

FINAL COMMUNIQUE

At the kind invitation of the Arab Republic of Egypt and in accordance with the decision of Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), was held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram 1411H, corresponding to 31 July to 5 August 1990. The Conference was held under the high patronage of His Excellency Mohammed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

A-I The following Member States attended the Conference:

- 1- The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.
- 2-Afghanistan.
- 3-The State of United Arab Emirates.
- 4-The Republic of Indonesia.
- 5-The Republic of Uganda.
- 6-The Islamic Republic of Iran.
- 7-The Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
- 8-The State of Bahrain.
- 9-Brunei Darussalam.
- 10-Burkina Faso.
- 11-The People's Republic of Bangladesh.
- 12-The People's Republic of Benin.
- 13-The Republic of Turkey.
- 14-The Republic of Chad.
- 15-The Republic of Tunisia.
- 16-The Republic of Gabon.
- 17-The Republic of the Gambia.
- 18- The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria.
- 19-The Islamic Federal Republic of Comoros.
- 20-The Republic of Djibouti.
- 21-The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- 22-The Republic of Senegal.
- 23-The Republic of Sudan.
- 24-The Syrian Arab Republic.
- 25-The Republic of Sierra Leone.
- 26-The Democratic Republic of Somalia.
- 27-The Republic of Iraq.
- 28-The Sultanate of Oman.
- 29-The Republic of Guinea.
- 30-The Republic of Guinea-Bissau.
- 31-The State of Palestine.
- 32-The State of Qatar.
- 33-The Republic of Cameroon.
- 34-The State of Kuwait.
- 35-The Republic of Lebanon.
- 36-The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.
- 37-The Republic of Maldives.
- 38-The Republic of Mali.
- 39-Malaysia.
- 40-The Arab Republic of Egypt.
- 41-The Kingdom of Morocco.
- 42-The Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

43-The Republic of Niger.

44-The Federal Republic of Nigeria.

45-The Republic of Yemen.

B. OBSERVER STATE

People's Republic of Mozambique.

C. FOLLOWING MUSLIM COMMUNITIES

- Turkish Muslim Community of Kibris

- Moro National Liberation Front

D. The following Subsidiary Organs of the OIC attended the Conference:

-Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Center, Ankara.

-Research Center on Islamic History, Art and Culture, Istanbul.

-The Islamic Center for Technical and Vocational Training and Research, Dhaka.

-The Islamic Center for the Development of Trade, Casablanca.

-The Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development, Jeddah.

-The Islamic Fiqh Academy, Jeddah.

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

-Islamic Solidarity Fund, Jeddah.

E. FOLLOWING SPECIALIZED INSTITUTIONS OF THE OIC:

-Islamic Development Bank (IDB), Jeddah.

-Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO), Rabat

-International Islamic News Agency (IINA), Jeddah.

-Islamic States Broadcasting Organization (ISBO),Jeddah.

F. FOLLOWING AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS:

-Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange, Karachi.

-Organization of the Islamic Capitals and Cities, Makkah Al-Mukarramah.

-Sports Federation of Islamic Solidarity Games, Riyadh.

-Islamic Committee of the International Crescent, Benghazi.

-The Islamic Shipowners Association, Jeddah.

-World Federation of Arab Islamic International Schools, Jeddah.

-International Association of Islamic Banks, Cairo.

G. FOLLOWING ISLAMIC FOUNDATIONS AND SOCIETIES:

-Muslim World League, Makkah Al Mukarramah.

-Islamic Call Society, Tripoli.

-Islamic Council of Europe, London.

-World Muslim Congress, Karachi.

-World Assembly of Muslim Youth (WAMY), Riyadh.

-League of Islamic Universities, Riyadh.

-International Islamic Council for Da'wa and Relief, Cairo.

-International Islamic Charitable Foundation, Kuwait.

-Supreme Council for Islamic Affairs, Cairo.

H. FOLLOWING INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:

-United Nations Organization.

-Non-Aligned Movement.

-League of Arab States.

-Organization of African Unity (OAU).

-Gulf Cooperation Council of Arab States.

-Arab Maghreb Union.

-Arab Cooperation Council.

-UN. High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR).

-UN. Committee for the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

-United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

-UN. Development Program (UNDP).

-Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO).

- UN. Children's Fund (UNICEF).
- Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO).
- Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS).
- The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

I. FOLLOWING GUEST:

- UK Action Committee on Islamic Affairs

2. The Conference was inaugurated by the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, His Excellency Mohammed Hosni Mubarak, who in his inaugural address welcomed the participating delegations.

In his address, His Excellency President Mohammad Hosni Mubarak welcomed the holding of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in Cairo, the city of Al-Azhar Al-Shareef and the pearl of the Islamic culture. His Excellency President Mohammed Hosni Mubarak declared that the Egyptian people were proud of their belonging to the Islamic family known for its noble values and lofty principles.

His Excellency President Mohammad Hosni Mubarak referred to the profound changes and radical transformations taking place all over the world and which have unavoidable consequences on our future perspective and for the determination of our role as a whole in order to realize our common objectives at the time when dangers and challenges are increasing and opportunities and possibilities multiplying. In this context, His Excellency President Mohammed Hosni Mubarak stated that the method to serve best our interests in this critical phase of human history consists for us in participating individually and collectively to the channeling of these fundamental changes of the international order in the political, economic and intellectual fields so that we are active participants and not mere spectators.

His Excellency President Mohammed Hosni Mubarak affirmed that Islamic solidarity should be the corner-stone of any action undertaken by OIC Member States and of any responsibility they assume because the challenges that we have to face are now stronger than our individual capacities. No matter how great is our individual potential, it is yet difficult to face these challenges with separate efforts or non-coordinated attempts. Therefore, we must in the context of this concept of solidarity among Member States, define the objectives of the Ummah and determine the dangers impeding its progress to enable it to have a common vision of its objectives and priority and enhance this vision by a collective and coherent action.

His Excellency President Mohammed Hosni Mubarak underlined that the principle of Islamic solidarity was the basis of primordial and fundamental commitment which consists of settling disputes between Member States of OIC by peaceful means in conformity with the common interest and objectives. His Excellency President Mohammed Hosni Mubarak expressed his conviction that the Organization of the Islamic Conference is able to play a more important role in the settlement of disputes occurring between Member States by peaceful and amicable means without resorting to any enmity and violence. His Excellency President Mohammed Hosni Mubarak also called for the adoption of the same method towards problems opposing one Islamic state against the other.

His Excellency President Mohammed Hosni Mubarak requested that this Conference be devoted to a well considered definition of factors of reciprocity between the Islamic peoples and to interaction of their interests in all fields and that this action be at parallel with a sagacious movement to revitalize Islamic culture to face the assaults and calumnies directed against Islam from outside and the unjust and mystifying tendencies from within which aim to distort the image of Islam as revealed to our noble Prophet (Peace Be Upon Him). In conclusion, His Excellency President Mohammed Hosni Mubarak affirmed that "we Muslims are in favor of reconciliation and peace and reject aggression irrespective of its origin or justification and we respect the right of all peoples to live in security and peace."

3. On the proposal of His Royal Highness Prince Saud Al-Faisal, Minister of Foreign Affairs of

the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Chairman of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, the Conference decided to adopt the inaugural address of His Excellency President Mohammed Hosni Mubarak as an official document of the Conference.

