

REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS ON POLITICAL, LEGAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS

[Report of the Political, Legal and Information Affairs Committee.](#)

[Resolution No. 1/19-P](#)

on the Intifadha of the Palestinian People in Occupied Palestine.

[Resolution No. 2/19-P](#)

on the transfer of Soviet Jews to the Occupied Palestinian territories.

[Resolution No. 3/19-P](#)

on the Palestine Question and the Arab-Israeli Conflict.

[Resolution No. 4/19-P](#)

on the Occupied Syrian Arab Golan.

[Resolution No. 5/19-P](#)

on confirming the defence of UN General Assembly Resolution (3379) S-3.

[Resolution No. 6/19-P](#)

on contesting Israeli Credentials at the United Nations.

[Resolution No. 7/19-P](#)

on the resumption or establishment by some States of Diplomatic relations with Israel and on the transfer of establishment of Embassies in Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

[Resolution No. 8/19-P](#)

on the Israel Nuclear Armament.

[Resolution No. 9/19-P](#)

on Al-Quds Committee.

[Resolution No. 10/19-P](#)

on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

[Resolution No. 11/19-P](#)

on the Palestine Stamp.

[Resolution No. 12/19-P](#)

on the Zionist colonialist settlement in Palestine and the occupied Arab territories.

[Resolution No. 13/19-P](#)

on the Monitoring of the movement of the Zionist enemy.

[Resolution No. 14/19-P](#)

on the teaching of a "History and Geography of Palestine Course".

[Resolution No. 15/19-P](#)

on Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf.

[Resolution No. 16/19-P](#)

on the Islamic Bureau for Military Coordination with Palestine.

[Resolution No. 17/19-P](#)

on the Main Islamic Office for the Boycott of Israel.

[Resolution No. 18/19-P](#)

on the situation in Lebanon.

[Resolution No. 19/19-P](#)

on the situation in Afghanistan.

[Resolution No. 20/19-P](#)

on the security and solidarity of Islamic States.

[Resolution No. 21/19-P](#)

on Jammu and Kashmir dispute.

[Resolution No. 22/19-P](#)

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 actions of Mercenaries.

[Resolution No. 23/19-P](#)

on the United States aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

[Resolution No. 24/19-P](#)

on Namibia.

[Resolution No. 25/19-P](#)

on Policies of Apartheid of the Racist Minority Regime of South Africa.

[Resolution No. 26/19-P](#)

on destabilization policies of the Racist Minority Regime in South Africa against the front line States.

[Resolution No. 27/19-P](#)

on solidarity with the peoples of the Sahel.

[Resolution No. 28/19-P](#)

on the critical economic situation in Africa.

[Resolution No. 29/19-P](#)

on the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte.

[Resolution No. 30/19-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.

[Resolution No. 31/19-P](#)

on the situation in the Horn of Africa.

[Resolution No. 32/19-P](#)

on the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.

[Resolution No. 33/19-P](#)

on the strengthening of the security of Non-Nuclear Weapon States against the threat or use of Nuclear Weapons.

[Resolution No. 34/19-P](#)

on the dumping toxic waste in the Islamic States.

[Resolution No. 35/19-P](#)

on the developments in international situation and steps taken for general and complete disarmament and its implications for the Islamic States.

[Resolution No. 36/19-P](#)

on current developments taking place in the , world, especially in Eastern and Central Europe and their effects on the Islamic World.

[Resolution No. 37/19-P](#)

on the Right of use of science and technology for development.

[Resolution No. 38/19-P](#)

on reparations for colonialism and after-effects of war.

[Resolution No. 39/19-P](#)

on convening an International Conference under the auspices of the UN. to define terrorism and distinguish it from peoples' struggle for national liberation.

[Resolution No. 40/19-P](#)

on the strengthening of Islamic solidarity in combating hijacking.

[Resolution No. 41/19-P](#)

on the situation in Cyprus.

[Resolution No. 42/19-P](#)

on Islamic communities in Non-OIC Member States.

[Resolution No. 43/19-P](#)

on the Question of Muslims in Southern Philippines.

[Resolution No. 44/19-P](#)

on the Plight of the Turkish Muslim Minority in Bulgaria.

[Resolution No. 45/19-P](#)

on Refugees.

[Resolution No. 46/19-P](#)

on the cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Organization.

[Resolution No. 47/19-P](#)

on cooperation between the OIC and International and Regional Organizations.

[Resolution No. 48/19-P](#)

on the International Islamic Court of Justice.

[Resolution No. 49/19-P](#)

on the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam.

Annex-I to Resolution No. 49/19-P

[The Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam.](#)

[Resolution No. 50/19-P](#)

on the status of signing and ratification of the Agreements concluded under the auspices of the OIC.

[Resolution No. 51/19-P](#)

on the implementation of decisions of the First Islamic Conference of Ministers of Information.

[Resolution No. 52/19-P](#)

on the Information Plan.

REPORT OF THE POLITICAL, LEGAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS

The Political, Legal and Information Affairs Committee of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo from 9-14 Muharram 1411H (31 July - 5 August 1990) to consider agenda items related to political, legal and information affairs.

The meeting was chaired by His Excellency Ambassador Munir Zahran, Director of the International Institutions Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Arab Republic of Egypt.

The General Secretariat was represented by:

H.E. Mr. Ibrahim Bakr, Assistant Secretary General for Political Affairs, and

H.E. Mr. Nabil Maarouf, Assistant Secretary General for Al-Quds and Palestine Affairs.

Representatives of all the Member States participating in the Conference took part in the meeting.

In his introductory statement, His Excellency the Chairman of the Committee stressed the importance of the agenda items under consideration, particularly in the light of the recent political developments witnessed in the international arena and their impact on the Islamic World. He emphasized the need for resolutions that could meet the expectations and objectives of the Islamic Ummah.

His Excellency the Chairman of the Committee suggested that agenda items be classified according to topics and referred to the relevant working groups in order to harmonize the RESOLUTIONS, save time and achieve the best results possible: These Working Groups would then submit their conclusions to the Political Committee. The working groups were set up as follows:

1. First Group: It would consider RESOLUTIONS on the Palestinian Question and Arab-Israeli Conflict. Items 12 to 20.
2. Second Group: It would consider RESOLUTIONS of a legal nature. Items 41 to 43.
3. Third Group: It would consider RESOLUTIONS on Security and Disarmament. Items 23, 24, 33, 34 and 36.
4. Fourth Group: It would consider RESOLUTIONS on Africa. Items 26 to 32.
5. Fifth Group: It would consider the question of Afghanistan. As regards item 21 on the situation between Iraq and Iran, at the request of the two parties, the two delegations agreed to a text to be inserted in the Final Communique, without considering the item or recommending the drafting of a resolution by the Political Committee. In respect of item 44 on the question of the Muslims in Southern Philippines, it was not considered by the Committee because the meeting of the Quadripartite Committee entrusted with the follow up of this question had decided to submit its report to the Plenary.

All working groups met on 1 August 1990, while the Political Committee was considering the items which had not been assigned to them.

The Political Committee held seven sessions at which it considered all the political, legal and information agenda items. It heard the presentations made by the Chairman of the Working Groups and discussed their conclusions before adopting RESOLUTIONS on all agenda items. The Committee submitted these RESOLUTIONS to the Plenary Session of the Ministerial Conference and recommended their adoption.

The Political Committee wished to state that, after 14 years of deliberations and studies relative to the document on Human Rights in Islam, it had arrived at a consensus on the final draft of the document to be entitled "The Cairo Declaration of Human Rights in Islam" and on a RESOLUTION in this connection for submission to the Conference.

Some delegations expressed reservations on certain items in the RESOLUTIONS the General Secretariat took note of those reservations and put them on record in its documents.

At the end of its proceedings, the Committee expressed its sincere thanks and consideration to His Excellency President Muhammad Hosni Mubarak and to the Arab Republic of Egypt, its Government and people, for the warm welcome and generous hospitality extended to all delegations. The Committee also commended the competence and experience shown by His Excellency Ambassador Munir Zahran in conducting the Committee's proceedings.

RESOLUTIONS ON POLITICAL, LEGAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS

RESOLUTION NO. 1/19-P

ON THE INTIFADA OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE IN OCCUPIED PALESTINE

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

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

Pursuant to all relevant Islamic resolutions;

Reaffirming the principle of enhancing Islamic solidarity with the cause of Palestine as the primary cause of the Muslims;

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the UN. General Assembly and Security Council on the situation prevailing in the occupied Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, particularly the UN. Security Council Resolutions Nos. 465, 605, 607, 608, 641,

Taking into consideration the applicability of all the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, concluded on 12 August, 1949, to the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Referring to the grave danger inherent in the process of organized mass transfer of Soviet and other Jews to the occupied Palestinian territories and the Syrian Arab Golan and the other occupied Arab territories;

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, blasting of houses and imposition of collective sanctions on the inhabitants, and desecration of Islamic and Christian holy places;

Recalling the increasing support of the international community to the Palestinian Intifada and its stand by the legitimate struggle of the Palestinian people;

Taking into consideration the deteriorating economic conditions and the need to provide all forms of material and political support to strengthen the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and continue their blessed Intifadha:

1. Hails the Palestinian people and reaffirms its total solidarity with their continuing struggle, and expresses pride in the blessed Intifadha.
2. Calls for providing all forms of support to the Palestinian people and their blessed Intifadha to enable them to end the Israeli occupation and to establish their independent State, Palestine, and exercise their sovereignty on their national soil with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.
3. Strongly condemns Israel's policy based on continued occupation, expansionism, and denial of the national rights of the Palestinian people and strongly condemns Israel's repressive practices , violations of human rights and international law, confiscation of land and property, establishment of settlers' colonies, deportation of citizens and blowing up their houses, uprooting fruit-bearing trees, the closure of schools and universities, and imposition of an economic blockade on the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
4. Condemns the use of Veto by the United States of America against plans concerning international protection for Palestinian citizens, and requests it to take a just, balanced and unbiased political stand vis-a-vis the Arab-Israeli conflict which will help in achieving a just

and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

5 (A). Requests the states Party to the Fourth Geneva Convention to set up a "Protection Force" to protect the Palestinian people under occupation and requests the UN. to send international observers to the Occupied Territories to monitor the racist practices perpetrated by Zionist occupation forces against the Palestinian people in their own occupied land, in violation of all international norms and instruments, particularly, the Declaration of Human Rights and the Geneva Convention of 1949, and calls upon the UN. and the Security Council to provide the necessary international protection for Palestinian citizens in the Occupied Palestinian Territories;

B. Calls on the Islamic Group at the UN to include a special item in the Agenda on the Summit Conference on Children, dealing with the position of Palestinian children living under Israeli occupation;

6. Calls upon the United Nations, its various organs, and all peace-loving countries and forces to intensify efforts with the aim of compelling occupation authorities to:

(i)Release all detainees.

(ii)Return all deportees, abolish deportation policy and allow wives and children who have been dispersed to come back and also to respond to all applications for regrouping of families.

(iii) Abolish the Green Card and all restrictions on freedom of movement.

(iv)Abolish all forms of collective sanctions including imposition of curfews, closing some regions and cutting off water and electricity supplies.

(v)Disallow settlement of Jewish immigrants in the Occupied Palestinian Territories as well as the establishment of new settlements, and consider all settlements already established in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, including those established in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, as null and void and must be removed.

(vi)Put an end to the destruction and sealing of houses, and allow rebuilding of demolished ones; stop the uprooting of trees and remove restrictions on the planting of fruit trees.

(vii)Refrain from utilizing the underground water and natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territories and remove restrictions imposed on the natural right of the Palestinians to use them.

(viii)Discontinue the levying of taxes, remove taxation barriers and put an end to tax-collecting raids which are used as an instrument of repression against the Palestinian people.

(ix)Remove restrictions and limitations imposed on the export of national Palestinian products.

(x)Put a stop to the raiding of hospitals and health institutions and the detention of their staff and patients; allow the World Health Organization to exercise its responsibility and deal directly with the Palestinian health institutions.

(xi)Reopen all the closed educational institutions and stop provocative practices against

them, as well as remove restrictions imposed on academic freedom and schooling.

(xii) Reopen all closed press establishments, research Centers, trade and vocational unions.

