees;

12. Approves the recommendations made by the OIC Secretary General on the basis of the 1DB study on reconstruction in Afghanistan, and appeals to all Member States to extend financial and moral support for the implementation of these recommendations.

13. Re-requests the Secretary General to keep Member States informed of progress towards the implementation of the present resolution and to submit to the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference and the Twenty-first Session of the 1% and I Conference of Foreign Ministers a report on the situation in Afghanistan

14. Decides to consider the issue at the Twenty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and recommends its consideration at the Dakar Islamic Summit

RESOLUTION NO: 11/20-P

ON JAMMU AND KASHMIR DISPUTE

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

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;

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

Reaffirming also the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples of 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;

1. 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.

2. Condemns the massive violation of human rights of the Kashmiri people and calls for the respect of their human rights including the right of self-determination.

3. Calls upon India to allow International Human Rights Groups and Humanitarian Organizations to visit Jammu and Kashmir. I

4. Notes the continuation of dialogue between India and Pakistan and encourages further negotiations with a view to resolving their outstanding differences through peaceful means and 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. RES.NO. 11/20-P -37-

0. Expresses its deep concern at the prevailing tension that threatens security and peace in the region.

6. Calls upon India and Pakistan to redeploy their forces to peacetime locations.

7. Renews its willingness to send a good offices mission under the Chairman of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers with a view to easing the tension between the two countries

and to promote a peaceful settlement. 8. Requests the Secretary General to constitute a three member fact-finding mission to visit Jammu and Kashmir, and submit its report to the Secretary General⁴

9. Also requests the Secretary General to present his report on the implementation of the provisions of this resolution at the Dakar Islamic Summit and Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

10. Decides to consider the Jammu and Kashmir dispute at the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and recommends its consideration at the Dakar Islamic Summit.

RESOLUTION NO: 12/20-P

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

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through and Cooperation among Member States and respect for International Legitimacy) held in Istanbul, Republic to 28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991)

Having considered the agenda item relating to the United States aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Jamahiriya

Believing in the common destiny of Islamic States 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 integrity the sovereignty, territorial independence or political of any other State;

Recalling the statement of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which condemned the measures taken by the United States Administration against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and affirmed its rights 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

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

2. 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

3. 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

4. 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

5. 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.

RESOLUTION NO: 13/20-P

ON THE SECURITY AND SOLIDARITY OF ISLAMIC STATES

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy) ,held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Recalling the resolve of the Member States expressed in accordance with the Charter 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; 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;

Recalling Resolutions 16/11-P, 19/13-P, 17/14-P, 31/15-P, 20/16-P, 24/17-P, 19/18-P and 20/19-P on the Security and Solidarity of Islamic States adopted by the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers; 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 developments on the international scene and the adoption of a number of disarmament and confidence building measures and the impact of these developments 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;

Also expressing its deep concern at the threats to the security of Member States;

Seriously concerned 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;

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

Also determined to preserve their natural resources and to use them for the benefit, welfare and progress of their people;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General and Solidarity of Islamic States on the Security (ICFM/20-91/PIL/D.3);

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.

3. Reaffirms the permanent and full sovereignty of the Islamic countries and peoples and all other countries and peoples over their natural resources and economic activities. 4.

Expresses the determination of the Member States to preserve and promote Islamic values in all spheres of life;

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 once more upon the Member States to take appropriate steps individually and collectively to implement the recommendations of the Group of Experts for strengthening the security and solidarity of Islamic States, approved by the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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

8. Calls upon Member States to inform the General Secretariat as soon as possible of the action taken by them in implementation of these recommendations.

9. Requests the Secretary General to submit a Report on the subject to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO:14/20-P

ON THE QUESTION OF CONFIDENCE AND SECURITY BUILDING MEASURES AMONG ISLAMIC STATES

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991), Recalling Resolution No. 24/17-P adopted by the 17th Islamic Conference of Foreign Minister;

Recognizing 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 of 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;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General regarding the activities 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;

1. 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.

2. Invites the Member States to develop and formulate concrete proposals on confidence and security building measures and submit them to the General Secretariat. RES. NO. 14/20-P - 44- subject Ministers

3. Requests the Secretary General to report on the to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign

RESOLUTION NO: 15/20-P

ON 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 Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991)

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 U.N 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, Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the Question of the Security of Small States and Solidarity of the Islamic Ummah in safeguarding the Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity of the Small States from threats posed by actions of mercenaries (ICFM/20-91/PTL/D.5)

1.Reiterates that the security of each Muslim country is the concern of the Islamic Ummah

2.Recognizes that small States are particularly vulnerable to external threats and acts of interference in their internal affairs.

3.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.

4 Requests the Secretary General to submit the Report of the Five Eminent Personalities Group on the "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 the actions of mercenaries to the twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO:16/20-P

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

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412H (4 to 8 August 1991),

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 45th Session on Israeli nuclear armament and the nuclear capability of racist South Africa; Deeply concerned over the threat posed by nuclear capability of South Africa and Israel to the security of the regional states;

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

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;

1. Notes the Report of the Secretary General on the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.

2. Calls upon all States, particularly the States of the - Regions concerned, to respond positively to the proposals for establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.

3. Strongly condemns the collusion between the Zionist entity and racist South Africa in the development of the nuclear weapons which obstructs the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones.

4. Reaffirms the determination of Member States to take measures to prevent nuclear proliferation on a non-discriminatory and universal basis. 0,

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

6. Welcomes the decision of the ASEAN States to work towards the realization of South East Asia as a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone.

7. 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.

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

RESOLUTION NO: 17/20-P

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

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Deeply concerned at the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, and 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 in;

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 resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, the United Nations General Assembly as well as the decision of the 9th Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held in Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, 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 that the UN General Assembly at its 45th Session has recommended that the Conference on Disarmament should actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and conclude 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 and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective;

Express in deep concern over the threat of use of nuclear weapons against the Islamic States, especially the danger posed by Israel and South Africa against the security of the African and Arab front-line states and the Palestinian people;

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, although there are still difficulties to be overcome towards evolving a common approach acceptable to all.

2. Requests the members of the Conference on Disarmament to work urgently towards an agreement on an international convention to assure non-nuclear weapon States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons.