4. Their Excellencies the Foreign Ministers of the Republic of Guinea, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and People's Republic of Bangladesh, on behalf of the African, Arab and Asian Member States respectively expressed their profound gratitude and sincere thanks to His Excellency President Muhammad Hosni Mubarak for patronizing the Conference by his presence and the highly inspiring guidelines contained in his inaugural address. Their Excellencies the Foreign Ministers also thanked the Government of Arab Republic of Egypt for the excellent arrangements it had made for the Conference and for the generous hospitality extended by it to all delegations.

5. His Royal Highness Prince Saud Al-Faisal, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Chairman of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers made a statement in which he conveyed the greetings of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz Al-Saoud and of the Government and people of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the Conference. His Royal Highness Prince Saud Al-Faisal also expressed appreciation for the important inaugural address of His Excellency President Mohammed Hosni Mubarak and thanked the Government and the people of the Arab Republic of Egypt for the cordial welcome and hospitality extended to all participants.

In his comprehensive statement, His Royal Highness Prince Saud Al-Faisal reviewed the new and major developments which had occurred since the Riyadh Conference and had affected both the Islamic and International arenas. His Royal Highness emphasized that this Conference is being held in the wake of a new era characterized by major international changes which required an in-depth study and careful evaluation.

In this context, he referred to the question of Palestine, which had witnessed important developments. The Palestinian people had succeeded in placing their cause among the important priorities addressed by the international community by their valiant Intifadha and peace initiatives on the basis of historic resolutions adopted by the Palestine National Council in 1988 and despite the intensification of the Israeli repression against them in the occupied territories.

His Royal Highness Prince Saud Al-Faisal emphasized that the transfer of Jews from the Soviet Union and East European countries and their settlement in occupied Arab territories constituted a new factor of tension and had jeopardized the stability of the region.

His Royal Highness Prince Saud Al-Faisal also referred to the Iran - Iraq situation, the Afghan problem, Lebanon, Namibia, South Africa, the situation of Muslim minorities and communities in various parts of the world, and the Jammu and Kashmir dispute.

His Royal Highness Prince Saud Al-Faisal called for searching ways and means to enhance the credibility of the OIC and effectiveness of its organs and institutions and for intensification of efforts so that this Organization is able to give concrete expression to Islamic cooperation and solidarity. In this context, His Royal Highness Prince Saud Al-Faisal underlined that it is important to pursue our efforts in the framework of Joint Islamic Action based on the Declaration of Makkah Al-Mukarramah and Plan of Action for Strengthening Economic Cooperation among Member States adopted by the Third Islamic Summit.

His Royal Highness Prince Saud Al-Faisal also apprised the Conference of the various actions which had been taken under his direction by the Secretary General for the implementation of resolution 6/18-AF on the functioning of the OIC.

6. His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, made a statement in which he thanked the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, His Excellency Mohammed Hosni Mubarak, for having accepted to accord his high patronage to the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and for his sagacious address during which he outlined the basic guidelines which should be followed for the Joint Islamic Action in order to meet the momentous changes which have transformed the

political and social facts in the world particularly in Europe. His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid also expressed his appreciation and gratitude for the generous hospitality which has been extended by the Government and the people of Egypt.

His Excellency, Dr. Hamid Algabid, the Secretary General, analyzed the profound transformations which took place in various regions of the world and on the international scene in general. In this regard he noted that if these changes had raised hopes, at the same time, they carry real dangers and major challenges to our young nations. Thus he called on Islamic nations to take into account these changes and to think and build together their future.

His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid referring to the situation in the Middle East and in the occupied Palestine indicated that the vigor of Intifadha, which has already entered its third year, is an evidence of the courageous resistance of the proud people of Palestine against oppression and its unswerving determination to liberate its land from the Zionist occupation and to establish its independent state under the leadership of the PLO, its sole legitimate representative. His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid denounced the massive transfer of Jews from the Soviet Union to the occupied Palestine, within the framework of the expansionist policies of the Zionist State, which aim to establish new settlements and forced judaization of Palestine by changing the demographic character of Palestinian and Arab lands. Its final objective is pure and simple annexation of these territories. His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid paid tribute to the Palestinian peace strategy adopted by the Palestinian National Council adopted during its historic session held in Algiers during November 1988, which resulted in the proclamation of the Independent State of Palestine. His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid deplored the vote in the United States Congress which declared Jerusalem as the eternal capital of Israel as well as the decision of the U.S. Government to suspend its on-going dialogue with the PLO.

His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid expressed his deep concern on the situation in Lebanon and paid tribute to the unceasing efforts made for restoring peace in the framework of the High Arab Tripartite Committee.

His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid expressed the hope that the new spirit manifested by Iraq and Iran would permit to boost the process of negotiations aiming to bring about a durable peace and to restore the brotherly relations of cooperation between the two countries.

His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid also noted that the question of Afghanistan had remained a source of concern despite the withdrawal of foreign troops from this country. In this respect he underlined that a final settlement of the Afghan question requires that power be transferred to a broad-based representative government and that the Afghan people be able to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination.

Speaking about the problem of Muslim minorities and communities in the world, His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid affirmed that the OIC should be able to continue to pursue, to strengthen and to amplify its role for the protection and its mission to give humanitarian assistance to the Muslim minorities and communities in Non-Member States.

Speaking about African questions, His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid welcomed the proclamation of the independence of Namibia and the liberation of Nelson Mandela, Vice President of the African National Congress. His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid called on the international community to maintain economic sanctions and measures of boycott against South Africa until the total abolition of apartheid.

Referring to the situation in the countries of the Sahel, His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid emphasized the new danger posed by the locusts and other plundering insects and recommended that the joint efforts be made for the mobilization of greater means and modern early-warning systems.

His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid concluded his statement by drawing attention to the critical financial situation of the General Secretariat and of the subsidiary organs and specialized institutions and launched an appeal to the Member States for regularly paying their contributions to the budget of the Organization to enable it to realize its objectives.

7. His Excellency Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Awadhi, Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs of the State of Kuwait and the Head of the Delegation of the State of Kuwait made a statement on behalf of His Highness Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Emir of the State of Kuwait and the Chairman of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference. His Excellency Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Awadhi underlined that our Islamic issues did not have their rightful share of the positive detente that has become characteristic of our contemporary world. He added that "we must act and redouble our efforts to prevent the Islamic world from being overwhelmed by its old problems or from other problems that would impede the achievement of its crucial objectives, as it would also prevent it from consolidating the unity on which it must rest and also obstruct its natural role which consists in planning out peace, security and prosperity for the future generations".

8. The Conference thereafter unanimously elected His Excellency Dr. Ahmed Essmet Abdul Meguid, Deputy Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt as the Chairman of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

9. After assuming the Chairmanship, His Excellency Dr. Ahmed Essmet Abdul Meguid, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt delivered a statement in which he reaffirmed the commitment of Egypt to mobilize all its potentials for the success of the Conference and for the implementation of the resolutions it will adopt. His Excellency Dr. Ahmed Essmet Abdul Meguid paid tribute to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz Al-Saud, and to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, for the efforts they exerted to ensure the success of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. His Excellency Dr. Ahmed Essmet Abdul Meguid also paid tribute to His Royal Highness Prince Saud Al-Faisal, Minister of Foreign Affairs and the out-going Chairman of the Conference for all the accomplishments made during his mandate.