(xiii) Give access to the Occupied Territories to local and foreign information media so that they may play their role in monitoring the behaviour of occupation authorities their repressive practices and violations of human rights.

(xiv) Stop desecrating the places of worship, and depriving people of their right to practice their religious rites.

7. Reaffirms the projects concerning the Intifadha adopted by the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in its resolution 1/18-P paragraph 6, namely:

(a) To facilitate the setting up of "Committee for the Triumph of Palestine" throughout the Muslim World and to continue to give urgent official and popular support to the Palestinian people in Occupied Palestine, so as to enable them to pursue their legitimate struggle through available channels in coordination with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

(b) To issue a token-valued "Intifadha Stamp", depicting heroic acts of the stone-throwing children, the proceeds of which should be transferred to the Intifadha Fund of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

(c) To hold a Football Tournament to be designated as the "Palestinian Intifadha Cup" in which all Muslim States would participate, the proceeds of which should be remitted to the Intifadha Fund of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

(d) To implement and finance the project for the production of "Umbrellas" with a picture of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the "Dome of the Rock" printed on them and bearing along their edges the expression "Al-Quds is calling you" in Arabic, English and French.

(e) To provide the General Secretariat with the required assistance for the implementation of the "Islamic Information Program in support of the Intifada of the heroic Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian Territories" which was adopted by the First Islamic Conference of Information Ministers held on 12 October 1988, in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

(f) To invite all Muslims and preachers in mosques throughout the Muslim world to enhance Islamic awareness of the Jihad of the Palestinian people and their heroic Intifada within Occupied Palestine.

8. Urges the Ambassadors of Islamic States to the capitals of the world to continue their efforts with official and information circles so that they may continue to express solidarity with the Palestinian people, denounce and condemn the racist Israeli crimes and call for their cessation.

9. Expresses its gratitude and appreciation to all the states, popular and international Organizations and information media, which have declared their solidarity with the Palestinian people and their blessed Intifadha, strongly denounced the brutal Israeli crimes and publicized them openly and officially to inform thereof world public opinion,

10. Mandates the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the provisions of this resolution at Islamic level, maintain his contacts with the UN. Secretary General and international and regional Organizations and bodies, and coordinate with them, with a view

to implementing International Security Council resolutions Nos. 605,607 and 608 to ensure international protection for the Palestinian people and the implementation of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 relative to the protection of civilians in time of war.

RESOLUTION NO. 2/19-P

ON THE TRANSFER OF SOVIET JEWS TO THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

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),

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

Affirming the continuing enhancement of Islamic solidarity and the commitment of the Islamic States to lend support to the just struggle of the Arab people in Palestine, Syrian Arab Golan and Lebanon;

Also affirming that the dangerous Zionist aggressive expansion is not only aimed at the front-line Arab States but also at destabilizing Islamic States and threatening their independence which constitutes a threat to international peace and security;

Welcoming the Programs and plans proposed by Al-Quds Committee chaired by H.M. King Hassan II, of Morocco to stop the massive transfer of Soviet Jews to the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Underlining the imminent danger posed by the mass transfer of Soviet Jews and others to the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories;

Recalling UN General Assembly Resolution No.(194) regarding the right of the Palestinians to return to their home land;

Drawing the attention to the fact that the planned transfer of Soviet Jews to the Palestinian territories including the City of Al-Quds, the Arab Syrian Golan, and the other occupied Arab territories, will lead to compulsory mass transfer of the Palestinian people from their land and other similar transfers of Arab inhabitants with the aim of carrying out the Zionist plan of establishing 'Greater Israel', thus constituting a grave danger to the safety and security of the Palestinian people and Arab and Islamic States;

Considering that the transfer of Soviet Jews and their settlement in the occupied Arab territories constitutes a flagrant violation of the principles of Human Rights, the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, and in particular, Article 49, as well as the principles of the International Conventions on civil and political rights;

1. Strongly condemns the transfer of Soviet and other Jews to occupied Palestine and the other occupied Arab territories as it constitutes a violation of the national rights of the Palestinian people, and a threat to the Arab and Islamic States and to the stability and security of the region.

2. Salutes the struggle of the Palestinian people and expresses its pride in the blessed

Intifadha and appeals to all OIC Member States to continue to support its Jihad and to increase their solidarity and support with the just and legitimate struggle of the Palestinian people against Israeli occupation, to enable them to strengthen their steadfastness and to attain all their goals of liberty and independence.

3. Strongly condemns the continuing brutal Zionist and racist practices perpetrated against the citizens of occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories as well as the violation of human rights and international law, and appeals to international Organizations to intervene to stop such inhuman practices considered as a flagrant violation of human rights and request the states party to the Fourth Geneva Convention to shoulder their responsibilities in order to ensure respect for the principles of the Convention.

4. Stresses the right of the Palestinian people to return to their occupied homeland, which was adopted by the UN General Assembly in its resolution (No. 194).

5. Strongly condemns the policy of building settlements and the settling of Soviet immigrants and others in the occupied Palestinian and territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Arab Syrian Golan and the rest of the Arab occupied territories and considers all settlements in the occupied Arab territories as null and void and in contravention of international legitimacy.

6. Demands that all the occupied Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif be placed under provisional international control to ensure international protection to the Palestinian people and the prohibition of settling Jewish immigrants in the occupied Palestinian territories as a step toward achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

7. Calls on the signatories to the Helsinki Conventions to open the way for the settlement on their territories of Jewish immigrants coming from other signatory states, consistent with their commitments to the provisions of the Convention.

8. Requests the Government of the Soviet Union, in line with its stands which are generally supportive of the Palestinian Cause:

i. To prevent the transfer of Soviet Jews to Israel for the following reasons:-

(a) It constitutes a violation of International Laws, Conventions and Decisions.

(b) Israeli refusal to recognize the right of the Palestinian refugees to return to their homeland in conformity with the right to return stipulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights and the relevant UN Resolutions as well as prohibiting Palestinian refugees to practice these rights.

(c) It threatens the peace process in the region and encourages the Zionist enemy to adopt a policy of expansionism, settlement and aggression.

(d) It contradicts the emigrant's freedom to choose the country in which he wishes to settle in the light of the restrictions imposed by the US which limits the entry of Jewish immigrants to US territory as well as the closure of transit Centers in Europe which aim at compelling them to go to occupied Palestine.

(e) Israeli refusal to commit itself not to permit the settlement of Jewish immigrants in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and not to establish settlements therein.

ii. To demand that Israel offer guarantees that it shall not settle Soviet Jewish immigrants in the occupied Palestinian territories including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, as well as the Arab Syrian Golan and the other occupied Arab territories.

iii. Not to deprive any immigrant of his nationality and to allow him to keep his passport so that he may return to his homeland if he so wishes.

9. Appeals to the US Government, in conformity with its declared stands against settlement in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Arab Syrian Golan to seek to prevent the settling of immigrants in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the establishment of settlements therein, and to work to bring about the dismantling of those already established in conformity with the provisions of International Resolutions adopted in this respect, and invites the US Government to shoulder its responsibilities through the adoption of the following measures:

(a) To lift the restrictions, it has imposed on the entry of Jewish emigrants to the United States.

(b) To stop assistance offered by the US Administration to the Israeli Government in support of Israeli settlement projects in the occupied territories.

(c) To warn that tax-exemption of funds raised in the United States to support Israeli settlement projects contradicts the declared US policy concerning settlements in the occupied Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories.

10. Appeals to the European Community Member States, in accordance with their distinctive position vis-a-vis the Palestinian Cause:

(a) To intensify contacts to oblige Israel to bring an end to the Israeli settlements and the settling of Jewish immigrants in the occupied Palestinian territories in conformity with relevant international resolutions.

(b) To permit emigrants who wish to settle in any of the European countries in accordance with the Helsinki Agreements.

(c) To re-open the European transit stations which afford emigrants the opportunity to choose the country of their destination.

11. Calls on the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to effectively approach all influential forces in the world with a view to explaining the negative and dangerous effects of the transfer of Soviet Jews to occupied Palestine, and to counter it with all possible means. The Conference also calls on Member States to exert efforts to promote the return of Jews from occupied Palestine to their countries of origin.

12. Requests the Security Council to set up an international observer committee to monitor and supervise the non-construction of settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif in conformity with relevant UN Resolutions.

13. Demands that all kinds of sanctions be imposed on those countries which offer their help in the process of the organized transfer of Soviet Jews to the occupied Arab territories.

14. Urges Parliaments and non-governmental organizations in the Member States to

intensify contacts with their counterparts worldwide with a view to explaining the dimension and dangers of the Soviet Jewish transfer to occupied Palestine and the threat it poses to peace in the Middle-East region.

RESOLUTION NO. 3/19-P

ON THE PALESTINE QUESTION AND THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July - 5 August, 1990),

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

Referring to the relevant resolutions of the Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences;

Recalling all the resolutions of the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement and the Organization of African Unity on the question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict;

Recalling also the resolutions of the two Extraordinary Arab Summits held respectively in Casablanca in May 1989 and Baghdad in May 1990 in this regard;

Affirming the sustained enhancement of Islamic solidarity and the unswerving commitment of the Islamic States to the just struggle of the Arab people in Palestine, the Syrian Arab Golan and Lebanon;

Reaffirming that the Palestine Question is the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and that the Zionist enemy's continuing occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories and its refusal to withdraw from them, its annexation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the 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 and Arab territories resulting from continued Israeli occupation and its persistence in pursuing a policy of racism and expansionism and in escalating its acts of terrorism and repression against Arab citizens particularly, the destruction of their houses and their expulsion from their homeland;

Asserting that the Geneva Convention of 1949 on the protection of civilians in times of war applies to the occupied Arab territories including Al-Quds, Al-Sharif, and noting Israel's persistent refusal to apply it;

Affirming that the danger of Zionist aggression and expansionism threatens not only the Arab frontline States, but is also seeking to destabilize the Islamic States and threaten their independence and constitutes a threat to international peace and security;

Following with interest the continuation of the popular Palestinian Intifada in the Occupied Palestinian territories for the third year, aiming at putting an end to the Israeli occupation and achieving the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people including their right of

return, self-determination and the establishment of a Palestinian State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital;

Noting with appreciation the decisions announced in the speech delivered by H.E. Mr. Yasser Arafat, President of the State of Palestine and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization at the Security Council, in Geneva, on 25 May, 1990;

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

1. Salutes the struggle of the Palestinian people, expresses pride for their blessed Intifada, and calls upon all Member States to continue supporting their Jihad, to increase solidarity and backing of their just and legitimate struggle against Israeli occupation until they achieve their full objectives of freedom and independence.
2. Confirms its support of the independent State of Palestine and the right of Palestinian people to exercise sovereignty over their territory in their independent State.
3. Supports efforts being exerted to convene the International Peace Conference 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 Palestine Liberation Organization, on an equal footing with the other parties, in accordance with relevant UN General Assembly resolutions the latest of which being resolution 44/42 on establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.
4. Confirms its support and backing of the Palestinian Peace Initiative based on international legitimacy with a view to bringing a solution to the Palestinian Question which is the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East.
5. Confirms that the Palestine Question is the primary cause of Muslims and 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 and Arab territories, and of the restoration and exercise of inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people including their right to return, to self-determination, and to the establishment of their independent Palestinian State on their national soil with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as Capital.
6. Reaffirms that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people and that the PLO alone has the full right to represent them and to participate, on their behalf, independently and on an equal footing, in all conferences and activities relating to the Palestine Question and the Arab-Israeli Conflict, and to lead their struggle for the liberation of the territory of the State of Palestine from Israeli occupation.
7. Demands immediate and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and calls upon the UN. to take all necessary procedures to ensure cessation of occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories and to provide protection for the Palestinian people by placing the occupied Palestinian territories under provisional international supervision in preparation for the realization of a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

8. Expresses regret for the suspension by the United States of America of its dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organization, and requests its resumption and its strengthening by upgrading its level considerably. The Conference also requests the USA to assume a just, balanced and unbiased political stand vis-a-vis the Arab-Israeli Conflict, by recognizing the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people and respecting it which would help achieve a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

9. Strongly condemns continuing Zionist barbaric and racist practices against the citizens of the Occupied Palestinian and Arab Territories, and appeals to international Organizations to intervene to stop such inhuman practices which are considered as a flagrant violation of Palestinian human rights.