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 those in possession of nuclear weapons to engage in serious negotiations in all international fora 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

RESOLUTION NO: 18/20-P

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

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, during the period from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Guided by the objectives of the OIC Charter 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 nuclear disaster;

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 use or threat 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 each State to security and ensure that no State or group of States are accorded at any stage privileges denied to others; Acknowledging that the independence, territorial integrity, 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 and Africa in view of the possession by Israel and South Africa of nuclear armament capabilities and long-range delivery systems, and at their continued aggressive and expansionist policies against the peoples of the Middle East and Africa;

Recognizing that the establishment mass-destruction-weapon-free Zones constitute important disarmament measure, which helps alleviating tension and achieving security stability in these Zones;

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 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, biological and chemical weapons, the demilitarization of space and renouncing the manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and related delivery systems.

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 devoted to disarmament, which are as follows:- Nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction including chemical and conventional weapons.

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 by 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 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 make a report thereon to the next Conference.

RESOLUTION NO.19/20-P

ON CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS TAKING PLACE IN THE WORLD. ESPECIALLY IN EASTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE AND THEIR EFFECTS ON THE ISLAMIC WORLD

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412H (4 - 8 August 1991

Recalling its Resolution No.36/19-P adopted by the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on current developments taking place in the world especially in Eastern and Central Europe and their effects on the Islamic world;

Noting with appreciation the Report of the Secretary General on this subject; Having taken cognizance of the current developments in Eastern Europe in the political, economic and social fields, and all the internal and external repercussions thereof;

Taking note of the fact that these developments have led to the strengthening of economic relations and interdependence between East and West, and the flow of financial resources to East European countries;

Noting with satisfaction the outcome of these developments, leading to detente in relations between East and West, the end of an era of cold war between the two blocs, and an increasing tendency towards solving regional issues by peaceful means.

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 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.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 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 to continue to follow up- the developments in the international situation especially in Central and Eastern Europe and report thereon to the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,

RESOLUTION NO. 20/20-P

ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy) held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, on 24 - 28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Considering the development of the situation in South Africa in view of the fact 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 assets and dehumanized and vilified whole populations; Africa;

Recalling the provisions of the Harare Declaration, as well as those of the United Nations on Apartheid and its damaging effects in Southern Africa which was adopted by the UN General Assembly at its Sixteenth Special Session of 1 December 1989;

Deploping the escalation of instigated violence between the South African black populations; Noting however that the positive measures taken by De Klerk's government remain clearly inadequate;

1-Reaffirms all its previous resolutions concerning the situation in South Africa,

2-Condemns the policy of Apartheid which is an insult 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 on which rests the turning of 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 organizations 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-Urges the South African people as well as all political parties and organizations of South Africa to accept the principles set forth in the Declarations of Harare and the United Nations and disavow any attempt at dividing the population so as to create the necessary conditions for adopting as soon as possible a democratic constitution.

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 populations.

7-Urges all the political organizations 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.

RESOLUTION NO. 21/20-P

ON THE CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION IN AFRICA

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Recalling its previous resolutions on the subject, in particular resolution 15/5-P (IS) of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference

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

Ummah;

Noting with appreciation the positive response of international community¹ particularly the Islamic countries, to the economic difficulties being faced by the continent of Africa;
Recalling the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 adopted by the Special Session of the General Assembly in May 1986 and the conclusions of the mid-term review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action, as adopted by the 43rd Session of the United Nations General Assembly on 18 November 1988 in its resolution 43/27;

Recalling U.N. General Assembly Resolution 45/178 by which it decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee of the whole of the forty-fifth Session of the General Assembly for the purpose of preparing, for the forty-sixth Session, the final review and appraisal of the implementation of the U.N. Programme of Action of African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-90

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

Taking note of the Secretary General's report on this subject:

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

Recovery 1986-1990 adopted by the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the OAU, held at Addis Ababa in July 1985.

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

3. Expresses the hope that the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the Forty-fifth Session of the U.N. General Assembly in carrying out the final review and appraisal of the implementation of the U.N. Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, would propose concrete measures and recommendations for sustained and sustainable growth and development in Africa beyond 1991.

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

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

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

7. Recommends that the focus of assistance of member States and the international community should continue to be on the sector of agriculture in order to enable the countries of Africa to achieve self-sufficiency as soon as possible.

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

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

RESOLUTION NO.22/20-P

ON SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLES OF THE SAHEL

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1419H (4-8 August 1991),

Recalling resolution 7/3-P (IS), 10/4-P (IS) and 16/5-P (IS) of the Third, Fourth and Fifth Islamic Summits as well as the resolutions adopted by the previous Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on the situation in the African Sahel, the initiatives taken by His Majesty, King Hassan II of Morocco and His Excellency President Abdou Diouf of Senegal for having gathered together the concerned African States in Fez and Dakar respectively, in the face of the locust threat;

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

Noting that in spite of the considerable assistance extended by Member States, the Islamic Development Bank and international organizations, the serious structural problems facing the Sahel countries will continue to cripple the economies of these countries in the absence of continued and increased foreign aid;

Expressing its deep concern over the disastrous and persistent effects of desertification in the Sahel and the serious devastation resulting from floods caused by excessive rainfall;

Also expressing its deep concern over the continuing decline of the Sahel countries' resources due to increasing indebtedness, continuing fall in world prices of raw materials and stagnating and ever decreasing official development assistance (ODA);

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

Convinced that the fight against drought and desertification should be coupled with the setting up of food security stocks and a rapid warning system, rigorous management of water resources¹ improved national, regional and sub-regional communications and agronomic research;

Concerned by the persistent threat from desert locusts, the significant losses of yields caused by them every year and the need to step up the preventive fight against desert locusts;

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

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

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on this subject;

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

2. Appeals to all Member States to increase their aid to the fight against locusts which reduce food production drastically.

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

4. Appeals again to donor countries to implement all the programmes of food aid and emergency assistance to rural development projects and increase their aid in farming, pest

control, food security and rational management of water resources in the Sahel, as well as their support to pilot programmes for desertification control

5. Requests the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, to continue its efforts in collaboration with the Executive Secretariat of the Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CTLSS) and the Islamic development institutions, to draw up a new OIC/Sahel/IDB Programme along the following lines:

- Control of crop pests and diseases;
- Food security in particular the building of food stocks;
- Control and rational management of water resources;
- Support of pilot programmes against desertification and for formulation and implementation of programmes aiming to reduce deforestation for the purposes of cooking and other household activities.