His Excellency Dr. Ahmed Essmet Abdul Meguid underlined the diversity and the seriousness of the challenges facing the Islamic Ummah. He referred to the fundamental principles which should guide the Islamic action to confront these challenges, the first of these principles is peace. At a time when Islam is considered as the religion of peace, and when the world is witnessing radical changes towards entente and cooperation, several Muslim peoples are not enjoying peace.

The second principle is interdependence closely linked to peace. The Islamic Ummah will enjoy peace only when it realizes mutual cooperation between its states and peoples in order to channel its potentials towards the welfare and prosperity of its peoples.

Development constitutes the third principle. The realization of peace and mutual assistance will be accomplished only by coordinating efforts and mobilizing the resources of the Islamic countries for comprehensive development, taking into account the causes of renaissance.

At the conclusion of his speech, His Excellency Dr. Essmet Abdul Meguid wished that Islamic cooperation be the motto of Islamic Call before the entire world and that the unity of the Islamic Ummah be the way for realizing the common Islamic interests.

10. The Conference elected Their Excellencies the Foreign Ministers of the Republic of Senegal, the Republic of Turkey and the State of Palestine as Vice Chairmen of the Conference. His Royal Highness the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was elected as the Rapporteur-General.

11. Thereafter, the Conference approved the Report of the meeting of Senior Officials which was presented by His Excellency Ambassador Amr Moussa, Chairman of the meeting and Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations and Head of the delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the Meeting.

The Conference adopted the draft Agenda submitted by the meeting of Senior Officials.

12. The Conference unanimously admitted the People's Republic of Mozambique as an Observer member to the OIC.

13. The Conference noted with appreciation the Report of His Royal Highness Prince Saud Al-Faisal, Foreign Minister of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Chairman of the

Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

14. The Conference noted with appreciation the Reports submitted by the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on various items of the agenda and on the activities of the General Secretariat between the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers.

15. The Conference listened to His Excellency Mr. Chadli Klibi, the Secretary General of the League of Arab States, who made a statement in which he emphasized the centuries old relations, which exist between the Arab and Muslim World.

16. The Conference also heard the statements made by the representatives of the Secretaries General of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and the representative of His Excellency the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement in which they called for the strengthening of the relations which exist between their respective institutions and the OIC.

17. H.E. Madam Absa Claude Diallo, Chairman of the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People also addressed the Conference and apprised it about the activities of the Committee to promote the just cause of the Palestinian people.

18. The Conference heard with fraternal sentiments the statement of His Excellency Dr. Kenan Atakol, who voiced the rightful cause of the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus. The Conference reaffirmed its past resolutions and declarations on Cyprus and in the light of the latest developments adopted a new resolution on the subject, supporting the full equality of the two sides in the Island. The Conference, reiterating its solidarity with the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus called for the elimination of the obstacle put in the way of meaningful negotiations by the recent act of one of the parties. The Conference called on the parties concerned to refrain from actions that increase tensions and hostility in the Island and urged the two sides to seek a new relationship based on mutual respect for each other's rights and identities in order to facilitate a negotiated settlement. The Conference expressed the hope that both sides will work towards freely reaching a mutually acceptable solution and cooperate with the UN Secretary-General for this purpose.

19. The Conference also heard a statement made by Mr. Nur Misuari, Chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front, regarding the problems of the Muslims of Southern Philippines.

20. During the general debate, the Foreign Ministers and heads of delegations analyzed the international situation particularly in the light of the profound transformation in the East-West relations and its implications for the security, stability and development of the Islamic World.

They emphasized the need for intensifying collective efforts to realize the noble objectives of the Charter of the OIC.

21. The Conference noted with appreciation the Reports presented by the Secretary General on the activities carried out under the auspices of Al-Quds Committee, the Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs (COMIAC), the Standing Committee on Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC), and the Standing Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation (COMSTECH).

The Conference expressed its gratitude to His Majesty King Hassan II, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco, to the President of the Republic of Senegal H.E. Mr. Abdou Diouf, to the President of the Republic of Turkey H.E. Mr. Turgut Ozal, and to the President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, H.E. Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan, for their keen interest and sagacious guidance in promoting intra-Islamic Cooperation in these vital fields.

22. The Conference noted with appreciation the Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Resolution No. 6/18-AF on the functioning of the OIC and the subsidiary Organs, specialized and affiliated institutions adopted by the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. The Conference expressed its satisfaction for the measures taken by the Secretary General to implement this important resolution.

In this framework, the Conference approved the Report of the Committee of Seven and

adopted the new Personnel Regulations and the Financial Regulations of the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Bodies and entrusted the Secretary General to take necessary measures for their implementation.

23. The Conference expressed its appreciation for the efforts being made by the Secretary General to augment the OIC's role in the field of Islamic Dawa and approved the proposals contained in the Secretary General's Report on this subject.

24. The Conference elected the following Member States to the Finance Control Organ of the OIC:

The Republic of Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of Turkey, the Republic of Tunisia, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Republic of Sudan, the Republic of Iraq and the Arab Republic of Egypt.

25. The Conference held a special session for pledging voluntary contributions. The following voluntary contributions have been pledged:

Saudi Arabia 10 Million U.S. Dollars to be distributed to various organs and institutions of the OIC.

Egypt 20,000 US Dollars for Al-Quds Fund.

Jordan: A plot of land in favor of the Islamic Solidarity Fund and its Waqf.

Uganda: Plot of land for the Islamic University in Uganda.

Pakistan: 40,000 U.S. Dollars for the Islamic Solidarity Fund and 50,000 Dollars for the Al-Quds Fund.

Brunei Darussalam: 100,000 U.S. Dollars for the Al-Quds Fund.

Tunisia: 40,000 U.S. Dollars for the Al-Quds Fund - 30,000 U.S. Dollars for the Islamic Solidarity Fund.

Turkey: 200,000 U.S. Dollars for the Ankara Center, 150,000 U.S. Dollars for the Istanbul Center and 45,000 U.S. Dollars for the ISF and its Waqf.

Sudan: 5,000 U.S. Dollars for the Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf.

26. The Conference adopted a Special Declaration on the situation between Iraq and Kuwait in which it declared its support for the Declaration issued in this context by the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on 11 Muharram 1411H (2 August 1990).

The Conference condemned the Iraqi aggression against Kuwait, and rejected all its consequences; it does not recognize anything arising therefrom; and demanded that the Iraqi forces be withdrawn immediately from Kuwaiti territories and return to the positions they had held before 10 Muharram 1411H, corresponding to 1 August 1990. It called for adherence to the principles of the OIC Charter, particularly the provision that disputes among Member States be settled by peaceful means, and non-interference in the internal affairs of any state. It also demanded that both countries abide by the dictates of good neighborliness; refrain from any attempt to forcibly change the internal systems of either state; respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all states; and urged them to refrain from the use, or the threat of use of force, against the unity, territorial integrity and independence of either of them.