10. Reaffirms that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is part of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, and the capital of the State of Palestine and that any infringement of its legal status is a flagrant violation of international conventions, laws and resolutions and considers it illegal, null and void. In this respect the Conference strongly condemns the decision of the U.S. Congress considering "Jerusalem as an eternal capital of Israel", which contradicts International Law, UN. resolutions and the official U.S. stand on the Holy City.

11. Strongly condemns the settlement policy, pursued by Israel and the settling of Soviet immigrants in the Occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, particularly the transfer of Jews and immigration of Soviet Jews and their settlement in these territories, which lead to the dispersion and deportation of more Palestinian and Arab inhabitants away from their homes which in turn undermines all efforts aimed at realizing a just and durable peace. It considers all existing settlements in the occupied territories as null and void and in contravention of international legitimacy.

12. Commends the sustained efforts of the Islamic Group at the United Nations and calls on it to spare no effort in having international resolutions adopted in favor of the Palestinian Question.

13. Condemns the total cooperation between the racist regimes in Tel Aviv and Pretoria, particularly in the field of nuclear arms, and warns against the dangers of that cooperation.

14. Affirms the commitment of Member States to intensify their efforts and coordinate their stands in all international fora, with a view to enhancing international cooperation in confronting the designs of the racist regimes in Israel and South Africa.

15. Expresses its deep concern over the situation in the Palestinian Camps in Lebanon resulting from the continued Israeli aggressions and calls for sustained action to give the necessary support for their reconstruction as well as that of the Lebanese areas in their vicinity and for meeting the subsistence needs of their Palestinian population through cooperation and coordination between the PLO and the Lebanese Government, the sole legitimate authority. It condemns and denounces the barbaric raids and repeated aggressions of the Zionist enemy against these Camps.

16. Expresses its support and backing of the Republic of Iraq in confronting Zionist threats, and the right of Iraq to deter any aggression on it, and also expresses solidarity with Iraq in facing the western campaign, particularly that of the US, which aims at preventing Iraq from developing its technological capabilities.

17. Expresses its appreciation to the Vatican City for its positive stand vis-a-vis the Palestine Question and its political support for the peace initiative of the PLO.

18. Expresses its appreciation to the States of the European Economic Community for their positive role towards the convening of an International Conference on Peace in the Middle East and their supportive stands vis-a-vis the Palestinian Question, and their support for the PLO's peace initiative and calls upon them to further develop their positive stands, recognize the Palestinian State and establish relations with it.

19. Expresses appreciation for the stand taken by the international community at political and information levels, as well as by the United Nations, the Non-aligned Movement, the OAU and all the peoples and international forces which have supported the Palestine cause in the international fora, stood up for the struggle of the Palestinian people and their blessed Intifada

20. Expresses appreciation for the constructive efforts of the UN Secretary General to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Palestine Question and the Arab-Israeli Conflict in the Middle East, in accordance with relevant U. N. resolutions.

21. 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 fulfil the tasks entrusted to it by the UN General Assembly.

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

RESOLUTION NO. 4/19-P

ON THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN ARAB GOLAN

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram 1411H (31 July - 5 August 1990),

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

Having reviewed the repressive measures to which the Syrian Arab citizens there are subjected and Israel's ongoing 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 3/18-P of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in Riyadh;

Recalling Security Council Resolution 497 (1981) and the relevant UN General Assembly Resolutions, the latest of which is Resolution 44/40-B, of December 4, 1989;

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 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 effect whatsoever. It constitutes a flagrant violation of the OIC Charter and 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, for expropriating territories, confiscating water resources, building settlements and bringing in settlers and emigrants and 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, 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 honored its obligations as stated in the Charter or in the General Assembly Resolution 273 (D-III) 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 of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 5/19-P

ON CONFIRMING THE DEFENSE OF THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION (3379) S-30

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),

Inspired by the principles and aims of Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference which call for the liquidation of racism;

Referring to the UN. Declaration on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination;

Noting Israel's persistence in its aggressive policies which reflects the racism of Zionist thought;

Noting the close cooperation between Israel and South Africa, and the similarity of their policies and practices in violation of Human Rights and International Conventions;

Following with deep concern the attempts made by certain countries to revoke the General Assembly Resolution 3379/5-30 of 1975 which considers Zionism as a form of racism and racial discrimination,

1. Considers that any attempt to revoke a UN. Resolution establishes a serious precedent in the history of that Organization detracting from its credibility and calling into question previously adopted Resolutions.

2. Requests Member States to work within and outside the framework of the United Nations to thwart any attempt at repealing General Assembly Resolution 3379 of 1975.

3. Requests the Secretary General to follow up this question and submit a report thereon to the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 6/19-P

ON CONTESTING ISRAELI CREDENTIALS AT THE UNITED NATIONS

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

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

Recalling the violation by Israel of its commitments under the UN Charter and its refusal to implement the Security Council resolutions on the question of Palestine and the Middle East, which constitute a flagrant infringement of Article 25 of the UN Charter;

Reaffirming its condemnation of Israel for its refusal to implement the Security Council resolutions that demand that it abrogate its laws annexing occupied Al-Quds, declaring it its eternal capital, as well as imposing laws, jurisdiction and administration over the occupied Syrian Arab Golan;

1. Declares that Israel, its policies and practices prove that it is not a peace-loving state, that it persists in violating the principles of international law and of the UN Charter, and that it has reneged from its obligations set forth in General Assembly Resolution 373 (S.3) of 11 May 1949, by virtue of which it became a member of the United Nations.

2. Reaffirms the importance to contest the credentials submitted by the Israeli delegation to attend the various sessions of the UN General Assembly, and calls on Member States to put on record, at the beginning of the annual session of the UN. General Assembly, their reservation on the credentials of the Israeli delegation.

3. Calls upon the Secretary General to submit an annual report on this question.

RESOLUTION NO. 7/19-P

ON THE RESUMPTION OR ESTABLISHMENT BY SOME STATES OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL AND ON THE TRANSFER AND ESTABLISHMENT OF EMBASSIES IN AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Inspired by the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Recalling the relevant Security Council resolutions on the situation of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, especially Resolution 478 of the Security Council;

Recalling the relevant resolution of previous Islamic Conferences, which reaffirm the commitment of Member States to sever all political, economic, military, cultural and other direct or indirect relations with Israel;

Reasserting that the maintenance or resumption of those relations helps Israel to continue its usurpation of Palestine and of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, and perpetuates Israeli occupation of Arab territories;

Recalling Resolution 1155 of the 48th Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, held in Addis Ababa from 19 to 23 May 1989, which recommended that Member States reiterate their firm resolve not to establish or resume diplomatic relations with Israel, this country being a natural and loyal ally of racist South Africa;

Referring to previous Islamic resolutions, the latest of which is Resolution 16/18-P on countering Israeli attempts to break away from its isolation;

1. Calls upon Member States to abide by the resolutions of Islamic Conferences on not establishing of any kind of relations with Israel.
2. Deplores that some states have resumed their diplomatic relations with Israel and requests them to reconsider their decision.
3. Appeals to those Member States that intend to resume or establish diplomatic or other relations with Israel to re-examine their positions.
4. Urges the States that maintain diplomatic and other relations with Israel to re-consider such relations in compliance with the relevant resolutions of Islamic Conferences.
5. Calls upon States to abstain from setting up their Embassies in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif or dealing with Israel in any way which can be construed as a recognition of its occupation or annexation of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
6. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution.

RESOLUTION NO. 8/19-P

ON THE ISRAEL NUCLEAR ARMAMENT

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),

Noting the ongoing relations between Israel and South Africa in all fields, particularly as regards the development of nuclear arms and their delivery systems enabling them to reach their targets;

Recalling the resolutions of the Islamic Conferences, the latest of which is Resolution No.

17/5-P (IS) adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit and Resolution No. 17/18-P issued by the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Referring to the Resolution No. 487 (1981) adopted unanimously by the Security Council which ;demanded Israel to urgently place all its nuclear facilities under the guarantees of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

Referring to the UN General Assembly Resolutions on Israeli nuclear armament, the latest being Resolution No. 44/121 dated 15/12/1989;

Referring to the UN General Assembly Resolutions on the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East, the latest of which is Resolution 44/108, dated 15/12/1989 which requested, inter alia, the states of the Middle East to accede to the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty and to agree to put all their nuclear activities under the guarantees of the International Atomic Energy Agency and to declare their support for the establishment of such a zone and to deposit such data with the Security Council;

Referring to the Resolutions of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the latest being Resolution No. 506 dated 29/9/1989 which demanded Israel to place all its nuclear facilities under the guarantees of the International Atomic Energy Agency in compliance with the Security Council Resolution No. 487 of 1981;

Referring to the studies and information published by the international institutes, Centers and Organizations including the findings of the studies of the UN Institute for Disarmament Research (DOC 1/40/520 of 1985), all of which affirm Israel's possession of nuclear weapons;

(Also there are important indications to the effect that Israel had been on the threshold to become a nuclear weapon state at least a decade ago; and that the Experts Group wishes to state that there is no doubt that Israel can now manufacture nuclear arms within a very short time, indeed if it has not actually crossed this threshold);

Deeply concerned that Israel is the sole party in the Middle East region to possess important nuclear installations, but has not yet adhered to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the subject;

Noting also with deep concern the constant refusal of Israel to refrain from manufacturing nuclear weapons, possessing them, and applying to all its nuclear installations the safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency, despite repeated appeals from the UN General Assembly, the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency;

Noting further with deep concern the persistence of the racist Zionist entity in pursuing a policy of nuclear armament and carrying out covert and illegal activities for the possession of fissionable material and nuclear detonation devices, as reflected in the reports published since 1985 by the International Atomic Energy Agency, and according to US sources and other relevant information made public in October 1986;

Deeply concerned at the possibility of an escalation of the arms race in the region as a result of Israel's possession of nuclear weapons which poses a threat to the safety and security of the countries of the region;

Realizing that the responsibility behaving the states of the region to safeguard their safety and security dictates that they take all measures needed to strengthen their defense potentials to counter the increasing threat posed by the Israeli nuclear weaponry to their security;

Convinced that the overt Israeli policy of aggression against and destruction of nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purposes as proved by its bombing and destruction of the Iraqi Tamuz Reactor on 7 June 1981 which applied the safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency, is part of its nuclear armament policy;

Deeply concerned at the development of long-range missiles possessed by the racist zionist entity and the launching of two space satellite for military purposes;

1. Strongly condemns Israel for refusing to renounce its policy of possessing nuclear arms.
2. Condemns Israel's refusal to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.
3. Reiterates its condemnation of Israel for persistently refusing to implement UN Security Council Resolution 487 (1981), and resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the International Atomic Energy Agency, urging it to submit all its nuclear installations to the safeguard system of the International Atomic Energy Agency.
4. Reiterates its strong condemnation of the cooperation and collusion between Israel and South Africa in the sphere of nuclear armament which threatens the safety and security of Africa and the Middle East in particular, and international peace and security in general.
5. 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.
6. Urges the Conference on Disarmament to accelerate the conclusion of an international convention banning military acts of aggression on existing nuclear installations operating for peaceful purposes.
7. Requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to stop all forms of scientific cooperation with Israel that may enhance its nuclear potential.
8. Requests all states and Organizations that have not yet done so to put an end to their cooperation with and assistance to Israel in the nuclear field.
9. Calls on the states that have extended material and technical assistance to the Israeli nuclear potential to issue official statements, in accordance with their commitment to international conventions, on the volume and types of the assistance provided and the safeguard measures taken.
10. Requests the OIC General Secretariat to continue to closely follow Israeli nuclear activities, update the study on Israeli Nuclear Armament in the light of the information available and report thereon to the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference.

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

RESOLUTION NO. 9/19-P

ON THE AL-QUDS COMMITTEE

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

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

Reaffirming the principle of strengthening Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and its blessed Intifada;

Commending the Member States which strive to follow up and implement the resolutions and recommendations of the Al-Quds Committee as a form of support to the Sacred Jihad and Blessed Intifada of the Palestinian people until victory and liberation are achieved by the Grace of God;

Appreciating the generous and continued efforts which the Al-Quds Committee has been exerting under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco in accordance with the Islamic resolutions on the question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Expressing its concern at the escalating criminal practices of the Zionist enemy, which aim to demolish the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and violate its hallowed precincts, and at the continuing excavations which aim to undermine the foundations of the Mosque, to destroy it and to erect the so-called temple on its ruins;

Expressing its concern at the continuing confiscation and expropriation of land and property in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and demolition of buildings;

1. Endorses the recommendations made by the Al-Quds Committee at its extraordinary meeting held in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, on 6 and 7 April, 1990 at the invitation of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco and Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee.