6. Report on resolution Ministers. Requests the Secretary General to submit a the implementation and follow-up of the present to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign

RESOLUTION N04 23/20-P

ON THE QUESTION OF THE COMORIAN ISLAND OF MAYOTTE

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from 24 to 28 Muharram, 1412 H (4 - 8 August 1991),

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference on the question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte, affirming that the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros is composed of four Islands: Grande-Comore, Mayotte, Anjouan and Moheli; Bearing in mind the pledges made by France on the eve of the referendum for self-determination of 22 December 1974 held in the Comoros, to respect the territorial integrity of the Archipelago on its accession to independence;

Also bearing in mind the readiness expressed by the president of France during his visit to Moroni on 13-14 June 1990, to seek just solution to the problem; Considering that the separation of the Island of Mayotte from the other Comorian Islands constitutes a grave violation of the territorial integrity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros, and a serious handicap to the harmonious economic development of that country;

Considering on the one hand the slow evolution of the Mayotte question and on the other hand the readiness of the new Comoran Government to start talks in which the Mohori leaders would participate together with France and the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros, so as to find a quick solution through dialogue and consultation. In accordance with the recommendations of the international or regional organisations; Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the subject.

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

2. Expresses its active solidarity with the Comorian people and supports the Comorian Government in its political and diplomatic efforts to effectively restore the Island to its natural entity

3. Invites the French Government to start decisive negotiations with the Comorian Government and the Mohori leaders

4. Calls upon - the Member States to use their influence with France collectively and individually so as to induce it to accelerate the negotiations with the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros on the basis of the national unity and territorial integrity of that country.

5. Invites the Secretary General to continue his contacts with the French authorities in order to convey to them the deep concern of the OIC over this problem, to follow the

developments in this regard in coordination with the Secretaries General of the UN and the OAU and to submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers

RESOLUTION NO.24/20-P

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

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from 24-28 Muharram, 1412H (4-8 August 1991)

Recalling its resolutions 33/18-P and 30/19-P on supporting the efforts made by Sudan to achieve national unity, peace and development and safeguard its identity and cultural heritage

Taking Note of the report of the Secretary General contained in document No.ICFM/20-91/PIL/D.15;

Bearing in mind the objectives and principles embodied in the OIC Charter on enhancing Islamic solidarity among Member States and strengthening their potentials so that they may safeguard their unity, sovereignty, independence and national rights;

Noting that the Sudan is exposed to hostile campaigns and designs supported by various foreign circles¹ primarily Israel aimed at impairing its unity, security, stability and identity;

1.Reaffirms its solidarity with the Government and people of Sudan in facing the hostile foreign designs and defending its unity, territorial integrity and stability.

2.Expresses its profound appreciation to the Member States which support the efforts made by Sudan to protect its unity and territorial integrity

3.Expresses its thanks to the Secretary General for report and the contacts he made in this his valuable connection

4.Appeals to all Member States to provide moral and material support to enable Sudan to safeguard its unity, territorial integrity and identity in conformity with the principles embodied in the Charter and resolutions of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference

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

RESOLUTION NO.25/20-P

ON THE SITUATION IN THE SOMALI REPUBLIC

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412 H (4 - 8 August 1991),

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

Gravely concerned about the recent events in Somalia, which have caused immense suffering to the people and have grave implication for the national unity, territorial integrity and political independence of this Islamic country;

Having considered the Report of the OIC Secretary General contained in Document No.(ICFM/20-91/PIL/D.16).

1.Notes with appreciation the Report of the Secretary General regarding the efforts made by the Organization of Islamic Conference to promote national reconciliation in Somalia, as well as for the restoration and preservation of the unity and territorial integrity of this Islamic

country and for the amelioration of the suffering of the Somali people.

2. Expresses its appreciation for the valuable efforts made by governments of brotherly countries especially the Government of Djibouti under the leadership of the President His Excellency Hassan Gouled Aptidon in organizing the Round Table talks for restoring peace in Somalia.

3. Notes the important decisions taken at the second round of talks of Six Somali Political Groups held in Djibouti in July 1991 and hopes that the intra-Somalia dialogue will continue and produce positive results.

4. Welcomes the steps taken by the Interim Government of the Somali Republic towards promoting national reconciliation by pursuing constructive dialogue with all concerned political fronts and for improving the security conditions, restoration of peace and tranquility in the country.

5. Welcomes the readiness generously demonstrated by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz Al-Sand to receive in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia the various parties to the conflict with a view to seal the final settlement of the Somali crisis respecting the unity and territorial integrity of Somalia.

6. Appeals to the Somali political leaders and movements to extend their fullest cooperation to the efforts being made by the Governments of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Republic of Djibouti and other brotherly countries as well as by the OIC Secretary General to seek ways and means to achieve a peaceful solution to the crisis in Somalia.

7. Appeals to the international community, in particular, the OIC Member States to provide urgent humanitarian assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Somalia.

8. Requests the international community and particularly the OIC Member States to resume the sustained economic cooperation with the Somali Republic.

9. Affirms that it is imperative to restore and preserve the unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Somalia.

10. 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.

RESOLUTION NO.26/20-P

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

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991), the serious problems arising from the dumping of dangerous toxic wastes in certain Islamic Countries by some industrialized countries;

Deeply concerned at the fact that the dumping of radioactive and toxic waste endangers human life, marine fauna and the ecosystem in general; Takin note of the Report of the Secretary General on the subject;

1. Affirms that the dumping of toxic wastes in Member States is a crime against humanity.

2. Condemns all multinational corporations which engage in this shameful practice of dumping toxic waste thus seriously endangering life and environment on our planet.

3. Invites all Islamic Countries to conduct an intensive campaign to enlighten their respective populations about the devastating effects of toxic waste on human life, fauna and flora.

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

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

6. Requests the United Nations in particular the International Atomic Energy Agency to intensify efforts to conclude a legally binding instrument on the effective prohibition of any dumping of radioactive or nuclear wastes.

7. Requests the Secretary General to follow the developments on this subject and coordinate his efforts in this regard with the United Nations Environment Programme and other fora and to submit a report to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.27/20-P

ON THE USE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Recalling the Resolution 37/19-P, of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

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

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

Proceeding from the inalienable right of peoples to development;

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

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

1. Affirms the inalienable right of the Islamic Ummah to develop and make use of the peaceful applications of science and technology on the social, economic and cultural fields to serve Islamic societies and the international community at large.

2. Rejects the policies and measures adopted by any state or group of states to hinder scientific and technological progress for peaceful purposes in the Islamic States, as such measures are inconsistent with the legitimate human right of all States and peoples to attain an appropriate, modern and civilized standard of living and serve the cause of world peace, security and stability.

3. Calls upon industrialized states to facilitate the transfer of technology to developing countries and remove the restrictions hindering this process.