Having been informed that the Iraqi Government has declared its intention to withdraw its armed forces from Kuwait, the Conference decided to follow up the unconditional implementation of this pledge by the Iraqi side, while expressing support for the legitimate regime in Kuwait under His Highness the Emir, Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmed Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, the Emir of the State of Kuwait, and Chairman of the Fifth Islamic Summit; confirming its full solidarity with the Emir, Government and the people of Kuwait.

I. POLITICAL ISSUES:

27. The Conference reaffirmed its full solidarity and support of the just cause of the Palestinian people to restore their inalienable national rights including their right to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to the establishment of their own independent State on their national soil with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

The Conference saluted the blessed Intifadha against the Israeli occupation and expressed

its full support to the heroic steadfastness as symbolized by the Intifadha which has continued and foiled all the attempts of the Israeli forces aiming at its liquidation. The Conference strongly condemned the policy of terror and oppression launched by the Zionist entity against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories which has resulted in gross and flagrant violations of the fundamental human rights of the Palestinian people.

The Conference demanded that Israel, abide scrupulously by the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949 and desist from those practices which are in violation of the provisions of the Convention.

The Conference also urged the parties signatory to the Convention to guarantee the respect by Israel, as the occupying power, to the Convention in all circumstances conforming to their obligations under Article I thereof.

The Conference paid a warm tribute to the Palestinian people who have through their innumerable sacrifices and sufferings set new examples of courage and fortitude and thus compelled the international community to give urgent attention to their just cause.

The Conference expressed its grave concern on the massive transfer of Jews from the Soviet Union to Israel and their settlement in occupied Palestinian territories. It urged the international community particularly the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America and European States to take due account of the implications of this massive immigration into occupied Palestine which is in flagrant violation of international law particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

The Conference considered that this Soviet Jewish immigration to Palestine would flout the rights of the Palestinian people, alter the demographic composition of the occupied Palestine and gravely imperil the prospects of peace in the region. Moreover, it would encourage the Zionist entity to pursue its nefarious plans to establish a "Greater Israel" and thus threaten international peace and security.

The Conference expressed its serious concern on the policy pursued by the new Government in Israel, which has not hesitated to demonstrate its contempt for all peace efforts and on the contrary considers war as a means to get Israel out of its present predicament.

The Conference welcomed the recognition of the independent State of Palestine by a large number of States and reaffirmed its support for the Declaration of Independence and the political Program adopted by the Palestinian National Council at its Nineteenth Extraordinary Session.

The Conference reaffirmed that the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people is alone entitled to represent them and participate on their behalf, independently and on an equal footing in all Conferences and activities dealing with the Question of Palestine.

The Conference strongly emphasized the need to place the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967 including Al-Quds Al-Sharif under the supervision of the United Nations for a limited period, as part of the peace process and to ensure the protection of the Palestinian citizens and their property.

The Conference stressed that the Palestine question is the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict and reiterated the

urgent need to convene the International Conference for Peace in the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of the five Permanent Members of the UN Security Council, and all parties to the conflict on an equal footing, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, in its capacity as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people; to achieve total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable national rights, including their right to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to establish their independent Palestinian State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

The Conference urged the Security Council to consider measures needed to convene the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, including the establishment of a

Preparatory Committee, and to consider guarantees for security measures agreed upon by the Peace Conference for all states in the region.

The Conference reaffirmed its commitment to the principle of the inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by force, and held the view that Zionist settlements in all the occupied territories, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif are null and void as well as illegal, and their establishment constitutes a blatant violation of all international norms and conventions particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

The Conference requested the OIC Member States to abide by the resolutions adopted by Islamic Conferences and called upon them to refrain from establishing any kind of relations with Israel and stressed the need for contesting the credentials of the Israeli delegation to all sessions of the United Nations General Assembly.

The Conference deplored the decision of the United States of America to suspend its dialogue with the PLO and requested the U.S. Administration to reconsider its decision and to resume the dialogue so as to further the peace process in the Middle East, which requires the adoption of impartial stand and recognition of the right of self-determination of the Palestinian people. The Conference expressed its appreciation for the United Nations, its Secretary General, the Non-Aligned Movement and the Organization of African Unity and to all peoples and forces of the world which have supported the Palestinian cause at international fora and uphold the struggle of the Palestinian people and their blessed Intifadha, and denounced the policy of the Zionist entity and its oppressive practices in the occupied territories.

The Conference expressed its appreciation to the Holy See and to the Members of the European Economic Community for their positive role and their ongoing efforts to convene an International Conference for Peace in the Middle East; for their stand in favor of the Palestinian cause, and their endorsement of the PLO peace initiative and called upon these countries to take a further step and recognize the independent State of Palestine.

The Conference voiced the deep concern at the conditions in the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon and denounced and condemned the brutal raids and repeated assaults launched by the Zionist enemy against those Camps and its continued occupation of Southern Lebanon.

The Conference reiterated the total commitment of the Islamic Ummah to all the resolutions of the Al-Quds Committee which reaffirmed its determination of the Islamic Ummah to safeguard the Arab and Islamic character of the Holy City, and its pledge to strive to liberate it.

The Conference also expressed its total rejection of all measures taken by Israel to annex the Holy City and its proclamation as the eternal capital for the Zionist entity; and voiced its deep concern at the escalation by the Zionist enemy of its criminal practices against the Holy Mosque of Al-Aqsa. The Conference invited all states which have diplomatic relations with Israel to refrain from transferring their Embassies and Agencies to the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

The Conference also expressed its appreciation for the efforts exerted by the Al-Quds Committee, chaired by His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco and took note of the recommendations adopted by this Committee in April 1990 to meet the challenges of Soviet Jewish immigration to occupied Palestine.

The Conference reaffirmed the importance of the "Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf" in supporting the Palestinian people in the occupied territories; and invited Member States to contribute to the capital of the Fund and its Waqf.

The Conference considered that the Strategic Alliance between the United States of America and Israel was a factor which has escalated tension in the region.

The Conference condemned the continued Israeli occupation of the Syrian Arab Golan and declared that Israel's decision to impose its laws and administration on this Arab land and erect settlements therein was an act of aggression and is null and void.

The Conference expressed deep concern over the Israeli nuclear armament policy which

threatened the security of the Middle East, and urged the international community to denounce Israel for its refusal to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and its persistence in refusing to comply with the Security Council Resolution 484 of 1981, and the resolutions passed by the UN. General Assembly and the International Atomic Energy Agency which demand that Israel abide by the guarantees set by the Agency concerning nuclear installations.

The Conference recalled UN. General Assembly Resolution 3379 of 1975 which considers Zionism as a form of racism and racial discrimination and reaffirmed the provisions of this resolution and called upon the international community particularly the Member States to frustrate all efforts aimed at rescinding the provisions of this Resolution.

28. The Conference condemned Israel's continued occupation of South Lebanon and demanded its immediate withdrawal from all the occupied Lebanese territories. It reiterated the importance it attached to the independence of Lebanon, its sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and demanded again the implementation of the UN. Security Council Resolutions on Lebanon, and in particular Resolutions 425 and 426 of 1987 and resolutions 508 and 509 of 1982.

The Conference paid a warm tribute to the High Arab Tripartite Committee consisting of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd bin Abdul Aziz, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, His Majesty King Hassan II, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco, and His Excellency Chadli Benjedid, President of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, for their indefatigable efforts to find a solution to the crisis in Lebanon by promoting the implementation of the Taif Agreement, which constitutes a valuable basis to achieve national reconciliation in Lebanon and to safeguard the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of this country.