2. Recommends that the Al-Quds Committee carry out the following actions at its next meeting:

a) Study the latest developments of the Palestinian question in light of the new international conditions;

b) Draw up a plan to support the Palestinian Intifadha morally and materially and to ensure its continuation and its impact on the course of international events;

c) Draw up a plan to counter the provocative measures recently announced by the Government of the Zionist entity whereby it empowers the so-called mayor of Al-Quds to run the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, to dispose of its hallowed precincts and to erect Jewish facilities thereon;

d) Draw up a plan to counter the Zionist schemes aimed at confiscating and expropriating real estate and land property in Al-Quds Al-Sharif in order to carry out the judaization of the Holy City and also recommends to work and contribute effectively to the renovation of buildings in the old city;

e) Draw up a plan to support the steadfastness of the Palestinian Arab inhabitants of Al-Quds so they can confront and defeat Zionist schemes and preserve the Arab-Islamic character of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

RESOLUTION NO. 10/19-P

ON THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

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),

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

Guided by Resolution No. 1/3-P (I.S) of the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah and Taif;

Recalling all Islamic resolutions adopted on the subject;

Reaffirming the 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 the Declaration of Jihad to liberate it and release 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 Security Council resolution 478 of 20 August 1980;

Expressing its complete solidarity with the heroic Intifadha of the Palestinian people in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine, and their resistance to Israeli aggression on the Holy Places especially the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque;

Expressing its deep concern at the escalation of attacks on the Holy Places in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif by the Zionist occupation forces and Jewish settlers, this escalation comes in the context of criminal schemes aimed at destroying the Mosque of the Holy Dome of the Rock and the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque the Former Qiblah and Third Holiest Haram, to build the so-called Temple of Solomon on their site;

Expressing its deep concern over the deteriorating situation of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and all Islamic and Christian Holy Places and ancient sites which

reflect the heritage and civilization of the Arab-Islamic Ummah, especially following the annexation and judaization measures imposed by the forces of occupation thus endangering international peace and security;

Expressing its concern and indignation at the repeated acts of aggression perpetrated by the Zionist enemy against people at prayer and on the desecration of the Holy Places;

Commending the efforts made by the Islamic Development Bank in preparing a study for turning the houses around the Al-Aqsa Mosque into an Islamic Higher Institute as a contribution to the preservation of the Islamic character of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Also commending the continuous efforts of Islamic States at the United Nations and all other international fora in support of the Question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Further 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 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 any infringement of its legal status is a flagrant violation of international conventions and laws.

2. Reiterates the commitment of Member States to implement the Islamic Program of Action Against the Zionist Enemy, which was adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference.

3. 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 international resolutions adopted by the United Nations and its specialized agencies such as UNESCO, etc. on stopping the hostile measures and aggressive practices in this Holy City, in particular the deliberate violations of the sanctity of the Holy Mosque of Al-Aqsa and other Sacred places in Palestine.

4. 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 eternal and unified capital of the Zionist entity and invites all States maintaining diplomatic relations with the Zionist enemy to refrain from transferring their Embassies and Missions to the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

5. Strongly condemns the decision of the U.S. Congress which considers the City of Al-Quds as the capital of Israel, in violation of international law and UN. resolutions and appeal's to rescind this decision which impinges on Arab rights and defies the feelings of the Islamic Ummah and calls on Member States to request their Parliaments to raise this question at International Parliamentary Conferences.

6. Entrusts the Secretary General with the task of holding in various capitals in the world, seminars in coordination with Member States, to promote the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine.

7. Invites the Member States which have not yet implemented the Islamic resolutions concerning the twinning of their capitals and their historical cities with the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the capital of Palestine, to take early action to this effect thereby enhancing the spirit of Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people.

8. 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.

9. Invites the Member States to take necessary action to counter the Israeli schemes which have entered the implementation stage and which involve the demolition of the Blessed Al-

Aqsa Mosque and the building of the so called Temple of Solomon on its site.

10. Appeals to the United Nations and Security Council and the international community to implement the international resolutions banning the construction of new settlements in the City of Al-Quds and which consider all settlements already built as null and void and illegal and should be removed.

11. Rejects and condemns the decision of Israel to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and bring about demographic changes in, and judaization of, the City, thus seriously violating the principles of international law, the Charter and resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, the UN Security Council, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

12. Calls for action to convene an Islamic-Christian symposium with the participation of the Vatican City and eastern and other churches, aimed at preserving the identity, religious and historical character and demographic set-up of the Holy City.

13. Pays tribute to the unwavering stand of the Holy See in condemning Israeli measures and practices perpetrated in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and calls for maintaining contacts with the Holy See and other Christian religious institutions in order to adopt a unified Islamic-Christian stand to preserve the Arab identity and Islamic character of the City of Al-Quds.

14. Entrusts the Secretary General with the task of following up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to both the Al-Quds Committee and the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 11/19-P

ON THE PALESTINE STAMP

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),

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

Referring to all the Islamic Resolutions adopted in this respect;

Recalling the principle of strengthening Islamic solidarity with the people of Palestine and their blessed Intifada;

Expressing its deep appreciation to the Islamic States which are issuing on a constant and regular basis the Palestine Stamp and transferring its proceeds to the Welfare Society for the families of Palestinian martyrs and freedom-fighters;

Underlining the importance of continuing to issue the Palestine Stamp by Member States for the material and moral impact on the Palestinian people and their just cause;

1. Reiterates its invitation to the Member States that have issued the Palestine Stamp to continue doing so on a constant and regular basis and to transfer the proceeds therefrom to

the account of the Welfare Society for the families of the martyrs and freedom-fighters (PLO Palestine Welfare Society - Stamp Palestine) at the Islamic Development Bank.

2. Reiterates its invitation to those Member States that have not issued the Stamp to do so as soon as possible.

RESOLUTION NO. 12/19-P

ON THE ZIONIST COLONIALIST SETTLEMENT IN PALESTINE AND THE OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

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

Referring to all relevant Islamic Resolutions;

Reaffirming the principle of furthering Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and their blessed Intifada;

Recalling Security Council Resolution 465 on Settlements;

Paying tribute to the efforts made by the Islamic Experts Committee for confronting the dangers of the Zionist Colonialist Settlements in Palestine and its perseverance in trying to evolve plans and submit proposals concerning the ways and means to bolster the Palestinian people's resistance to ensure their remaining on their homeland Palestine, and to help them achieve and exercise their inalienable national rights;

Highlighting the importance of implementing the plans and Programs proposed by the Committee to put an end to the practices of the Zionist enemy and the continued confiscation and annexation of occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including the City of Al Quds Al Sharif and their gradual erosion through measures for judaization and for the establishment of further settlements there and bringing in more Zionist immigrants, for the purpose of creating a demographic, cultural and religious transformation, in addition to the escalation of terrorist and iron fist policy pursued by Israel against the Arab Palestinian inhabitants;

Expressing the importance of providing support to the Committee, facilitating its work and task, especially under the present conditions in the occupied territories and the decision of the new Israeli government to continue establishing more settlements and extend existing ones;

1-A. Reaffirms that the establishment of settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the Arab Syrian Golan and other occupied Arab territories, constitutes a violation of the principles of international law and, in particular, the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention concerning the protection of civilians in times of war and invites Member States to continue their efforts for the mobilization of world public opinion against the Israeli policies which are geared toward the establishment of further settlements, and to act for getting necessary resolutions issued from the UN. General

Assembly and Security Council so as to force the Israeli authorities to discontinue their establishment of settlements in those territories.

B. Calls on the States who are party to the Fourth Geneva Convention to request the appointment of a "garrison force" in the occupied Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Convention and that this force cooperate with the Security Council and the UN Bodies especially those operative in those territories.

2. Approves and supports the efforts made by the Committee for the implementation and follow up of its adopted Plan of Action and invites the Member States to extend the necessary material support for the implementation of the Committee's Plan of Action.

3. Invites the Member States to support the Committee's action through any information or reports available to them on the Zionist policies concerning immigration to Palestine and the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, as they are a direct cause and major boost for the Zionist settlement policy.

4. Strongly condemns the Israeli decision to establish a board to run the Islamic endowments in Haifa, with a Jewish majority instead of the former Arab Committee, in a new Israeli plot aimed at laying hands on the properties of the Islamic endowment in the city, threatening the Islamic shrines with desecration and confiscation and representing a glaring case of complete disrespect to the feelings of all Muslims.

5. Mandates the Secretary General with the task to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 13/19-P

ON THE MONITORING OF THE MOVEMENT OF THE ZIONIST ENEMY

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),

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

Referring to all relevant Islamic Resolutions;

Reaffirming the principle of strengthening Islamic solidarity with the cause of Palestine and their blessed Intifadha;

Commending the efforts exerted by the "Islamic Committee for Monitoring the Movements of the Zionist Enemy" in following up and monitoring these moves as well as its endeavors to draw up effective ways and means capable of exposing, condemning and countering such methods, policies and means used by the Zionist enemy at all levels;

Emphasizing the importance of implementing the Programs proposed by the Committee to counteract all the moves and activities of the Zionist enemy to break out of its international isolation and its futile attempts at putting an end to the ongoing denunciation of its policies

which are an actual embodiment of the racism embedded in Zionist thought at the international fora and by world public opinion and to endeavor to expose its continuing violations of divine tenets, international law and human values.

1. Supports the efforts made by the Committee to follow up and implement its approved plan of action.
2. Urges Member States to counteract the Zionist enemy's plans for the reestablishment of its severed diplomatic relations with several states and to ensure that its efforts for the establishment of such relations do not succeed.
3. Urges Member States, once again, to provide the Committee with whatever information and reports that may be available to them on the moves of the Zionist enemy and its continued attempts at infiltrating into the Muslim Ummah and other parts of the world.

RESOLUTION NO. 14/19-P

ON THE TEACHING OF A "HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF PALESTINE COURSE"

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

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

Reaffirming the principle of strengthening Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and its blessed Intifadha;

Recalling all the relevant Islamic Resolutions;

Expressing appreciation for the intensive efforts made by the "Committee of Experts on Education" in preparing, arranging, revising and finalizing a unified curriculum in the History and Geography of Palestine to be taught at all levels of school education in all Islamic States;

Emphasizing the importance and the compass of the role of this curriculum in acquainting people with the cause of Palestine and the liberation of its Israeli-occupied territories at official, popular, political and scientific levels with a view to guaranteeing and safeguarding the eternal right of the Islamic Ummah in Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque, Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and usurped Palestine, and consolidating Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and enabling them to recover and exercise their inalienable national rights including their right to return to their homeland, and their right to self-determination, to the liberation of Palestinian territories and to establish, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization their sole legitimate representative, their independent Palestinian State, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital;

1. Entrusts the General Secretariat in collaboration with Member States' Ministers of Education to take the appropriate measures to ensure that the unified curriculum of the History and Geography of Palestine is taught as a mandatory subject at all levels of school education in all Islamic States.
2. Invites the Member States and all official and popular institutions, all charitable

establishments, universities and the Islamic Development Bank, to contribute to the cost of printing the official curriculum text-books in the local and official languages of the non-Arabic speaking Islamic States which shall be specified by the Islamic Committee of Experts on Education.

3. Entrusts the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) to find the necessary means for implementation of this resolution in the Islamic States and to specify the steps that must be taken in this regard.

4. Entrusts the General Secretariat with the task of coordinating with the PLO and the ISESCO to ensure the printing of the curriculum as soon as possible.

RESOLUTION NO. 15/19-P

ON AL-QUDS FUND AND ITS WAQF

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, From 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

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

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

Reaffirming the principle of consolidating Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and their blessed Intifadha;

Commending the Member States that unfailingly donate and fulfil their obligations to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, in particular the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;

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 country Palestine, and particularly the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Commending the eighth session of the Board of Directors of Al-Quds Fund;

Also commending the joint meeting of the Islamic Experts Committee on ways to confront the dangers of Zionist colonialist settlement in occupied Palestine and Arab territories and the Board of Directors of Al-Quds Fund;

Considering the important role that could be played by the Waqf in ensuring for the Fund a steady flow of financial resources;

Expressing its concern over the continuing critical situation of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, a state of affairs that negatively affects the performance of the tasks for which they were established.