4. Calls upon Member States to strengthen cooperation among themselves in the fields of science and technology for peaceful purposes, especially in the framework of the Standing Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

5. Recommends that Member States consult each other on united action to be taken with regard to any state or group of states restricting the transfer of technology to developing countries.

6. Requests the Secretary General to monitor this issue in greater detail and submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.28/20-P

ON THE REPARATIONS FOR COLONIALISM AND THE AFTER EFFECTS OF WAR

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers { Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412H (4S August 1991

Recalling to Resolution No.29/14-P of December, 1983 and Resolution No, 2.8/19-P of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on reparations for the aftereffects of wars, particularly mines

Referred to Resolution - 32 of the 5th Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States, held in Colombo from 16 to 19 August, 1976 concerning the after effects of wars;

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

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

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

Recognizing that the existence of physical remnants of the war⁷ including mines, in the territories of developing countries seriously impedes the developmental efforts of these countries and causes a loss of life and property;

Convinced that the responsibility for removing the remnants of wars should fall on the countries that had laid them; J}c;tco'nizin04 that poverty and the obstacles to economic and social development in developing countries are due primarily to the exhaustion of those countries economic and human resources by the States which had colonized them;

Also convinced that the effective solution to the problems caused to the developing countries by colonialism occupation or settlement 1 les in the commitment of former colonial powers to shoulder the responsibility of compensating for the losses suffered by those countries;

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

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

1. Reaffirms its condemnation of colonialism in all its forms as an act of aggression which violates all international conventions and principles of international 1 aw.
2. Recognizes that the effects of colonialism have impeded economic and social development plans and programmes in the developing countries and are still impeding these countries' development and progress.
3. Reaffirms the right of the developing countries to obtain fair compensation for the human and material losses they have suffered as a result of colonialism.
4. Affirms the right of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for reparations for all the human and material losses it has sustained as a result of the period of Italian invasion and colonization of the Libyan territories-
5. Invites all past and present colonialist powers to shoulder their responsibilities and make reparations for all the economic, social and cultural consequences of their occupation of developing countries,
6. Affirms the right of the developing countries to recover their cultural property which was looted during the period of colonialism, including antiquities, masterpieces, manuscripts and historical documents
7. Urges the international community to take effective measures to prevent the recurrence of colonialism and liquidate its after-effects.
8. Decides to keep this issue under consideration and requests the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO.29/20-P

ON THE STRENGTHENING OF ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY IN COMBATTING HIJACKING

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Recalling Resolution 28/12-P, 25/13-P, 22/14-P, 19/15-P, 3/16-P, 35/17-P, 31/18-P and 40/19-P on combating hijacking of aircraft adopted by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers; I

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

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

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

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

Conscious of the need for the full observance of international conventions against hijacking; Having examined the Report of the Secretary General on the subject;

1. Condemns all forms of international terrorism including the crime of hijacking aircraft and unlawful acts against the safety and security of civil aviation.
2. Calls on member states to refrain from yielding to the demands of hijackers which constitute a form of extortion contrary to the interests of the peoples and countries of the OIC and to established rules.
3. Calls upon Member States to take all necessary measures to curb such crimes and to inflict the most severe punishments against offenders involved in them or to hand them over to the other States concerned
4. Calls upon Member States which have not acceded to the Tokyo convention (1963), The Hague Convention (1970) and the Montreal Convention (1971) on penalties for hijacking and guarantees for the security and safety of civil aviation, to expedite their ratification of and accession to these Conventions and urges the States which have already acceded to these Conventions to strictly and firmly implement their provisions.
5. Calls upon all Member States on whose territories hijacked planes land to exert the utmost efforts to foil the designs of the hijackers in accordance with the international rules in this regard and, in cooperation with the country owning the aircraft, to prevent the aircraft from taking off, in accordance with the relevant international agreements.
6. Requests the Member States facing such situations to provide necessary assistance to the passengers the crew members, the aircraft and the countries owning them, in accordance with the provisions of international agreements.
7. Requests the Secretary General to take the necessary measures for the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No.30/20-P

ON THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect-for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991)

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

Reaffirming further its support for United Nations Security Council Resolution 649 (1990) of 12 March 1990, which was accepted by both sides to the Cyprus problem as a basis for a negotiated settlement and for the continuing efforts of the United Nations Secretary General towards that end under his mission of good offices; Welcomin⁴ in this connection the proposal made by Turkey for a high-level quadripartite meeting with the participation of the two parties in Cyprus on the basis of equality and by Turkey and Greece;

Recallin³ that in the more than 27 years since the establishment of UNFICYP, it has not been possible to achieve a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus problem; Mindful of the necessity to respect the equality of the two sides in Cyprus in order to help the attainment of an overall agreement;

Recalling its Resolution 16/7-P adopted at the 7th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in which it was agreed that the Representatives of the Turkish Muslim community of Cyprus be invited to attend the future meetings of the Islamic Conference;

Noting the Report of the Secretary General contained in document ICFM/20-91/PIL/D.21;

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

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

1.Reaffirms the full equality of the two parties in Cyprus as the principle enabling them to live side-by-side in security, peace and harmony without the one having the ability to exploit, oppress or threaten the other.

2.Urges the Member States to strengthen effective solidarity with the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus and to assist them in reaching a just and durable settlement to the Cyprus problem.

3.Decides to support until the Cyprus problem is solved, the rightful claim of the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus for the right to be heard in all international forums where the Cyprus problem comes up for discussion, on the basis of equality of the two parties in Cyprus.

4.Decides further to enhance the participation of the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus in the Islamic Conference by enabling it to take part effectively in the work and activities and meetings of all the organs of the OIC, including its subsidiary organs and affiliated institutions; and to call on and urge the Member States to increase and expand their relations with the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus in all fields and in particular in the fields of trade, tourism, information, investment and sports.

5.Requests the Islamic Development Bank to undertake in consultation with the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus a comprehensive study on their economic situation and needs with a view to promoting their economic development.

6.Calls on the two parties to negotiate together on an equal footing towards freely reaching a mutually acceptable solution in accordance with the provisions of United Nations Security Council Resolution 649 (1990).