29. The Conference expressed its satisfaction over the positive developments in the situation between Iran and Iraq following the exchange of letters between the Presidents of the two countries which demonstrated their wisdom and courage, and the recent meeting between the two Foreign Ministers in Geneva on 3 July 1990, which afforded the first opportunity for direct talks between them under the UN Secretary General's auspices since their last formal meeting.

The Conference expressed its appreciation for the efforts of the United Nations Secretary General and reaffirmed its support for his constructive role. It expressed the hope that the on-going negotiations under his auspices will lead to the full implementation of Resolution 598 as the peace plan in order to reach a just, permanent and comprehensive settlement of the conflict.

30. The Conference commended the heroic struggle of the people of Afghanistan for the liberation of their homeland and recognized and supported the role of the Afghan Mujahideen for the restoration of the independent, Non-aligned and Islamic status of Afghanistan. It called for a comprehensive political settlement so that conditions of peace and stability are created in Afghanistan.

The Conference recognized that the formation of broad based government is essential for the restoration of peace and for enabling the people of Afghanistan to exercise their right to choose their political, economic and social system free from outside intervention. It supported the efforts of the Afghan Mujahideen to establish a broad based government in Afghanistan. The Conference also called for the creation of the necessary condition of peace and normalcy that would enable the Afghan refugees to return voluntarily to their homeland in safety and honor. It offered its good offices in promoting a just political settlement in Afghanistan.

The Conference decided 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 Iran. It renewed its call to all states as well national and international organizations to extend assistance to alleviate the suffering of the Afghan refugees.

It expressed its appreciation to the Islamic Development Bank for its study on reconstruction in Afghanistan and requested the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to submit to the 20th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, specific recommendations on the subject on the basis of the study of the Islamic Development Bank.

31. The Conference firmly resolved to strengthen the security of the Member States and the cooperation and solidarity among Islamic countries, in accordance with the objectives and the principles of the Charter of the OIC and of the Charter of the United Nations. It reaffirmed the need for respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of states, as well as the principles of non-use of force in international relations, peaceful settlement of disputes, non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States as essential pre-requisite for the security of the Islamic States.

The Conference noted with appreciation the report prepared by the Group of Five Eminent Personalities on the question of Confidence and Security Building Measures among the Islamic States and requested the Member States to provide their views to the General Secretariat on the conclusions and recommendations made by the Group.

32. The Conference reiterated that the security of each Muslim country is the concern of Islamic Ummah and recognized that small states may be particularly vulnerable to external threats and acts of interference in their internal affairs.

33. The Conference considered the Jammu and Kashmir dispute and called for a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue in accordance with the relevant United Nations Resolutions and as agreed upon in the Simla Agreement. It welcomed the commencement of dialogue between India and Pakistan and encouraged further negotiations with a view to resolving their outstanding differences through peaceful means and affirmed 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. It called upon India and Pakistan to redeploy their forces to peace-time locations. It expressed its deep concern at the prevailing tension that threatens security and peace in the region. The Conference also expressed its deep concern at the violation of human rights and violence against the people of Jammu and Kashmir and called for the respect of their human rights. The Conference expressed 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.

34. The Conference condemned the continuing U.S. aggression, threats and plots against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya including the economic boycott measures and the shooting down of two Libyan aircraft's by the United States on 4 January 1989. It reaffirmed its solidarity with Libya in defending her independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity against economic boycott measures which seek to undermine its plans for development.

35. The Conference expressed its deep satisfaction at the proclamation of the independent State of Namibia and its joining the United Nations under the leadership of President Sam Njoma. It reaffirmed its solidarity with and support to the Government and people of Namibia as well as its support for the setting up of the Institutions of the independent State of Namibia, in the political, economic and social fields. It launched an urgent appeal to the Member States and the international community to extend the necessary assistance to the State of Namibia in favor of the consolidation of its national institutions and the building up of its economy.

36. The Conference reaffirmed its support to the just and heroic struggle of the people of South Africa against the policy of Apartheid of the racist minority regime of Pretoria. It also condemned strongly the white racist regime of Pretoria for its odious policy of Apartheid, and the collusion between the racist regime of South Africa and the Zionist entity notably in the nuclear field. It condemned the brutal repression perpetrated against the people of South Africa by the Pretoria regime. The Conference welcomed the liberation of the great

African nationalist, the leader Nelson Mandela. The Conference took note of the positive changes introduced by President F.W. De Klerk but felt that these measures are far from being sufficient to reject or dismantle the odious policy of Apartheid. It also urged the international community not to relent its pressure on the racist regime until South Africa ushers into an era of free, democratic and non-racial society.

37. The Conference strongly condemned the aggression and destabilization policy directed by South Africa against the Front-Line States aimed at impeding their socio-economic development.

The Conference deplored the support by some countries to this policy and of the armed groups in the pay of South Africa in some Front-Line States.

It urged all states to refrain from providing these terrorist groups with any military, political and material

assistance. The Conference invited Member States to provide political, material and humanitarian assistance to the populations that are the victims of the terrorist and aggressive policy of Pretoria regime in Southern Africa.

38. The Conference expressed its deep anxiety on the disastrous effects of desertification in the drought stricken countries of the Sahel. It urged the Member States to give priority consideration to the critical economic situation in the African countries of the Sahel and appealed to all Member States to increase their aid to the fight against locusts. It also appealed to all donor countries to implement all the Programs 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 of the Sahel as well as their support to pilot Programs for desertification control.

39. The Conference emphasized that the African Development crisis is of deep concern to the entire Islamic Ummah and welcomed the efforts of the African countries towards their economic recovery and development. It called upon the international community, particularly the developed countries and the concerned international financial agencies to accelerate the implementation of the Recovery Plan contained in the UN Program of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986 -1990. It also urged the developed countries and international financial institutions to give special attention to alleviating the extreme debt burden of the African States.

40. The Conference reaffirmed the sovereignty of the Islamic Federal Republic of Comoros over the Island of Mayotte and requested the Government of France to honor the commitments entered into prior to the referendum on the self-determination of the Comoro Archipelago of 22 December 1974 concerning respect for the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros. The Conference invited the Member States to use their influence with the Government of France collectively and individually with a view to urging it to accelerate the process of negotiations with the Government of Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros on the basis of the national unity and territorial integrity of this country.

41. The Conference reaffirmed its solidarity with the Government and people of Sudan in facing the hostile foreign designs and defending its unity and territorial integrity. It appealed 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 the resolutions of the OIC.

42. The Conference considered the situation in the Horn of Africa and called for the pursuance and intensification of efforts currently exerted to enhance understanding and cooperation among the concerned countries of the region and solve existing problems by peaceful means, in the interest of the peoples of the region and respect of human values. It supported the Somali Democratic Republic in its efforts to safeguard its sovereignty, unity of its people and its territorial integrity, in order to promote peace and stability in the region of the Horn of Africa.

43. The Conference called upon all States, particularly the States of the region concerned to respond positively to the proposals for the establishment of nuclear weapon free zones in

Africa, the Middle East and South Asia. It reaffirmed the determination of Member States to take measures to prevent nuclear proliferation on a non-discriminatory and universal basis.