1. Calls upon all Member States, once again, to cover the budget of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, that amount to one hundred million dollars each.

2. Urges the Member States to speedily pay their statutory contributions to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, in addition to the donations pledged by some States but as yet not deposited

in the Fund and Waqf accounts opened at the Islamic Development Bank.

3. Decides to adopt all resolutions and recommendations of the Eighth Session of the Board of Directors of the Fund held in Jeddah on 13 and 14 Jumada ul Aula, 1410H, corresponding to 11 and 12 December, 1989.

4. Decides to adopt all resolutions and recommendations of the Joint meeting of the Islamic Experts Committee on ways to confront the dangers of Zionist colonialist settlement in occupied Palestine and Arab territories and the Board of Directors of Al-Quds Fund held in Jeddah on 15 Jumada ul Aula, 1410H, corresponding to 13 December, 1989.

5. Appeals to all Member States to address a call to their citizens and resident expatriates to give donations to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf in order to be able to implement the Islamic resolutions concerning supporting and diversifying the sources of financing the Fund and its Waqf.

6. Expresses gratitude and appreciation to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz Al-Saud, for his noble initiative of issuing directives to His Royal Highness Prince Salman Ibn Abdul Aziz Al-Saud, Governor of Riyadh Region, and Chairman of the Popular Committee in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to help the Mujahideen of Palestine, to issue a call for all citizens and expatriates in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, urge them to give donations to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf to consolidate their resources and help to preserve the Islamic Holy Shrines in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and liberate it from the yoke of Zionism.

7. Requests the implementation of the previous resolution on the formation of a joint delegation of the General Secretariat and the Board of Directors of the Fund to visit some Islamic States for supporting the financial resources of the Fund and its Waqf.

8. Entrusts the Secretary General with the task of following up the implementation of this resolution.

RESOLUTION NO. 16/19-P

ON THE ISLAMIC BUREAU FOR MILITARY COORDINATION WITH PALESTINE

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

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

Reaffirming the principle of strengthening Islamic solidarity with the people of Palestine and their glorious Intifadha;

Expressing its deep appreciation to those Member States which support the Palestinian military effort and supply it with the basic requirements in terms of military support, training and standard raising;

Convinced of the importance of the effective role played by the Bureau for raising the military capacity of the Palestinian revolutionary forces in conjunction with the military commands of the Member States, and the PLO;

Commending the Fourth Meeting of the Islamic Bureau for Military Coordination with Palestine;

Pursuant to the pertinent Islamic resolutions regarding the Islamic Bureau for Military Coordination with Palestine;

1. Decides to maintain cooperation and coordination between the military authorities of the member States and the State of Palestine (PLO), with a view to supporting the Holy Jihad and just struggle of the Palestinian people to liberate their homeland, Palestine including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, which is occupied by Israel and liberate the Holy Mosque of Al-Aqsa and the Holy City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif from the yoke of the Zionist enemy.

2. Urges the Member States to continue to support the PLO in that field, with intensified emphasis on coordinated and concerted efforts through the Islamic Bureau of Military Coordination with Palestine, and meet the increased requirements of the PLO for military hardware, equipment, technical expertise, increased competence, and provide the necessary scholarships and training courses for its forces, in addition to strengthening bilateral contacts with that Organization.

3. Adopts the resolutions and recommendations of the Fourth Meeting of the Islamic Bureau for Military Coordination with Palestine, held in Jeddah on 4 and 5 Rajab 1410H (30-31 January 1990).

RESOLUTION NO. 17/19-P

ON THE MAIN ISLAMIC OFFICE FOR THE BOYCOTT OF ISRAEL

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, the Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram 1411H (31 July - 5 August 1990),

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

Emphasizing the principle of strengthening the Islamic solidarity with the people and the Blessed Intifadha of Palestine and considering that the Palestinian problem is the prime cause of the Muslims;

Expressing its overwhelming appreciation for the Member States which have opened Islamic Regional Offices for Boycott and appointed their Directors;

Convinced that the Islamic Boycott of the Zionist Entity is an effective mechanism, a legitimate weapon 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 safeguarding their national interests and defending their just causes, foremost of which being the central cause of the Islamic Ummah, namely, the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Commending the constructive cooperation and the continuing coordination between the Islamic and Arab Offices for Boycott;

Proceeding from all the Islamic resolutions adopted in this regard;

1. Calls upon all Member States to abide by the provisions of the Islamic Boycott against the Zionist enemy and to consider the legislation's, rules and provisions regulating the Boycott as an integral part of their respective prevailing national legislation.
2. Also calls upon those Member States which have not yet opened Islamic Regional Offices for Boycott in their respective countries to do so and to appoint their Directors and designate them as "Liaison Officers" to the General Secretariat's Main Islamic Office for Boycott.
3. Adopts the outcome and the decisions of the Fifth Meeting of the Islamic Regional Offices' Directors.
4. Requests the Islamic Main Office for the Boycott of Israel to follow-up the implementation of this Resolution.

RESOLUTION NO. 18/19-P

ON THE SITUATION IN LEBANON

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July - 5 August 1990),

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

Proceeding from the principles of the OIC Charter and previous resolutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Considering that the Israeli enemy authorities continue to occupy territories in Lebanon and have appropriated funds and properties in violation of the principles of international law and human rights;

Recalling the efforts of the Supreme Arab Tripartite Committee, emanating from the Arab League, to resolve the Lebanese problem and which have culminated in the signing of a national reconciliation document; and the subsequent important achievements embodied in the ratification of this document by the Lebanese Parliamentary Council, the election of the President and the formation of a national unity government;

1- Reaffirms its keen interest in the independence and sovereignty of Lebanon, as to her territory, people and institutions, and the necessity of an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Lebanese territory in implementation of Security Council Resolution 425 (1978) and all relevant resolutions confirming it. It confirms the importance of respecting Lebanon's total sovereignty over all its territory and all national fields; hails the heroic people of Lebanon for their steadfast resistance in the face of the constant challenge of the occupying Zionist enemy and their valiant patriotic resistance to the Israeli invasion of Southern Lebanon.

2- Expresses its appreciation and thanks to the good offices and continuous efforts of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Ibn Abdel Aziz of Saudi Arabia, and H.E. President Chadli Ben Jedid of Algeria in order to implement the resolution of the Casablanca Summit.

3- Requests the Supreme Arab Tripartite Committee to continue to work on the implementation of the Taif Agreement; and expresses its readiness to support the efforts of the Committee and to satisfy all the requirements of the peace process in Lebanon to restore its unity, independence and total sovereignty over its territory.

4- Expresses its support of the Declaration of the Lebanese Government released on 11 June 1990, on the implementation of the national reconciliation document and invites all the parties concerned to join the peace and reconciliation process. It reaffirms that the document is the appropriate framework for the preservation of the rights of all the Lebanese people without exception, and is the suitable means to deliver Lebanon from the whirlpool of violence and achieve peace and security throughout that land.

5- Calls on all parties to put an end to the violence and bloodshed in Lebanon and to support the Lebanese Government in imposing its legitimate authority over all Lebanese territory.

6- Supports the establishment of an international aid fund to enable Lebanon to revive its institutions, operate its public utilities rebuild its infrastructure and help it in its efforts to reconstruct and restore the welfare and economic structures.

7- Calls upon capable Member States, and Islamic and world institutions to contribute to the international fund for the reconstruction of Lebanon, which the Baghdad Extraordinary Arab Summit decided to establish.

RESOLUTION NO. 19/19-P

ON THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram 1411H (31 July - 5 August 1990),

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

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

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

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

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;

Recalling also the resolutions adopted by consensus by the 43rd and 44th regular sessions of the United Nations General Assembly;

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

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;

Deeply 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 (ICFM/19-90/PIL/D.2 (Rev.1)).
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 honor.
6. Supports the efforts of the Afghan Mujahideen to establish a broad-based government in Afghanistan.
7. Offers its good offices in promoting a just political settlement in Afghanistan.
8. 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 Iran.
9. Renews its calls to all states as well as national and international Organizations to extend assistance to alleviate the suffering of Afghan refugees;
10. Expresses its appreciation to the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) for its study on

reconstruction in Afghanistan, prepared in pursuance of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers Resolution No.18/18-P and requests the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to submit to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers at its Twentieth Session specific recommendations on the subject on the basis of the IDB study.

11. Requests the Secretary General of the Organization of Islamic Conference to keep Member States informed of progress towards the implementation of the present resolution and submit to the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference and the Twentieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers a report on the situation in Afghanistan.

12. Decides to consider the issue at the Twentieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 20/19-P

ON THE SECURITY AND SOLIDARITY OF ISLAMIC STATES

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 - 14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August 1990),

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, and 19/18-P on the Security and Solidarity of Islamic States adopted by the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth 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 as regards agreement on 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;

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 to the Conference regarding the activities of the Group of Eminent Personalities on the question of confidence and security building measures among Islamic countries;

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 Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and of the Charter 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 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. Emphasizes the importance of the establishment and maintenance of security, peace and stability throughout the Islamic World and of the strengthening of the climate of mutual confidence and solidarity among Muslim countries and cooperation in all fields between them.

10. Takes Note 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.

11. 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.

12. Requests the Secretary General of the Organization of Islamic Conference to submit a Report on the views of the Member States on the Report of the Group of Five Eminent Personalities to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 21/19-P

ON JAMMU AND KASHMIR DISPUTE

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram 1411H (31 July - 5 August 1990),

Reaffirming the principles and objectives 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;

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. Welcomes the commencement 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.
3. Calls upon India and Pakistan to redeploy their forces to peace-time locations.
4. Expresses its deep concern at the prevailing tension that threatens security and peace in the region.
5. Expresses its deep concern at the violation of human rights and violence against the people of Jammu and Kashmir and calls for the respect of their human rights.
6. Expresses 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.

RESOLUTION NO. 22/19-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 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),

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 the purposes and principles of the UN Charter;

Recalling also 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.

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. Invites the Secretary General to entrust the Five Eminent Personalities Group with the task of studying the problem relating to 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" and submit its report to the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 23/19-P

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

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),

Having discussed the agenda item relating to the United States aggression against the

Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya;

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

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

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

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

Recalling 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 right to obtain adequate reparations for the physical and human losses it had sustained;

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

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. Strongly condemns the shooting down of two Libyan aircraft by United States on January 4, 1989.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. 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. 24/19-P

ON NAMIBIA

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),

Referring to the provisions of the Charters of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the United Nations Organization and the Organization of African Unity, as well as the resolutions of these organizations on the question of Namibia;

Welcoming the accession of Namibia to independence on 21 March 1990;

Reaffirming that the UN plan for the independence of Namibia contained in the two Security Council Resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), was greatly instrumental in achieving this independence;

1. Expresses its deep satisfaction at the establishment of the independent State of Namibia and its joining the United Nations and the Community of Nations under the leadership of its President Sam N'joma, the symbol of the struggle of its people.
2. Highly commends the heroic struggle waged by the people of Namibia under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), its sole and authentic representative, which has, with confidence and wisdom, led the State of Namibia to independence and stability.
3. Expresses its highest consideration and deepest respect to the South West Africa People's Organization and the people of Namibia for the sacrifices they made on the battle-field and the spirit of cooperation and political wisdom they showed in the political and diplomatic fora to pave the way for independence.
4. Reaffirms 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.
5. Reaffirms that Walvis Bay and the islands off the coast of Namibia form an integral part of the Namibian territory whose borders extend to the Orange River.
6. Launches an urgent appeal to all OIC Member Countries and to the international community to extend without delay the necessary assistance to the State of Namibia for the consolidation of its national institutions and the building up of its economy.
7. Commends the countries which extended their assistance to SWAPO during its election campaign, and to the countries which contributed to the UN Fund for the Independence of Namibia.