7.Calls further on the two new relationship based on respect rights and identities in order to partnership between them parties to seek a for each other's facilitate a new

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

9.Requests the Secretary-General to take all the necessary measures for the

implementation of this Resolution and to make further recommendations as appropriate, 10. Requests further the Secretary General of the Organization of Islamic Conference to monitor closely developments in Cyprus and to present a comprehensive report to the Dakar Islamic Summit and the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 31/20-P

ON THE PROBLEM OF REFUGEES TN THE MUSLIM WORLD I

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-S August 1991), Recalling Resolution 47/19 as well as other resolutions adopted by Islamic Conferences on the Question of Refugees; Deeply concerned at the persistent plight of millions of refugees In many parts of the world, most of whom are members of the Islamic community;

Reaffirming the solidarity of member states with the countries providing asylum to the refugees, and thus assuming immense political, economic and social burdens, in a spirit of Islamic brotherhood and in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

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

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

Noting with deep concern the declining levels of international assistance extended to the countries of asylum to help them to continue providing assistance to refugees; Deeply concerned by the recently announced quantitative reduction by the UNHCR of its assistance programme for the refugees in the member states of the OIC, in particular those countries which are classified as Least Developed Countries;

Fully convinced that the lasting solution of the refugee problem consists in providing favourable conditions for their return to their homelands in safety and dignity; Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the question of Muslim refugees;

1. Notes with satisfaction the efforts made by the Secretary General to implement the resolutions of Islamic Conferences on the problem of Refugees.

2. Expresses its appreciation to member states, donor countries, the UN.HCR, the U.N. specialized agencies and other humanitarian institutions for the valuable assistance they extend to refugees in Islamic countries.

3 - Expresses also its deep appreciation to countries of asylum for their generous assistance to ret urges Irrespective of their critical economic situation as well as presence of large number of displaced persons.

4. Also expresses its deep concern on the far-reaching repercussions of the presence of millions of refugees in Muslim countries, particularly on these countries security, stability and infrastructure, which adversely affect their economic and social development.

5. Calls on member states, to coordinate their action at international level with a view to determining the main reasons behind the exodus of refugees to Islamic and other countries and strive, in cooperation with the UNHOR, to enable those refugees to return to their homes whenever circumstances permit.

6. Urges member states to increase their assistance to the Islamic countries sheltering refugees g I \en the economic arid social difficulties caused by the presence of those refugees.

7. Calls on member states to cooperate with the UNEC? To end the down-ward trend of assistance to refugees and to secure additional resources to alleviate the suffering of those

refugees in Islamic countries,

8. Condemns all acts of repression against the refugees including armed attacks on their camps and pressures on the countries sheltering them.

9. Requests the General Secretariat to promote and strengthen cooperation with the UNHCR and other humanitarian bodies with a view to following up the conditions of refugees and increasing the necessary assistance to such refugees,

10. Urges non-member states from which Muslims escape because of religious or racial oppression, to work for the elimination of the real causes leading to the exodus of these refugees.

11. Urges the Secretary General to closely cooperate and coordinate with the UNHCR with a view to intensifying the efforts of the Organization of Islamic Conference for the alleviation of the plight of the refugees in the Muslim World.

RESOLUTION NO. 32/20-P

ON ISLAMIC COMMUNITIES IN NON-OIC MEMBER STATES

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412 H (4 to 8 August 1991),

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

Recalling the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, the Resolutions adopted by earlier Islamic Conferences and the international conventions and agreements particularly those agreements which call for the observance of Human Rights and political, social, cultural, economic and religious freedoms;

Having taken note of the Report submitted by the Secretary General on Islamic communities in Non-Member States;

1. Expresses its appreciation for the Secretary General's Report on the Islamic communities in Non-Member States
2. Expresses its satisfaction on the efforts exerted by the Secretary General for the implementation of the resolutions adopted concerning the Islamic communities in Non-Member States and requests the General Secretariat to continue its efforts.
3. Urges Member States to pay attention to the problems faced by the Islamic communities living in Non-OIC Member States to play an effective role in protecting them, and do their utmost in approaching the States where these Islamic communities live to make them acknowledge their right to full citizenship and grant them all their civil and religious rights and treat them in accordance with the principles of human rights as stipulated in international charters and conventions.
4. Recommends that intensified contacts be ensured between the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the other Islamic organisation and institutions in Member States on the one hand, and the Islamic communities in Non-Member States on the other, so as to put an end to their isolation and be acquainted with their requests and requirements.
5. Reiterates its appeal for convening an expert meeting to study the situation of Islamic communities in East-European States, their difficulties and their needs and to submit to the next Islamic Conference a report on a comprehensive strategy to face the current developments in those states and enable Muslims to perform their religious rites and preserve their identity and their Islamic precepts
6. Urges the Member States and the Islamic Associations and Institutions to extend every kind of assistance to the General Secretariat so that it may carry out in the best possible manner, the tasks assigned to it in terms of visits, meetings, and seminars, designed to study the situation of Islamic communities in Non-Member States and examine the

problems they face, in search for appropriate solutions within the framework of the respect for the sovereignty of the States in which they live,

7. Requests the Secretary General to continue monitoring the situation of the Islamic communities and to cooperate with the Islamic associations and institutions for the implementation of the resolutions adopted in this regard.

RESOLUTION NO. 33/20-P

ON THE QUESTION OF MUSLIMS IN SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412 H (4 to 8 August 1991),

Bearing in mind the previous resolutions adopted by the OIC on the question of Muslims in Southern Philippines, particularly Resolution 4/4 of the Fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in 1973 and Resolutions 2/8-P and 7/8-P adopted in 1977 by the 8th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and Resolution No.20/S-P adopted in 1978 by the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,

Recalling the final communiqué issued by the Fifth Islamic Summit expressing the hope for the success of the current negotiations between the Moro National Liberation Front and the (Government of the Republic of the Philippines;

Recalling further the Tripoli Agreement signed on 23 December 1976, under the auspices of the OIC, between the Government of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front;

Taking into consideration the recommendations of the Quadripartite Committee entrusted by the OIC with the follow up of the question of Muslims in Southern Philippines;

Reaffirming the OIC's continued commitment to the provisions of the Tripoli Agreement and continued support for the full implementation of that Agreement;

Having noted the Report submitted by the Secretary General on the question of Muslims in Southern Philippines;

1. Reaffirms the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences on solidarity with the Muslims in Southern Philippines in their just struggle for the achievement of their legitimate aspirations within the framework of the territorial integrity of the Republic of the Philippines.
2. Takes note of the latest measures taken by the Government of the Philippines to solve the problem of Muslims in the Southern Philippines.
3. Urges the Government of the Republic of Philippines to continue to fully implement the Tripoli Agreement of 1976, in letter and spirit, and pursue its efforts to grant the Southern Philippines autonomy as agreed with the Moro National Liberation Front and the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.
4. Invites all parties concerned to implement the Tripoli Agreement in letter and spirit.
5. Reaffirms its readiness to continue providing every form of assistance- humanitarian, material, financial and political - to the Muslims in Southern Philippines and to the Moro National Liberation Front to enable them to attain their legitimate aspirations.
6. Requests the Quadripartite Ministerial Committee and the Secretary General to intensify their efforts including making fresh contacts with the Philippines Government, to ensure full and immediate implementation of the Tripoli Agreement.
7. Pays tribute to the leaders of the Moro national Liberation Front for their unflinching readiness to conduct a constructive dialogue with the Government of the Republic of the Philippines under the auspices of the OIC, in order to arrive at a just and final solution to the question of Muslims in Southern Philippines.
8. Notes with satisfaction the efforts being made by the Secretary General to implement the relevant resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences and requests that these efforts be pursued.