44. The Conference noted with satisfaction that within the Conference on Disarmament, there is no objection in principle to the conclusion of an international convention to protect non-nuclear weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, although there are still difficulties to be overcome towards evolving a common approach acceptable to all. It requested 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.

45. The Conference affirmed that the dumping of toxic wastes in Member States is a crime against humanity. It called upon all states which produce dangerous and toxic wastes to take all the measures necessary for treating and recycling this waste in their own countries. It urged all the Islamic countries to ban all the illegal trans-border movements of dangerous and toxic wastes, transported without the necessary safeguards and the prior consent of the receiving country.

46. The Conference reviewed the development in international situation and the steps taken for general and complete disarmament and its relation to the security of the Islamic States. It called 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 complete elimination of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, the demilitarization of space and banning the manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction. It welcomed the initiatives of some Arab States for the establishment of a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East, within the framework of United Nations and called for the early establishment of such a zone.

47. The Conference took cognizance of the current developments in East European countries in the political, economic and social fields, and all the internal and external repercussions thereof. It noted that these developments have led to the strengthening of economic relations and inter-dependence between East and West, and the flow of financial resources to East European countries. It also noted with satisfaction the resulting détente in relations between East and West, the end of the cold war between the two blocs, and an increasing tendency towards solving regional issues by peaceful means. It welcomed the free and democratic options of the people of Eastern Europe and expressed the hope that those options would develop relations between the Islamic world and East European countries. The Conference expressed the hope that the strengthening of economic relations between East and West would not affect the order of priorities in respect of economic cooperation and trade exchanges between these and Islamic countries.

It also expressed the hope that the States of Eastern and Western Europe and other States would respect the human rights and Islamic identity of the Muslim communities and minorities existing in their countries and their right to practice their religion.

48. The Conference affirmed the inalienable right of the Islamic Ummah to development and use of science and technology to achieve economic and social development. It invited the industrialized nations to facilitate the transfer of technology to the developing countries and to remove all impediments thereto. It also requested the Member States to strengthen cooperation within the framework of the Standing Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

49. The Conference also expressed its support to the efforts of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to obtain compensations in particular for the war aftermath left by colonialist powers on the soil of the Jamahiriya and which has resulted in serious human and material losses and wounded people among the innocent population.

50. The Conference reiterated its support for the convening of an International Conference, under the UN auspices, to define terrorism and distinguish it from the struggle of the peoples for national liberation. The Conference condemned all forms of international

terrorism, including State terrorism and crimes of hijacking of aircraft's and unlawful acts against the safety and security of civil aviation.

51. The Conference reiterated its total solidarity with the Turkish Muslim minority in Bulgaria and expressed its high appreciation for the continuing efforts of the OIC Contact Group and endorsed the recommendations of its last report. It took note with satisfaction of the new approach and decisions of the new Bulgarian leadership aiming at alleviating the Plight of the Turkish Muslim Minority in Bulgaria and appealed to the Bulgarian Government to observe fully its contractual obligations and to put into effect all necessary practical measures and legal guarantees which could ensure a full restoration and respect of the minority's religious, linguistic and cultural rights.

The Conference paid tribute to His Highness Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, the Emir of Kuwait and the Chairman of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference for the successful good offices undertaken by him between Turkey and Bulgaria.

52. The Conference noted with concern that the rights of the Turkish Muslim Minority in Western Thrace continue to be denied and urged that all their rights, in particular civil and religious, be fully respected.

53. The Conference expressed its profound concern over the continuous sufferings of millions of refugees in various parts of the world, most of whom belong to the Islamic world. The Conference also expressed its deep concern over the statement of the UN High Commission for Refugees as regards reducing its Program of assistance to refugees living in Islamic countries in particular the least developed among them.

54. The Conference expressed its serious concern over the difficult conditions of many Muslim communities in non-Member States, which are deprived of their civic and religious rights as guaranteed by international conventions and agreements as well as human rights and freedoms.

The Conference urged Member States to exert all their efforts with these states to induce them to deal with the Muslim community on an equal footing with other communities.

The Conference requested the drawing up of a global strategy in order to face current developments in the countries of Eastern-Europe and enable Muslims living in those countries to preserve their identity, safeguard their Muslim teachings and practice their religious rights.

The Conference requested that seminars and meetings be pursued with a view to examining the problems besetting Muslim communities and finding the necessary solutions to them in the context of respect for the sovereignty of the States in which they reside.

55. The Conference reaffirmed its previous resolutions concerning solidarity with Muslims in Southern Philippines with a view to realize their legitimate aspirations in the framework of the sovereignty of the Republic of the Philippines. The Conference paid tribute to the leadership of the Moro National Liberation Front which has demonstrated its willingness to undertake a constructive dialogue with the Government of the Republic of the Philippines under the auspices of the OIC with a view to reach a just and final solution of the problems of the Muslims in Southern Philippines.

The Conference called on Member States to give humanitarian, material and political support to MNLF to enable it to realize the legitimate aspirations of Muslims in Southern Philippines.

The Conference decided to enlarge the Quadripartite Ministerial Committee established in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, in order to include, in addition to its present members, new members from Asian Member States.

The Conference also requested the Secretary General and the Quadripartite Ministerial Committee to establish new contacts with the officials at the highest level of the Republic of the Philippines in order to implement the Tripoli Agreement.

LEGAL ISSUES

56. The Conference called on Member States to strengthen their solidarity in the struggle

against hijacking and invited them to accede to the international agreements relating to this question, and to exert their utmost effort to thwart pirates' schemes.

57. The Conference urged Member States to complete the procedures for the ratification of the Statute of the International Islamic Court of Justice and to deposit the instruments of ratification at the General Secretariat, so as to reach the quorum required for the coming into force of the Statute establishing the Court. The Conference requested the Secretary General to pursue the follow up of the implementation of this Resolution and to initiate consultation and coordination measures with the state of Kuwait, with a view to finding the best ways to expedite the setting up of the Court.

58. The Conference made public the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam and requested Member States to draw inspiration therefrom with regard to human rights.

59. The Conference also urged Member States to accede as soon as possible to the treaties and agreements concluded under the aegis of the OIC and to deposit the related instruments of ratification at the General Secretariat.

QUESTIONS RELATING TO INFORMATION

60. The Conference expressed its deep gratitude to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for hosting the Meeting of the Follow-Up Committee of First Islamic Conference of Information Ministers in Jeddah and noted with appreciation the Report of the Committee.

61. The Conference also expressed its deep gratitude to His Excellency Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs for the positive role played by the Committee in strengthening cooperation among Member States in the field of information. It noted with appreciation the pioneering work accomplished by the Standing Committee in particular during its Third Session held in Dakar, Senegal, in June 1990.

62. The Conference approved the activities and Programs proposed by the General Secretariat for implementation of the Information Plan during 1990-91.

63. The Conference noted with appreciation the offer of the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt to host the Second Islamic Conference of Information Ministers.

II. ECONOMIC ISSUES:

64. The Conference expressed its deep concern on the iniquitous international economic situation and its implications for Islamic States. It noted the new economic configurations emerging at the global level resulting from the creation of a single European Market in 1992 and requested the Member States to intensify their efforts for an increased economic and commercial cooperation in the interest of Islamic States and urged them to promote trade exchanges and investments among them and remove impediments thereto.