RESOLUTION NO. 25/19-P

ON POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE RACIST MINORITY REGIME IN SOUTH AFRICA

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),

Proceeding from the principles of Islam which reject all forms of racism and racial discrimination;

Having considered the item entitled "Policies of Apartheid of the racist minority regime in South Africa";

Recalling the Charters of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and of the United Nations and the resolutions adopted by these Organizations on the policies of Apartheid of the racist minority regime in South Africa;

Recalling the Declaration of Harare of 21 August 1989 on the situation in Southern Africa;

Bearing in mind the anti-racist position of the national liberation movements, particularly the African National Congress whose Charter of liberty adopted on 26 June 1955 stipulates, inter alia, that "South Africa belongs to all those living in it and that no government may claim to hold power there unless such power proceeds from the will of the entire people";

Convinced that only the total eradication of apartheid and the establishment of majority rule, based on the principle of majority rule in a united South Africa can alone lead to a just and lasting solution;

Aware of the fact that the so-called reforms that F.W. De Klerk seeks to apply fall short of the hopes of the people of South Africa and the international community for a total eradication of the policy of apartheid;

Considering that the hideous policy of the apartheid regime in South Africa, its repeated aggressions on the independent Front-line States and the neighbouring States, are similar to the practices of the Zionist entity in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and pose a grave threat to international peace and security;

Convinced that the application of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the South African regime under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter constitutes an effective means of inducing it to discard the inhuman system of apartheid;

Welcoming the continuation of the international anti-apartheid campaign for the imposition of mandatory comprehensive sanctions against the apartheid regime in South Africa;

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

1. Expresses satisfaction at the release of Nelson Mandela, the Great African leader, after spending long years in the jail of the racist regime of Pretoria.
2. Solemnly reaffirms the legitimacy of the just and heroic struggle waged by the people of South Africa against the racist regime of Pretoria by all available means including armed struggle.
3. Strongly condemns the racist minority regime in South Africa for its repressive acts perpetrated on a wide scale against the people of South Africa and for perpetuating its policy of apartheid which constitutes a crime against mankind.

4. Also condemns the persisting and increasing collusion, especially in the nuclear field, between the South African regime and the Zionist entity, aimed at subjugating the African and Arab peoples and at impeding their economic and social development and threatening international peace and security.

5. Denounces the establishment of Bantustans designed to hamper and liquidate the struggle of the South African people against racism and racial discrimination and for a non-racist democratic society, and appeals to all governments to refrain from any form of recognition of these puppet entities created by the Pretoria regime.

6. Expresses support for the decision of the Eighth Non-Aligned Summit Conference for the establishment of the "Africa Fund" to support the States and peoples of Southern Africa in their struggle and invites Member States to contribute generously to that Fund.

7. Urges Member States to encourage the opening and establishment, in their respective capitals, of representation offices of the recognized liberation movements of South Africa and to grant them the privileges and immunities needed for the accomplishment of their mission and pays tribute to those Member States that have already allowed the opening of such offices.

8. Hails and encourages the campaigns launched by legislators, non-governmental Organizations, anti-apartheid movements, trade unions and individuals in North America and Western Europe in support of the National Liberation Movements of South Africa and of the anti-apartheid campaign.

9. Strongly condemns the brutal acts of repression against the South African people as well as the arbitrary detention of hundreds of persons, some of whom were murdered in their jails.

10. Demands the immediate and total lifting of the state of emergency and the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners in South Africa.

11. Urges all Member States, in the spirit of genuine solidarity with the just cause of the people of South Africa, to take the following measures already adopted either by the UN General Assembly or by the UN Security Council:

-Individual and collective action in the framework of the UN Charter in order to force South Africa to discard Apartheid.

-Specific measures against the Apartheid regime such as severing diplomatic, air, maritime, and commercial relations with the minority regime.

-Political, material, humanitarian and other assistance to the victims of apartheid and to the National Liberation Movement in South Africa.

-Publicity campaigns against the atrocities committed by the apartheid regime and for its elimination.

-Isolation of the minority racist regime through boycott in the fields of cultural exchange and sports activities. Discouraging of emigration to South Africa, condemnation of the Bantustans policy and the banning of economic, military and nuclear cooperation with South Africa.

-Rejection of the policy of establishing Bantustans.

-Imposition of an embargo on arms supplies to South Africa.

-Non-collaboration with South Africa in the transfer of nuclear equipment, fissionable matter, technology and manpower.

12. Urges the international community to pursue and intensify efforts in order to induce the Pretoria regime to discard the policy of apartheid, also urges it to exert unceasing pressure on the racist regime until a new era is born in South Africa which would witness a free democratic and non racist society.

13. Urges the UN Security Council to consider without delay the adoption of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

14. Welcomes the resolution of the Special Session of the UN General Assembly on the policy of apartheid and its destructive consequences in South Africa which was held at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York on 12 December 1989.

15. Decides to retain the item entitled "Policies of Apartheid of the racist minority regime in South Africa", in the Agenda of forthcoming Islamic Conference.

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

RESOLUTION NO. 26/19-P

ON DESTABILIZATION POLICIES OF THE RACIST MINORITY REGIME IN SOUTH AFRICA AGAINST THE FRONT LINE STATES.

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),

Recalling the provisions of the Charters of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Organization and the resolutions adopted by these two Organizations on the situation in Southern Africa;

Deeming that the destabilization acts perpetrated by the South African regime against the Frontline States are one of the facets of the aggressive and inhuman policy applied by Pretoria in Southern Africa;

Noting the similarity between the policies of the racist regime and the Zionist regime towards their respective neighboring countries;

Expressing serious concern over the military and nuclear alliance between South Africa and Israel, and bearing mind the serious dangers posed by that alliance to peace and stability in Southern Africa, the Middle East and throughout the world;

Reaffirming its full support to the resolutions of the 44th Regular Session of the UN. General

Assembly condemning the destabilization policy directed by South Africa against neighboring independent States;

Recalling the Declaration adopted by the Eighth Non-aligned Summit, held in Harare, Zimbabwe, from 1 - 6 September 1986 on the destabilization policy practiced by South Africa in the region;

Convinced that the total eradication of Apartheid is the only means to promote a climate of peace and cooperation in South Africa, and create appropriate conditions for the success of the efforts made by the people of the region in order to achieve socio-economic development;

1. Strongly condemns the aggression and destabilization policy directed by South Africa against neighboring independent States, aimed at impeding their socio-economic development.
2. Also condemns the persistence by South Africa of its acts of armed aggression against the frontline States.
3. Denounces the policy of South Africa aimed at forming armed groups, training and financing them to destabilize these countries and propagate therein a climate of war, thus jeopardizing their current national reconstruction process.
4. Expresses its indignation at the escalation of violence and at the assassinations to which are exposed the civilian population in the countries of the region whether perpetrated directly by the Pretoria regime or through the armed groups formed, armed and supported by South Africa.
5. Deplores the harm sustained by some countries from the support of this policy and of the armed groups in the pay of South Africa in some Frontline States, in violation of the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of a State and an infringement of their national independence, their territorial integrity and their safety.
6. Urges all States, in a spirit of genuine Islamic solidarity with the Frontline States, to refrain from providing these terrorist groups with any military, political or material assistance, the latter being tools at the service of the Pretoria policy aimed at perpetuating apartheid in South Africa and for the destabilization of the neighboring independent States.
7. Invites Member States to provide political, material and human assistance to the civilian population, victims of the terrorist and aggressive policy applied by Pretoria in Southern Africa.
8. Reaffirms its support to the resolution of the Eighth Non-Aligned Summit Conference establishing the "Africa Fund", and urges all Member States to contribute to this important institution of solidarity with the people of Southern Africa.
9. Decides to include an item entitled "Destabilization policy directed against the Frontline States by South Africa" in the agenda of the following Islamic Conferences.
10. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the provisions of this resolution and report thereon to the next Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 27/19-P

ON SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLES OF THE SAHEL

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),

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 anxiety 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).

Conscious of the impact of these different negative factors on the 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 the 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 and desertification should be coupled with the setting up of food security stocks and a rapid warning system, rigorous management of water resources, improved national, regional and sub-regional communications and agronomic research;

Considering 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 Programs, particularly those relating to food stocks and agricultural production projects;

Noting with satisfaction the highly positive results achieved by the 210 million dollars first OIC Program 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 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 in the Sahel, as well as their support to pilot Programs for desertification control.
5. Mandates the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, in collaboration with the Executive Secretariat of the Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) and the Islamic development institutions, to draw up a new OIC/Sahel/IDB Program 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 Programs against desertification and for formulation and implementation of Programs aiming to reduce deforestation for the purposes of cooking and other household activities.
6. Requests the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in cooperation with the Executive Secretariat of the Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) to draw up a schedule for the implementation and follow-up of the present resolution.

RESOLUTION NO. 28/19-P

ON THE CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION IN AFRICA

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),

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 the international community, particularly the Islamic countries, to the economic difficulties being faced by the continent of Africa;

Expressing full support for the United Nations Program of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 adopted by the Special Session of the General Assembly in May 1986;

Taking note of the conclusions of the mid-term review and appraisal of the implementation of the Program of Action, as adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 18 November 1988 in its resolution 43/27;

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 unfavorable 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 of African countries towards their economic recovery and development as set forth in Africa's Priority Program for Economic Recovery 1986-1990 adopted by the Assembly 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. Calls 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 United Nations Program of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, inter alia through a substantial 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. Urges the developed countries and international financial institutions to give special attention to alleviating the extreme debt burden of the African States.
7. Requests the Secretary General to follow up this resolution and to submit a report to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 29/19-P

ON THE QUESTION OF THE COMORIAN ISLAND OF MAYOTTE

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),

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Organization 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 Comoron 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 Organizations;

1. Reaffirms once again 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 Sixth Islamic Summit Conference to be held in Dakar, Senegal in January 1991.

RESOLUTION NO. 30/19-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 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 - 5 August 1990),

Recalling its resolution 33/18-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/19-90/PIL/D.16;

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 Sudan is exposed to hostile campaigns and designs supported by various foreign circles, 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 his valuable report and the contacts he made in this 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 Organization 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. 31/19-P

ON THE SITUATION IN THE HORN OF AFRICA

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram 1411H (31 July - 5 August 1990),

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

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the situation in the Horn of Africa;

Having taken note of the report of the OIC Secretary General on the situation in the Horn of

Africa (ICFM/19-90/PIL/D.17/REV.1);

1. Calls 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 of human values.
2. Supports the Somali Democratic Republic in its efforts to safeguard its sovereignty, the unity of its people and its territorial integrity, in order to promote peace and stability in the region of the Horn of Africa.
3. Decides that this item be included in the agenda of the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and requests the Secretary General to follow up the matter and report to the forthcoming Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 32/19-P

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

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),

Recognizing 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 44th 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 Programs 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 Assembly 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 this subject.
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 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.
5. Welcomes the decision of the ASEAN States to work towards the realization of South East Asia as a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone.
6. 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.
7. Requests the Secretary General to follow developments in this regard and report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 33/19-P

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

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),

Deeply concerned at the continuing escalation of the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race;

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

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

Recalling the 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 with regret that it has not been possible to hold in-depth negotiations at the Geneva-based Conference on Disarmament on the question of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear weapon states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons;

Noting that the UN General Assembly at its 44th Session has recommended that the Conference on Disarmament should actively pursue negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement to assure non-nuclear weapon states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an International Convention and giving consideration to any other proposal seeking to secure the same objective;

Expressing 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 and within the context of the forthcoming Conference of the Parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Underwater, for the early conclusion of a comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.
5. Requests the Secretary General to closely follow developments in this respect and report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 34/19-P

ON THE DUMPING OF DANGEROUS TOXIC WASTE IN THE ISLAMIC STATES.

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),

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

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

Aware that some Member States are about to sign agreements or make other arrangements with foreign companies from developed countries with the intent purpose of enabling them to dump dangerous toxic waste in their territories.

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

RESOLUTION NO. 35/19-P

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

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990)

Guided by the objectives of the OIC Charter as regards consolidation of international peace and security on the basis of justice;

Reaffirming its commitment to the objectives 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;

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;

Considering that the protection of mankind against nuclear destruction constitutes at present the utmost priority task of the international community.