9. Requests the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the next Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION No.34/20-P

ON THE PLIGHT OF THE TURKISH MUSLIM MINORITY- IN BULGARIA

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 2-S to 28 Muharram 1-112H (-1-8 August 1991),

Having considered the item entitled "The Plight of the Turkish Muslim Minority in Bulgaria"; Recalling its resolutions 30/16-P, 42/1T-P, 39/18-P and 44/19--P and the Declaration of its extraordinary meeting held in New York on 1 October 1989, the reports of the OIC Contact Group mandated to examine the conditions of the Muslim Minority in Bulgaria, the relevant section of the Final Communique of the Fifth Islamic Summit, as well as the resolutions adopted by the OIC regarding the situation of the Muslim minorities living in non-Muslim countries;

Stressing the inalienable rights of ethnic and religious minorities in non-Muslim countries to enjoy their own culture, to speak and receive education in their own language, to profess and exercise their own religion and to preserve and develop their ethnic, religious and cultural identity;

Noting with appreciation the invaluable support provided by the Islamic community for the rightful and legitimate cause of the Turkish Muslim minority and other Muslim minorities in Bulgaria 'as well as the commendable efforts of the OIC Contact Group;

Appreciating the stand of the Bulgarian authorities which has eased the hardships of Muslim Turks in their daily lives and has enabled them to enjoy some of the rights and freedoms which they had once been deprived of;

Taking particular note of the reports submitted by the Secretary General and the OIC Contact Group wherein it is stated inter alia:

- That the new political forces which came in power in Bulgaria as a result of ouster of Zhivkov's regime showed a relatively conciliatory attitude towards the Turkish Muslim minority.

- That the campaign of assimilation and persecution started by the previous oppressive regime of Zhivkov against the Turkish Muslim minority has to a great extent ended. That, however further concrete measures and legal guarantees to provide respect for the religious, ethnic and cultural rights of the Muslim Turks have yet to be adopted.

- That, a much more concerted and sincere effort is needed on the part of authorities in Sofia to secure for the Turkish Muslim minority- in Bulgaria all its legitimate rights.

-That the provisions of the new Constitution disregard the minorities and their rights.

- That on the whole the situation of Muslims of Turkish origin in Bulgaria remains a matter of concern as a result of obstacles placed on their way.

- That the necessary remedial steps on the part of Bulgarian government will go a lone way in restoring confidence of all section of population in the country.

- That the member countries of OIC may remain watchful and resist any move from any quarter calculated to affect adversely the position and status of the Turkish Muslim Minority in Bulgaria.

-That the OIC must intensify its support to the Muslim Turks in Bulgaria and to their causes.

1. Egresses its full support for the rights of the Turkish Muslim minority- and other Muslim minorities in Bulgaria and its solidarity with their legitimate objective of securing respect for their religious, ethnic and cultural identity.

2. Takes- note with appreciation of he decisions taken so far by- the Bulgarian government to' improve the conditions of the Turkish Muslim minority.

3. Notes however that the Turkish Muslim minority and other Muslim minorities in Bulgaria are still devoid of legal guarantees and practical measures which could ensure full observance of its religious, ethnic and cultural rights.
4. Appeals to the Bulgarian government to provide effective guarantees 'or the full restoration and observance of' the rights of the Turkish Muslim minority and other Muslim minorities in Bulgaria and to eradicate the social discrimination against these minorities.
5. Takes _ note with satisfaction of the normalization in the relations between Turkey and Bulgaria, and expresses the hope that the dialogue between the two countries will help solve the outstanding problems concerning the Turkish Muslim minority- in Bulgaria.
6. Calls upon all Islamic countries to sustain their invaluable support: for the rightful cause of the Turkish Muslim minority and other Muslim minorities in Bulgaria and to encourage the Bulgarian leadership in this direction.
7. Decides to mandate the OIC Contact Group to continue to monitor closely the situation of the Turkish Muslim minority- and other Muslim minorities in Bulgaria and to report to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.
8. Appeals to the Bulgarian government to extend every assistance possible to the OIC Contact Group in finding opportunities to make the necessary contacts and observations during its next visit to Bulgaria.
9. Requests the Secretary General to report to the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the implementation of this Resolution.
10. Decides to remain seized with the question of the Turkish Muslim minority- in Bulgaria until it is satisfactorily resolved.

RESOLUTION NO.35/20-P

ON SUPPORT TO THE CANDIDATURES OF THE MEMBER STATES TO THE POSTS IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412 H (4 - 8 August 1991),

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

Reaffirming the need for sustained enhancement of Islamic solidarity in international fora;
Expressing concert at the unsatisfactory level of representation of the OIC Member States in various bodies of international and regional organisations;

Conscious of the need for enhancing the representation of the OIC Member States in international organisations;

1. Notes the candidatures of the Member States to the posts in international organisations contained in Document ICFM/20-91/PIL/D.24/Rev.I
2. Invites the Member States to do their utmost in actively supporting the candidatures from OIC Member States to the bodies of the United Nations specialized agencies, and other international organisations;
3. Also invites all Member States to consult each other and the Secretary General for the achievement of this objective.
4. Requests the General Secretariat to inform all Member States about those States seeking candidacies in international organisations and to follow up the developments in support of the OIC Member States.