65. The Conference requested the Member States to actively participate in the preparation for the International Development Strategy for the Fourth UN. Development Decade and urged them to join the Agreement on the Global System of Trade Preferences among developing countries and to coordinate their negotiating positions within the framework of the system.

66. The Conference expressed its concern over the fact that a large number of developing countries including the African Member States are experiencing debt difficulties, with serious social consequences, have recorded unsatisfactory rates of growth for many years, and that overall prospects for these countries are for a continuing unsatisfactory performance during the foreseeable future.

67. The Conference emphasized that the efforts being undertaken by the developing countries to foster sustained economic growth, although important, cannot alone succeed in reactivating growth and development without a favorable international economic environment. It especially noted the close inter-relationship among money, finance, resource flows, trade, commodities, development and external debt. It expressed concern at the decline of external resources available to developing countries for development.

68. The Conference requested the developed countries to take immediate measures aimed at world economic recovery and for accelerating the development of the developing

countries. It also urged the Member States to pursue their efforts for the implementation of the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation Among Member States.

69. The Conference being apprised of the activities of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC) decided to recommend to the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference to be held in Dakar, Senegal in 1991 to issue new mandate for the COMCEC for the creation of new strategies within the existing Plan of Action, taking into account overwhelming changes which have taken place in the world since 1981 and their possible effects on the economies of the Islamic States.

70. The Conference requested the Member States to continue to give special attention to the requirements of least developed Member Countries. The Conference also requested the General Secretariat to give due consideration to the problems of land-locked Member States within the overall context of the least developed Member States.

71. The Conference called upon the international community to assist the drought and natural calamities stricken Member States and to make generous contributions for helping these countries combat drought and the effects of desertification.

72. The Conference expressed satisfaction at the Solidarity shown by some Member States and the Islamic Development Bank in assisting the Sudan and Bangladesh against floods and appealed to the Member States to continue to provide generous emergency assistance to these countries. The Conference also expressed its regret at the recent devastating earthquake in Iran and appealed to the Member States and specialized organs to continue to extend generous assistance to Iran for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in the affected areas.

73. The Conference called upon all Member States to mobilize all resources to combat the locust menace and appealed to the international community to support actions undertaken by the concerned States.

74. The Conference urged all Member States to participate in the Longer Term Trade Financing Scheme, now operational, under the Islamic Development Bank and to facilitate its optimum utilization. The Conference also noted with satisfaction the steps taken by the Islamic Development Bank towards the establishment of the Export Credit Insurance Scheme and the Multilateral Islamic Clearing Union and by the Islamic Center for the Development of Trade, Casablanca for finalizing the feasibility studies on Trade Preferential System among Member States of the OIC and Trade Information Network (TINIC).

75. The Conference expressed its serious concern on the foreign debt of African States and invited the developed countries and national and multinational creditors to take appropriate measures to reduce the debt burden of African States. It requested the Member States and multilateral financial institutions to provide low interest capital, including subsidies to African countries.

76. The Conference requested the Member States to provide humanitarian aid to the Chadian people and contribute to the efforts of Chad for development and economic recovery.

77. The Conference requested the Member States to cooperate among themselves against epidemic diseases which affect human, animal resources and natural life.

78. The Conference regarded deterioration of the Environment as a major global problem facing the world and expressed concern over the increasing environmental degradation caused by human activities, which has led in some cases to irreversible changes in the environment, which

threaten life-sustaining ecosystems and undermine the health, well-being, development prospects and the very survival of life on the planet. The Conference reaffirmed the determination of the Member States to work for the strengthening of international cooperation on global environmental problems.

It also emphasized the need for inter-state cooperation to continuously monitor, assess and anticipate environmental threats and render assistance in cases of environmental emergencies. It also emphasized the need for necessary and timely action for the protection

of global climate for present and future generations. It also called for combating pollution. It requested the Member States to intensify their efforts within the framework of United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP).

79. The Conference condemned the Israeli practices in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories which inter alia affect the environment and thus further contribute to the deterioration in the living conditions of the Palestinian people under Israeli occupation.

80. The Conference considered the question of Antarctica and expressed its conviction that any International Regime aimed at the comprehensive environmental protection and conservation of Antarctica and its dependent and associated Eco-Systems, to have universal validity and be of benefit to all mankind, should be negotiated with the full participation of all members of the International Community. It expressed its support for the banning of prospecting, exploration and exploitation of the Mineral Resources in and around Antarctica. It called on all states members of the UN to cooperate with the UN Secretary General and to continue consultations at the UN on all aspects relating to Antarctica.

81. The Conference expressed its grave concern over the increase in drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking in narcotics, which is threatening the health and well-being of millions of people, in particular youth, in the majority of states in the world. It also expressed the anxiety of member states at the increase in the incidence of drug abuse in Muslim countries which threatens the social and family structure of Islamic societies and emphasized the need to combat the drug abuse problem in all its manifestations and forms, forcefully so as to completely eliminate this menace.

III- CULTURAL ISSUES

82. The Conference noted with appreciation the Reports of the Secretary General on Islamic Universities and Islamic Cultural Institutes and Centers and endorsed the recommendations contained therein. It expressed concern that most of these institutions are facing problems due to lack of financial, material and other support from Member States. It urged the Member States, the Islamic Solidarity Fund, the Islamic Development Bank and other Islamic institutions to extend financial and material support to these Universities, Centers and Institutions, specially as they contribute to human resources development essentially required for any developmental activity.

The Conference requested the Member States to adopt measures for twinning the Palestinian Universities in occupied territories with their Universities so as to demonstrate their total support for the education of Palestinian people and for their Intifadha.

The Conference urged all Member States to provide assistance for educational facilities at all levels to Afghan people.

83. The Conference considered the project of the establishment of an Advanced Center for Medical Research and Medicine in Bangladesh and requested the Secretary General to coordinate in this respect with the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh so as to prepare a feasibility study with the help of the experts in the field.

84. The Conference approved the project for the establishment of a new Campus of Al-Zeitouna University in Tunis and urged all Member States and Islamic Financial Institutions to provide assistance for this project.

The Conference also approved the project for the expansion of Sudanese-Chadian Friendship School in N'djamena and requested the Member States and Islamic Institutions to provide assistance for this project.

85. The Conference deeply appreciated and accepted the offer of Al-Azhar Al-Shareef for cooperation of its Seerah and Sunnah Institute with the OIC for a coordinated effort in this important field, essential to all Muslims.

86. The Conference approved the Plan of Action proposed by the Research Center for Islamic History, Art and Culture in Istanbul for the current year and commended the Center for its achievements.

The Conference also approved the future Plan of Action for the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage. It expressed its appreciation to His Royal

Highness Prince Faisal Bin Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz, President of the General Presidency of Youth Welfare of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Chairman of the International Commission for Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage for patronizing and guiding the observance of the Year 1410H as Islamic Heritage Year.

The Conference deeply appreciated the work done by the Islamic Fiqh Academy, the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent, World Federation of International Arabic Islamic Schools.

The Conference took note with appreciation of the Report submitted by Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) on its activities in the fields of education, science and culture.

The Conference urged all Member States to take active interest in the activities of the Sports Federation of Islamic Solidarity.