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

Convinced also that all peoples of the world have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations and that States have a duty to contribute to the efforts exerted in the disarmament field and are entitled to participate in them on an equal footing with other members;

Recognizing the importance of equitable and verifiable balanced disarmament measures, with a view to guaranteeing the right of each State to security and ensuring 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 State should be ensured through credible guarantees against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

Recognizing that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones constitutes an important disarmament measure, which helps in alleviating tension and achieving security and stability in these zones;

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 people of the Middle East and Africa;

Convinced that scientific and technological progress should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes;

Convinced further that outer space is the common heritage of mankind;

Considering that all States have an inalienable right to develop their Programs for peaceful use 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 use of nuclear energy;

Recalling the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the UN. General Assembly - the first Special Session devoted to Disarmament - adopted on 30th June, 1978;

Affirming the close relationship between disarmament and development as emphasized in the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, held in 1987;

Recalling the statements and resolutions on disarmament adopted at the meetings of non-aligned countries;

Also recalling the Final Communiqués and resolutions concerning disarmament adopted by the Islamic Conferences;

Recalling the resolutions of the UN. General Assembly on disarmament;

Convinced that a permanent and complete end to nuclear testing by all States is an essential step towards prevention of the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear weapons;

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 complete elimination of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, the demilitarization of space and banning the manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction.

2. Emphasizes the need to conduct negotiations within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament according to the priorities specified in Paragraph 45 of the Plan of Action of the final document of the 1978 UN General Assembly Special Session devoted to disarmament, which are as follows:

Nuclear Weapons: other weapons of mass destruction, including chemical and conventional weapons.

3. Calls for considering, in view of the importance of universal participation in the work of the Conference on Disarmament that all States participate in it on equal footing.

4. Emphasizes the importance of ensuring the adherence of all States to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT).

5. Urges all Islamic Countries party to the NPT to participate effectively in the forthcoming review conference of the Treaty, and to give their utmost consideration for the achievement of strong security assurances to non-nuclear weapon states against the use or threat of use 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.

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. Calls for the early conclusion of a treaty banning all Nuclear tests.

9. Requests the Secretary General to follow up this resolution and to report to the forthcoming Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on its implementation.

RESOLUTION NO. 36/19-P

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

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),

Having taken cognizance of the current developments in East European countries in the political, economic and social fields, and all the internal and external repercussions thereof;

Having considered the memorandum submitted by the delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt in this regard;

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 fact that the process of settling the Arab-Israeli conflict is stumbling and the negative impact on the efforts to settle that issue resulting from current developments due to the settlement of Jewish immigrants in Israel in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories.

1. Welcomes the free and democratic options of the people of East Europe, and expresses the hope that those options would develop relations between the Islamic World and East European countries, on the basis of mutual respect and interest and provided no changes occur in the positions adopted by East European countries in support of just Arab and Islamic causes.

2. Warns against the perilous consequences of the transfer of Jews and their settlement 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.

RES. NO. 36/19-P

-91-

3. Expresses the wish to maintain and promote ties of friendship and cooperation between the Islamic World and East European countries, based on the principle of common interests.

4. Expresses the hope that strengthening economic relations between East and West would not affect the order of priorities in respect of economic cooperation and trade exchange 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.

5. Expresses the hope that the States of Eastern and Western Europe and other States would respect the Islamic identity of the Muslim communities and/or minorities living in their countries and their right to practice their religious rites.

6. Requests the Secretary General to prepare a detailed study that would include an analysis of the current situation of Central and Eastern Europe and the changes occurring

there from the political, economic and social angles and their effect on human rights and freedom of worship; and also to assess the effect of such developments on the Islamic Ummah and to draw up an effective Islamic strategy for dealing with such changes and report thereon to the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION NO. 37/19-P
ON THE RIGHT OF USE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT**

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, corresponding to 31 July to 5 August 1990,

Recalling the historical contribution of Islamic civilization to the promotion and enrichment of human civilization and its development;

Realizing the need to maintain the continuity of this effective contribution to the human civilization, and react therewith, in a give and take process so as to ensure an acceptable level of life on the basis of mutual understanding between nations and peoples founded on principles, tolerance, peaceful cooperation, equal opportunities and friendship;

Proceeding from the inalienable right of people to development, and convinced that the achievement of development and progress in the economic, social and cultural fields requires the use, as widely as possible, of science and technology to meet the requirements of development;

Realizing that science and technology are the products of integrated human endeavors, whose achievements should serve the interests of all men;

1. AFFIRMS the inalienable right of the Islamic Ummah to development and to the use of science and technology to achieve it in the social, economic and cultural fields, in favour of the Muslim communities and all mankind;
2. CONDEMNS the policies and practices applied by a State or a group of States aimed at impeding the scientific and technological development of the Islamic countries, as hostile acts incompatible with the legitimate right of all nations and peoples to enjoy an appropriate and satisfactory modern life in the interest of peace, security and stability in the world;
3. INVITES the industrialized nations to facilitate the transfer of technology to the developing countries and remove all impediments thereto;
4. INVITES the Islamic States to strengthen within the framework of the Standing Committee of the OIC on Science and Technology their cooperation in the fields of science and technology;
5. RECOMMENDS that Islamic States consult each other on joint measures to be taken in respect of a State or group of States imposing restrictions on the transfer of technology to the developing countries;
6. REQUESTS the Secretary General to report to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the stand of industrial nations vis-a- vis the right of the developing countries to acquire science and technology for development and progress.

RESOLUTION NO. 38/19-P

ON REPARATIONS FOR COLONIALISM AND THE AFTER-EFFECTS OF WAR

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt from 9-14 Muharram 1411H (31 July to 5 August 1990),

Recalling its Resolution No. 29/14 of December 1983 on reparations for the after-effects of wars particularly mines;

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

Also referring to 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 damage caused by occupation, war and their sequels, particularly those of the two world wars;

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

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

Recognizing that poverty and the obstacles to economic and social development in the 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 lies in the commitment of former colonial powers to shoulder the responsibility of compensating for the losses suffered by those countries;

Further convinced that reparations for colonialism are the least that former colonial powers can do to rehabilitate the peoples 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. Affirms its condemnation of colonialism in all its forms as an act of aggression which violates all international conventions and principles of international law.
2. Recognizes that the effects of colonialism have impeded economic and social development plans and Programs in the developing countries and are still impeding these countries' development and progress.

3. Asserts 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. Asserts the right of the 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. Calls upon 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. Asserts 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.

**RESOLUTION NO. 39/19-P
ON CONVENING AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
UN. TO DEFINE TERRORISM AND DISTINGUISH IT FROM PEOPLES' STRUGGLE FOR
NATIONAL LIBERATION**

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Committed to the moral and human principles that the O.I.C. Member States believe in, and inspired by their true 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 combating terrorism in all its forms; putting an end to 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;

Considering 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;

Considering the need for international cooperation to draw up an operation 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, in conformity with the principles of international law and the provisions of the Charters of the O.I.C. and the UN.;

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

Recalling the Final Communiqué of the Ninth Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the Non-Aligned Movement, held in Belgrade from 4 to 7 September, 1989;

Recalling Resolution 30/5-P/IS adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit, and Resolution 30/18-P adopted by the Eighteenth 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 UN. General Assembly regarding the convening of an international Conference.

3. Invites Member States, in their replies to the Questionnaire circulated by the UN. 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 UN. 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. 40/19-P

ON THE STRENGTHENING OF ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY IN COMBATING HIJACKING

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram 1411H (31 July - 5 August 1990),

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

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

Aware that the escalating acts of violence associated with the hijacking of aircraft which have gone as far as murdering the innocent constitute a flagrant violation of the precepts of Islam, the religion of all Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, which prohibits the slaying of any one which God has forbidden unless for a just cause;

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

1. Condemns all forms of international terrorism including the crime of hijacking aircraft and unlawful acts against the safety and security of civil aviation.
2. Calls on Member States to refrain from yielding to the demands of hijackers which constitute a form of extortion contrary to the interests of the peoples and countries of the OIC and 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 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. 41/19-P

ON THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 - 14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on the question of Cyprus which express firm support

for the rightful cause of the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus;

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 and reiterating the importance of reaching an early negotiated settlement;

Recalling that in the more than 25 years since the establishment of UNFICYP, it has not been possible to achieve a negotiated settlement of all aspects of the Cyprus problem;

Mindful of the sensitive stage reached in the question of Cyprus;

Expressing its solidarity with the Turkish Muslim community of Cyprus;

1. Supports the principle of the full equality of the two communities that would enable them to live side-by-side in peace, harmony and security without the one having the right to exploit, oppress or threaten the other.

2. Supports the good offices mission of the United Nations Secretary General.

3. Expresses the hope that both parties will work towards freely reaching a mutually acceptable solution by sincerely cooperating on an equal footing with UN. Secretary General to arrive at an agreement providing for the establishment of a federation that will be bi-communal as regards the constitutional aspects and bi-zonal as regards the territorial aspects in line with the high-level agreements and to reach a settlement safe-guarding its independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-alignment, excluding union in whole or in part with any other country and any form of partition or secession.

4. Calls for the prompt elimination of the serious obstacle that has been posed on the way of meaningful negotiations through the act of one of the parties.

5. Calls on the parties concerned to refrain from actions that increase tension and hostility in the Island and to seek a new relationship based on mutual respect for each other's rights and identities in order to facilitate a negotiated settlement.

6. Urges the Member States of the Islamic Conference to strengthen effective solidarity with the Turkish Muslim community of Cyprus in reaching a just and durable settlement of their problem.

7. Requests the Secretary General of OIC to closely monitor developments in Cyprus and to present a comprehensive report to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 42/19-P

ON ISLAMIC COMMUNITIES IN NON-OIC MEMBER STATES

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July - 5 August, 1990),

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

Recalling the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Resolutions issued 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. Urges Member States to pay attention to the problems faced by the Islamic communities living in Non-OIC Member States and do their utmost in approaching these States to make them grant these Islamic communities all their civil and religious rights and treat them with equity in accordance with the international law and criteria relating to human rights and basic freedoms.
2. Expresses its appreciation for the Secretary General's Report on the Islamic communities in Non-Member States, submitted to the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.
3. Expresses its satisfaction on the efforts exerted by the General Secretariat for the implementation of the resolutions adopted concerning the Islamic communities in Non-Member States and requests the General Secretariat to continue its efforts.
4. Requests the Secretary General:
 - a - To convene a meeting of experts to study the situation of Muslim minorities in East European States, the problems they face and their needs; and to present to the forthcoming Islamic Conference a comprehensive strategy needed for dealing with the current developments in those States so as to enable Muslims to maintain their identity, their Islamic traditions and religious practice;
 - b - To continue to convene meetings and seminars to study the problems faced by Muslim minorities and find the right solutions without prejudice to the sovereignty of their respective countries.
5. 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 issued in this respect and to submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 43/19-P

ON THE QUESTION OF MUSLIMS IN SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

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 Bengazi - Libya from 19-21 Safar 1393H (24-26 March 1973);

Bearing in mind also the final communiqué issued by the Fifth Islamic Summit expressing in particular the hope that the current negotiations between the Moro National Liberation Front

and the Government of Philippines be crowned with success;

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, the sole legitimate representative of the Muslims of Southern Philippines an agreement which was not implemented by the Government of the Philippines, despite its numerous pledges to respect it in letter and spirit;

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

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

Having Noted the report submitted by the Secretary General on the question of Muslims in Southern Philippines;

1. Confirms the resolution adopted by the Islamic Conferences on continued solidarity with the Bangsamoro people in their just struggle for the fulfillment of their legitimate aspirations.
2. Expresses deep regret once more for the failure of the Philippines government to honor its commitment to the Moro National Liberation Front and the OIC which represents the collective will of the Islamic Ummah, to fully implement the 1976 Tripoli Agreement in letter and spirit.
3. Invites all parties concerned to implement the Tripoli Agreement in letter and spirit.
4. Reaffirms its readiness to continue to offer every form of assistance - humanitarian, material, financial and political - to the Bangsamoro people and the Moro National Liberation Front to enable them to attain their legitimate aspirations.
5. Decides to increase the membership of the Ministerial Committee set up under resolution 4/4 adopted by the Fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Bengazi - Libya - from 19-21 Safar 1393H (24-26 March 1973).
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 unfailing readiness to conduct a constructive dialogue with the Philippines Government, 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 of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 44/19-P

ON THE PLIGHT OF THE TURKISH MUSLIM MINORITY IN BULGARIA

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 - 5 August 1990),

Having considered the item entitled "The Plight of the Turkish Muslim Minority in Bulgaria";

Recalling its resolutions 30/16-P, 42/17-P and 39/18-P and the Declaration of its extraordinary meeting held in New York on 4 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 Communiqué 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 in Bulgaria as well as the commendable efforts of the OIC Contact Group;

Appreciating the stand of the new Bulgarian leadership which condemned and described as a grave mistake the forcible assimilation campaign waged by the Zhivkov regime against the Turkish Muslim Minority and their promises to rectify past mistakes and to redress injustices and grievances.