Annex-1 to Res. No.35/20-P

REQUESTS OF SUPPORT FOR THE CANDIDATURES FROM THE MEMBER STATES FOR POSTS IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- (1)The candidature of Dr. Kamil Taieb Idris to the International Law Commission. (Republic of Sudan)
- (2)The candidature of Prof. Dr. Jamshid Momtaz to the International Law Commission. (Islamic Republic of Iran)
- (3)The candidature of Prof. Iba Der THIAM to the post President of the 26th General Conference of UNESCO. (Republic of Senegal)
- (4)The candidature of Prof. Dr.Talat Halman to the Executive Council of UNESCO (Republic of Turkey).
- (5)The candidature of Prof. Dr. Boutrus Boutrus Ghali to the post of Secretary General of the United Nations. (Arab Republic of Egypt)
- (6)The candidature of Ambassador Samir Subhi Shihabi, Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the post of the President of the Forty-Six Session of the United Nations General Assembly. (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia)
- (7)The candidature of Ambassador Dr. Abdallah A1 Ahtal, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Yemen to the United Nations for the post of the President of the Forty-Six Session of the United Nations General Assembly. (Republic of Yemen)
- (8)ThecandidatureofMr.Ahmed Mahiou membership of the International Law Commission. (People's Democratic Republic of Algeria)
- (9)The candidature of Mr. Gohar Ayub Khan, Speaker of the National Assembly of Pakistan for the Presidency of the Inter Parliamentary Council of the International Parliamentary Union (IPU), elections to which would be held at the 86th IPU Congress in Santiago, Chile in October 1991. (Islamic Republic of Pakistan)
- (10)The candidature of Dr. Attiya Inayatullah of Pakistan for the post of Member of the Executive Board of UNESCO, the elections to which will be held at the UNESCO Board's next session in October-November 1991. (Islamic Republic of Pakistan)
- (11)The candidature of H.E.Mochtar Kusuma-Atmadja for the International Law Commission. (Republic of Indonesia)
- (12)The candidature of Dr. Sadouq for the Executive Council of UNESCO. (Islamic Republic of Iran)
- (13)The candidature of Ambassador Khalil I. Othman to the membership of the Joint Inspection Unit during the 46th session of the United Nations General Assembly. (The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan)
- (14)The candidature of Mr. Awny Khasawnah for the membership of the International Law Commission during the 46th session of United Nations General Assembly. (The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan)
- (15)The candidature of Prof. Pambou Tchivounda Guillaume for election to the International Law Commission during the 46th session of the United Nations General Assembly. (Republic of Gabon)
- (16)The candidature of Ambassador Mohammed Hussain Al Shaali Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations for the post of the Chairman of Third Committee of the 46th session of the United Nations General Assembly. (United Arab Emirates)
- (17)The candidature of Dr. Monji Chamli for one of the posts of Executive Board of UNESCO. (Republic of Tunisia)
- (1g)The candidature of Dr. Adib A1 Daood for the post of Joint Inspection Unit of the United Nations. (Syrian Arab Republic)
- (19)The candidature of Mr. Eid Abda for election to the Executive Board of UNESCO. (Syrian Arab Republic)

- (20)The candidature of Dr. Riyadh Sijaj for the election to the International Law Commission. (Syrian Arab Republic).
- (21)The candidature of Mr. Fateh A1 Masri for the post of Finance and Administration Control Organ of the United Nations. (Syrian Arab Republic)
- (22)The candidature of Mr. Owono NGUEMA FRANCOIS for the post of Secretary General of
23. The candidature of Ambassador Dr. Moussa Bin Jaffar Bin Hassan for the membership of the Executive Board of UNESCO for elections which will be held during the 26th Session of the UNESCO General Conference. (Sultanate of Oman).
24. The candidature of Oman for the post of Vice President of the Forty Six Session of the U.N. General Assembly. (Sultanate of Oman).
25. The candidature of Oman for membership of the Security Council for the term 1994-95. (Sultanate of Oman) .
26. The candidature of Dr. Ali Mohammed Fakhrou, Minister of Education for the membership of the UNESCO Executive Board, elections for which will be held during the 26th General Conference of UNESCO to be held in Paris in October-November, 1991. (Bahrain).
27. The candidature of Dr. Hussain Mohammad Baharneh, Minister of State for Legal Affairs for reelection as member of the International Law Commission during the elections at 46th Session of the U.N. General Assembly in New York. (Bahrain).
28. The candidature of Abdellatif Rahal for election to the Executive Board of UNESCO. (People's Democratic Republic of Algeria).
29. Mr. Mohammad Naseer Ahsan, Auditor General of Pakistan for the post of Member of the UN Board of Auditors elections to be held during the 46th session of UN General Assembly (Islamic Republic of Pakistan).

RESOLUTION NO . 36/20-P

THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC COURT OF JUSTICE

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 21 to 28 Muharram 1-112H (1 - 8 August 1991),

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

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

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the progress made towards the establishment of the Court;

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

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

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

1. Invites the Secretary General to continue his intensive contacts and consultations with the Member States to expedite the attainment of the necessary quorum of ratifications to establish the Court and to make it operational.

5. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and

report thereon to the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.37/20-P

ON THE CAIRO DECLARATION ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN ISLE

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412 H (4 - 8 August 1991),

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

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

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

Noting with appreciation the concerted efforts of the Member States during the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and their firm resolve to promote Islamic values in the field of human rights;

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

Recognizing the utmost importance humanrights at the international level i the level of relations among the OIC particular, resulting from the current interactions in the international arena;

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

Having taken note of the Report of the Secretary General underlining the importance of paying constant attention to the issues of human rights in Islam in a more detailed manner;

1. Welcomes the unanimous decision of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers to issue the Cairo Declaration on human rights in Islam which will serve as a general guidance for Member States in the field of human rights of the issue of general, and at Member States in developments and

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

3. Invites Member States to coordinate their positions during the U.N. Summit Conference on Human Rights to be held in 1993 on the basis of the guidelines contained in the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam.

4. Requests the Secretary General to convene an open-ended Ad Hoc Governmental Expert Group to hold its first meeting during 1992, in order to explore and devise ways and means of promoting various aspects of human rights in accordance with the guidelines contained in the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam.

5. Requests the Secretary General to report to the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the progress in the implementation of this resolution.

6. Decides to consider this question at its Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers under the title "Follow-up of the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam".

RESOLUTION NO.38/20-P

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

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412 H (4 - 8 August 1991),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the Status of signature, ratification, and accession to the Agreements concluded under the auspices of OIC; Noting that the quorum required for the coming into effect of these Agreements is not yet fulfilled in accordance with the provisions of their Statutes.