87. The Conference expressed profound concern on the continued attempts to vilify or denigrate the noble values of Islam, its most respected and revered personalities and places of sanctity. It urged the Member States to take steps to safeguard the lofty Islamic principles and to adopt coordinated efforts to face any blasphemous attempt. The Conference urged the international community to respect the sentiments of all religious communities and not to allow any transgression of norms of civility and morality under the cover and pretext of freedom of thought or expression.

88. The Conference took note of the Report of the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund on the activities of the Fund and its Waqf. It expressed its appreciation to the Member States which have made generous and regular donations to the Islamic Solidarity Fund and its Waqf. It called on all Member States to contribute towards the capital of the Waqf of Islamic Solidarity Fund.

IV. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS:

89. The Conference adopted a number of resolutions on the Administrative and Financial issues. It expressed particularly its profound concern on the financial difficulties faced by the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs. It urged the Member States to pay their financial contributions in a regular and timely manner. It also requested the Member States which have not settled their arrears of contribution to the General Secretariat and to the Subsidiary Organs to do it as soon as possible. It also entrusted the Secretary General to prepare a detailed study on the problem of accumulation of arrears of contributions and requested the Permanent Finance Committee to submit its recommendations on the question to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

90. The Conference adopted the overall amount for budgets of the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs for the financial year 1990-91 and mandated the Permanent Finance Committee to allocate this amount to the various chapters of the budget during its 21st Session to be held in November, 1990.

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE OIC

91. The Conference expressed its satisfaction for the success of the various activities carried out to celebrate the 20th Anniversary of the establishment of the Organization of the Islamic Conference. It also expressed its highest appreciation and gratitude to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz Al Saoud for having kindly placed this ceremony under his patronage.

It also expressed its highest appreciation to His Highness Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmed Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Emir of the State of the Kuwait and Chairman of the Fifth Islamic Summit for his solicitude for the Organization on this occasion. The Conference decided that the Anniversary of the Organization be celebrated every five years.

20TH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS:

92. The Conference was informed by the delegation of the Republic of Turkey that the 20th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers will be held in Istanbul in August/September 1991. The exact dates will be fixed after consultations between the host country and the General Secretariat.

21ST ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS:

93. The Conference welcomed the generous offer made by the Government of the Republic of Sudan to host the 21st Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in 1992.

CLOSING SESSION

94. His Excellency Dr. Ahmad Essmet Abdul Meguid, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt and Chairman of the Conference delivered a speech in which he expressed his sincere thanks to all the delegations for the spirit of cooperation, solidarity and fraternity which had characterized the deliberations. He also thanked His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid, the Secretary General, the officials of the General Secretariat, the members of the technical staff and all the local personnel for the excellent services they rendered and which contributed to ensure success to the Conference.

VOTE OF THANKS:

95. At the end of work, Their Excellencies the Foreign Ministers of the Republic of Uganda, Republic of Sudan and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan expressed respectively on behalf of the African, Arab and Asian Member States their profound thanks and gratitude to His Excellency Mohammed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and Government and Egyptian people for the generous hospitality extended to the delegations and for the excellent preparations which contributed to the success of the Conference. They also expressed their appreciation to His Excellency Dr. Ahmed Essmet Abdul Meguid, Chairman of the Conference for his farsightedness and competence in conducting the deliberations of the Conference which has been a success.

Issued in Cairo

14 Muharram 1411H (5 August 1990)

SPECIAL DECLARATION

ON THE

SITUATION BETWEEN IRAQ AND KUWAIT,

ADOPTED BY THE

NINETEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

(SESSION OF PEACE, INTERDEPENDENCE AND DEVELOPMENT)

HELD IN CAIRO, ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

FROM 9 TO 14 MUHARRAM, 1411H

(31 JULY TO 5 AUGUST 1990).

The Conference received with deep regret the news of the tragic incidents arising between two members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, namely Iraq and Kuwait. It so happened that these incidents took place during the current session of the Conference, at a time when hopes had been placed on the imminent successful outcome of the direct contacts which had been well arranged by sincere fraternal Arab parties, so as to contain the crisis arising between the two brotherly countries and reach a satisfactory and peaceful settlement of the dispute.

The Conference expresses support for the statement issued by H.E. the Secretary General of the Organization, on this issue on 11 Muharram, 1411H corresponding to 2 August 1990 (ICFM/19-90/DEC.2).

The Conference condemns the Iraqi aggression against Kuwait, and rejects all its consequences; it does not recognize anything arising therefrom; and demands that the Iraqi forces be withdrawn immediately from Kuwaiti territories and return to the positions they had held before 10 Muharram 1411H, corresponding to 1 August, 1990. It calls for adherence to the principles of the OIC Charter, particularly the provisions stipulating the necessity of settling disputes among Member States by peaceful means and non-interference in the internal affairs of any State. It also demands that both countries abide by the dictates of good neighborliness; refrain from any attempt to forcibly change the internal systems of either state; respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial

integrity of all states; and urges them to refrain from the use, or the threat of use of force, against the unity, territorial integrity and political independence of either of them.

Having been informed about the announcement made by the Iraqi Government concerning its decision to withdraw its armed forces from Kuwait, the Conference will follow up the unconditional implementation of this pledge by the Iraqi side. While expressing support for the legitimate regime in Kuwait under the leadership of His Highness the Emir, Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmed Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, the Emir of the State of Kuwait, and Chairman of the Fifth Islamic Summit; the Conference reaffirms its full solidarity with the Emir, Government and people of Kuwait.

Cairo, 4 August 1990

SPECIAL DECLARATION

ON THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAQ AND KUWAIT.

The Conference received with deep regret the news of the tragic incidents arising between two members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, namely Iraq and Kuwait. It so happened that these incidents took place during the current session of the Conference, at a time when hopes had been placed on the imminent successful outcome of the direct contacts which had been well arranged by sincere fraternal Arab parties, so as to contain the crisis arising between the two brotherly countries and reach a satisfactory and peaceful settlement of the dispute.

The Conference expresses support for the statement issued by H.E. the Secretary General of the Organization, on this issue on 11 Muharram, 1411H corresponding to 2 August 1990. The Conference condemns the Iraqi aggression against Kuwait, and rejects all its consequences; it does not recognize anything arising therefrom; and demands that the Iraqi forces be withdrawn immediately from Kuwaiti territories and return to the positions they had held before 10 Muharram 1411H, corresponding to 1 August, 1990. It calls for adherence to the principles of the OIC Charter, particularly the provision that disputes among Member States be settled by peaceful means, and non-interference in the internal affairs of any State. It also demands that both countries abide by the dictates of good neighborliness; refrain from any attempt to forcibly change the internal systems of either state; respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all states; and urges them to refrain from the use, or the threat of use of force, against the unity, territorial integrity and political independence of either of them.

Having been informed about the announcement made by the Iraqi Government concerning its decision to withdraw its armed forces from Kuwait, the Conference will follow up the unconditional implementation of this pledge by the Iraqi side, while expressing support for the legitimate regime in Kuwait under the leadership of His Highness the Emir, Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmed Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, the Emir of the State of Kuwait, and Chairman of the Fifth Islamic Summit; the Conference reaffirms its full solidarity with the Emir, Government and people of Kuwait.