Realizing the importance of expediting the signing and ratification, by Member States, of these agreements for strengthening the role of the OIC and facilitate its functioning and diversify and widen the fields of cooperation among Member States;

1. Urges, anew, the Member States to sign or ratify, as soon as possible, the various agreements concluded in the framework of the OIC.
2. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up this matter with Member States and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 39/20-P

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

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412 H (4 - 8 August 1991),

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

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

Convinced of the need for drawing clear-cut and agreed upon international criteria, whereby the international community is able to differentiate clearly between terrorism and national struggle for liberation;

Emphasizing the need for international cooperation to take practical measures whereby terrorism is effectively fought and checked;

Confirming the inalienable right to self-determination and independence for all peoples living under colonial and racist regimes and foreign occupation, and recognizing the legitimacy of their struggle, particularly the struggle of national liberation movements;

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

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

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

Recalling Resolution 35/5-P/Is and Resolution 19/5-P(IS) adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit, and Resolution 39/19-P adopted by the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

1. Reiterates its support for convening an International Conference under the auspices of the United Nations to define terrorism and to distinguish it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation.
2. Commends the efforts made during the Forty-Fourth Session of the U.N. General Assembly regarding the convening of an International Conference.
3. Invites Member States in their replies to the Questionnaire circulated by the U.N. Secretary General, in keeping with General Assembly Resolution 44/29, to stress the need for convening an International Conference for defining the meaning of terrorism, and for distinguishing terrorism from the struggle of peoples for national liberation and also calls upon them to exert all the necessary efforts during the Forty-Sixth Session of the U.N. General Assembly in support of holding the International Conference as early as possible.
4. Requests the Secretary General to submit a report to the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference, on the implementation of the Resolution.

RESOLUTION NO.40 20-P

ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS OF THE FIRST ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF INFORMATION

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram, 1412H (4 to 8 August 1991),

Having taken cognizance, through the Report of the Secretary General of the measures taken by the Follow up Ministerial Committee of the First Islamic Conference of Ministers of Information at its Second Meeting held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, on 4 and 5 December 1990;

Recalling Resolutions No.43/18-P and 51/19-P of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers regarding the decisions taken by the First Islamic Conference of Ministers of Information;

Recalling the Recommendations of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs at its Third Session held in Dakar from 14 to 16 June 1990 under the Chairmanship of H.E. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of the said Committee on the decisions of the First Islamic Conference of Ministers of Information;

1-Expresses its deep appreciation to the Arab

Republic of Egypt for having hosted the Second Meeting of the Follow up Committee of the First Islamic Conference of Ministers of Information;

2-Takes note of the decisions of the Follow-Up Ministerial Committee of the First Islamic Conference of Ministers of Information.

RESOLUTION NO.41/20-P

ON THE INFORMATION PLAN

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412 H (4 - 8 August, 1991),

Having taken cognizance of the Report of the Secretary General on 'the implementation of the 1990-91 Programme of Action entitled the Information Plan;

Recalling Resolutions Nos. 10/4-P (IS) and 1/5-P(IS) of the Fourth and Fifth Islamic Summits, the recommendations made by the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs at its First and Second Sessions, and resolutions Nos. 44/11-P, 39/12-P, 30/14-P, 28/15-P, 33/16-P, 48/17-P and 44/18-P of the 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th 17th and 18th Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers regarding the Information Plan; Recalling resolution No. 52/19-P of the 19th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers approving the 1990-91 Programme of Action and requesting the Secretary General to report on its implementation to the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs and to the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Also recalling the recommendations of the Third Session of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs held in Dakar from 14-16 June 1990 under the Chairmanship of His Excellency Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of the said Committee, recommendations relating to the financing and implementation of the Information Plan;

Further recalling the commitments of Member States to provide themselves, through mutual cooperation, with an appropriate communication network in order to reduce the imbalance of information flow in the world, and with a specific information system in order to assert their national and cultural identities and counter the hostile campaigns directed against Islam and Muslims.

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

2. Appeals to Member States:

a) to assume, individually or collectively, the execution for some operations of the Information Plan;

b) to settle the arrears in contributions to the budget of the General Secretariat so as to enable it to catch up with the delay in the implementation of the Plan because of those arrears.

3. Approves the 1991-92 Programme of Action submitted by the General Secretariat and drawn from the Information Plan; this programme shall be executed in accordance with the recommendations of the Third Session of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs under the following financing conditions: US\$500,000 from mandatory contributions paid by Member States and US\$500,000 from voluntary contributions and donations.

4. Appeals to Member States to pay all contributions and to extend all the assistance needed for the implementation of this Programme of Action.

5. Reaffirms the need for Member States to strengthen cooperation among their services, structures and information organs, this being the only way to combine their efforts and unify their human, material and financial potentials with a view to enabling the Islamic Ummah to have credible information, constantly in tune with world events and capable of effectively defending its religion, its interests and its stands.

6. Invites the General Secretariat to implement this resolution and to report thereon to the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs, to the Islamic Conference of Ministers of Information and to the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.42/20-P

ON THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC NEWS AGENCY (I.I.N.A.)

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Having taken cognizance of the introductory report of the Secretary General on the specialized agencies of the OIC in the field of information, and of the report of the Director General of the International Islamic News Agency on the Agency's activities;

Taking account of the importance of the role assigned to the Agency by the OIC to make the voice of the Islamic Ummah heard, explain and speak in defense of its just causes to Islamic and International public opinion;

Recalling the various resolutions of Islamic Ministerial and Summit Conferences on information, in general, and the International Islamic News Agency:

1--Urges Member States to pay their contributions to the budgets of IINA for 1991-1992.

2-Invites Member States to pay in full or in part their accumulated arrears in contributions to the Agency's budget.

3-Calls on Member States to grant preferential treatment to the news items disseminated by the International Islamic News Agency, and distribute such items at home and abroad, and to provide it with exclusive news reports so that it can enlarge its scope of activity;

4-Urges member states to depute staff to the International Islamic News Agency which it requires.

5-Invites Member States and news agencies to appoint liaison officers, to relay the news and reports of their respective countries to the International Islamic News Agency which will distribute them to the other Islamic countries;

6-Urges Member States and organizations to continue to invite the International Islamic News Agency to cover the Islamic Conferences and important events they organize.

RESOLUTION NO.43/20-P

ON THE ISLAMIC STATES BROADCASTING ORGANIZATION (ISBO)

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Having taken note of the introductory report of the Secretary General on the OIC specialized institutions in the field of information and of the Secretary General of the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization (ISBO) on the activities of this Organization;

Islamic Summits Organization;

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the various and Foreign Ministers Conferences on the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization

Emphasizing the importance of the role assigned to ISBO as regards informing the Islamic and international public opinion of Islamic causes and defending them, as well as the standing that it must secure for Islamic information within the context of international information

1.Urges member states to pay their accumulated arrears to the budget of the Organization and their contributions for 1991-1992.

2. Uses member states to support information links and programme exchanges with the Organization to help it achieve its objectives and consolidate its role.