Taking particular note of the report submitted by the OIC Contact-Group wherein it is stated inter alia:

- that the recent events in Bulgaria not only confirmed the authenticity of the earlier reports of the Contact Group but also fully vindicated its stand on the issue.
- that the declaration adopted by the National Assembly of Bulgaria fully reflects the extent of excesses committed by the previous Bulgarian regime on the Turkish Muslim Minority.
- that the measures announced by the new government in Bulgaria to improve the conditions of the Turkish Muslim Minority are apparently inadequate to justify the conclusion that the conditions of the Muslim minority will improve in the near future or that they are likely to get back all those rights and privileges which they were enjoying.
- that it is too early to say that the new regime in Bulgaria has adopted necessary remedial steps to undo the wrong done to the Turkish Muslim minority during the repressive regime of Zhivkov.
- that it is necessary that all Member States of the OIC avoid drawing any hasty conclusion based on the declaration so far issued by the new government in Bulgaria.
- that the Contact Group is of the view that the recommendations made by it in its first

report to the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers should be adhered to and pursued until such time it is felt that the conditions of the Turkish Muslim minority in Bulgaria have taken a positive turn.

- that all efforts of the new government in Bulgaria in this regard should be fully supported and encouraged by all concerned and whatever little has been gained so far in this behalf should be capitalized and consolidated.

- that the Contact Group is of the view that the Muslim minority in Bulgaria should be allowed to play its due role in the present political process of democratization of the country and all necessary measures be adopted in this regard by the new government of Bulgaria.

1. Expresses its full support for the rights of the Turkish Muslim Minority in Bulgaria and its solidarity with their legitimate objective of securing respect for their religious, ethnic and cultural identity.

2. Regrets that the Turkish Muslim Minority in Bulgaria is still devoid of legal guarantees and practical measures which could ensure full observance of its religious, linguistic and cultural rights.

3. Takes note of the measures announced so far by the new government in Bulgaria to improve the conditions of the Turkish Muslim minority.

4. Appeals to the Bulgarian government to implement without further delay the measures already announced and to adopt new measures and to provide effective guarantees for the full restoration of the rights of the Turkish Muslim minority in Bulgaria.

5. Takes note with satisfaction of the dialogue between Turkey and Bulgaria, initiated by the efforts of His Highness Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah the Emir of Kuwait and expresses the hope that it will help to put an end to the sufferings of 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 in Bulgaria and to encourage the Bulgarian leadership to take and implement all necessary measures concerning the full restoration of the rights of the Turkish Muslim minority.

7. Decides to mandate the OIC Contact Group to continue to monitor closely the situation of the Turkish Muslim minority in Bulgaria and to report to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

8. Requests the Secretary General of the OIC to report to the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the implementation of this Resolution.

9. Decides to remain seized with the question of the Turkish Muslim minority in Bulgaria until it is satisfactorily resolved.

RESOLUTION NO. 45/19-P

ON REFUGEES.

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, corresponding to 31 July - 5 August 1990,

Recalling all the 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 shrinking international relief 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 Program 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 refugees problem consists in providing favorable 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 General Secretariat to implement the resolutions of Islamic Conferences on the question of refugees.

2-Expresses its appreciation to Member States, donor countries, the UNHCR, the UN. 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 refugees irrespective of their critical economic situation as well as presence of large number of displaced persons.

4-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 infrastructures, 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 UNHCR, 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 given the economic and social difficulties caused by the presence of those refugees.

7-Calls on Member States to cooperate with the UNHCR 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 understand the real causes leading to the exodus of these refugees and seek solutions thereto.

11. Requests the Secretary General to closely cooperate and coordinate with the UNHCR and prepare a report on the situation and needs of the refugees in the most affected Islamic countries as well as their impact on the economic situation, public services and infrastructure, in those countries and to report to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO: 46-19/P

ON THE COOPERATION BETWEEN THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE AND THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Having reviewed the report submitted by the Secretary General on the Cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Organization;

Having heard the message of the Secretary General of the United Nations Organization;

Recalling Resolutions 14/6-P, 34/12-P, 20/13-P, 28/14-P, 27/15-P, 31/16-P, 43/17-P and 35/18-P adopted at previous Islamic Conferences relating to the consolidation of Cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Organization;

Also Recalling Resolution No. 3369 (3rd Session) adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on October 10, 1975, granting Observer status to the OIC at the United Nations;

Also Recalling Resolutions 35/36, 36/23, 73/5, 38/4, 39/7, 40/4, 41/3, 43/2, 44/8 adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations relating to the Cooperation Between the OIC and the United Nations Organization;

Taking into account the wish of the two Organizations to consolidate cooperation between them in the context of their endeavors to find solutions to international problems related to World Peace and Security, Disarmament, Self-determination, Liquidation of Colonialism, the struggle against racism, Human Rights of Individuals and Peoples, and a New World Economic Order Based on Justice and Equality;

Noting with Satisfaction the enhancement of cooperation Between the OIC and the Specialized Agencies and other Organs of the United Nations Organization;

Taking due account of the progress made in the implementation of the Resolutions adopted at the Third Annual Meeting, held in July, 1988 in Geneva, between the OIC and the United Nations and affiliated Agencies; and the encouraging results achieved in the priority areas of cooperation;

Noting that the Coordination Meeting of the focal points of the leading agencies of the OIC and the UN in Geneva in September, 1989 provided an opportunity to evaluate the progress achieved in seven priority fields of cooperation established by the Third Annual Meeting held in Geneva in July, 1988 between the OIC and the UN Secretariats;

Recognizing that the strengthening of cooperation between the OIC and the UN will lead to the attainment of the goals and principles of both Organizations;

1. Takes Note with satisfaction of the report submitted by the OIC Secretariat on cooperation between the OIC and the UN.
2. Notes with satisfaction the report of the Secretary General of the United Nations to the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly (A/44/424), on cooperation between the OIC and the United Nations.
3. Calls on the Secretary General of the OIC to continue to work on broadening the scope of cooperation between the OIC and the United Nations by concluding cooperation agreements, and stepping up the contacts and meetings between the concerned officials of the two organizations.
4. Requests the Secretary General of the OIC to strengthen the mechanism to reinforce the cooperation and coordination between the two Organizations in order to serve their mutual interests in the political, economic, social and cultural fields.
5. Recommends holding a meeting of the focal points of the leading agencies stemming from the OIC and affiliated institutions and the UN system be held in September 1990 to review the progress achieved in the implementation of the Plan of Action adopted by the Coordination Meeting held by the two Organizations in 1989.
6. Further recommends holding the fourth Geneva meeting between the representatives of the Secretariat of the OIC and that of the United Nations System in 1991 at a date and venue to be determined in consultation with the two organizations.
7. Requests the OIC Secretariat to ensure that consultative meetings are held, whenever necessary, between OIC and UN representatives on the implementation of projects and follow-up work with the UN General Secretariat.
8. Also Requests the OIC Secretary General to promote, in consultation with the UN

Secretary General, the holding of sectoral meetings in the priority areas of cooperation, including in the areas of Human Resources Development, Environment and disaster relief, recommended by the 1989 Coordination Meeting.

9. Further Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 47/19-P

ON COOPERATION BETWEEN THE OIC AND INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Having considered the report submitted by the OIC Secretary General on cooperation between the OIC and international and regional organizations;

Recalling the relevant resolutions adopted by previous OIC Conferences, particularly Resolution 35/18-P adopted by the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Noting that the OIC and the League of Arab States have mutually expressed the desire to consolidate their cooperation;

Realizing that the existing cooperation between the OIC and the OAU can be further developed in the interest of both Organizations;

Taking into consideration that the OIC wishes to continue its efforts to strengthen its cooperation with the Non-Aligned Movement, and other international and regional organizations, within its endeavors to reach solutions for world problems related to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization and anti-racism, the fulfillment of the basic rights of individuals and peoples, and the establishment of a new international economic order on the basis of justice and fairness;

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the Secretary General's report on cooperation between the OIC, international and regional organizations.
2. Calls on the OIC Secretary General to continue to work for expanding such cooperation and the current coordination between the OIC and the League of Arab States in the political, economic, cultural and social fields.
3. Calls on the OIC Secretary General to continue to intensify his contacts with the OAU with a view to concluding a cooperation and coordination agreement which is being considered by Member States of both the Organizations to serve their mutual interests.
4. Requests the OIC Secretary General to work for strengthening cooperation and coordination with the Non-Aligned Movement, to serve the mutual interests of both Organizations.
5. Requests the OIC Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION NO. 48/19-P
ON THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC COURT OF JUSTICE**

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt from 9 - 14 Muharram 1411H (31 July - 5 August 1990),

Recalling 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 Court 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 to date towards the establishment of the Court;

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Member States that have ratified the statute of the Court and the addition of a fourth paragraph (d) concerning the 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 of the OIC to look for the best ways and means for accelerating the establishment of the Court and the functioning thereof.
4. 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. 49/19-P

ON THE CAIRO DECLARATION ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN ISLAM

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram 1411H (31 July to 5 August 1990),

Keenly aware of the place of mankind in Islam as vicegerent of Allah on Earth;

Recognizing the importance of issuing a Document on Human Rights in Islam that will serve as a guide for Member States in all aspects of life;

Having examined the stages through which the preparation of this draft Document has, so far, passed and the relevant report of the Secretary General;

Having examined the Report of the Meeting of the Committee of Legal Experts held in Tehran from 26 to 28 December, 1989;

1- Agrees 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.

ANNEX TO RES. NO. 49/19-P

THE CAIRO DECLARATION ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN ISLAM

The Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

Reaffirming the civilizing and historical role of the Islamic Ummah which God made the best nation that has given mankind a universal and well-balanced civilization in which harmony is established between this life and the hereafter and knowledge is combined with faith; and the role that this Ummah should play to guide a humanity confused by competing trends and ideologies and to provide solutions to the chronic problems of this materialistic civilization.

Wishing to contribute to the efforts of mankind to assert human rights, to protect man from exploitation and persecution, and to affirm his freedom and right to a dignified life in accordance with the Islamic Shari'ah

Convinced that mankind which has reached an advanced stage in materialistic science is still, and shall remain, in dire need of faith to support its civilization and of a self motivating force to guard its rights;

Believing that fundamental rights and universal freedoms in Islam are an integral part of the Islamic religion and that no one as a matter of principle has the right to suspend them in whole or in part or violate or ignore them in as much as they are binding divine commandments, which are contained in the Revealed Books of God and were sent through the last of His Prophets to complete the preceding divine messages thereby making their observance an act of worship and their neglect or violation an abominable sin, and accordingly every person is individually responsible - and the Ummah collectively responsible - for their safeguard.

Proceeding from the above-mentioned principles,

Declare the following:

ARTICLE I:

(a) All human beings form one family whose members are united by submission to God and descent from Adam. All men are equal in terms of basic human dignity and basic obligations and responsibilities, without any discrimination on the grounds of race, color, language, sex, religious belief, political affiliation, social status or other considerations. True faith is the guarantee for enhancing such dignity along the path to human perfection.

(b) All human beings are God's subjects, and the most loved by Him are those who are most useful to the rest of His subjects, and no one has superiority over another except on the basis of piety and good deeds.

ARTICLE 2:

(a) Life is a God-given gift and the right to life is guaranteed to every human being. It is the duty of individuals, societies and states to protect this right from any violation, and it is prohibited to take away life except for a Shari'ah prescribed reason.

(b) It is forbidden to resort to such means as may result in the genocidal annihilation of mankind.

(c) The preservation of human life throughout the term of time willed by God is a duty prescribed by Shari'ah

(d) Safety from bodily harm is a guaranteed right. It is the duty of the state to safeguard it, and it is prohibited to breach it without a Sharia-prescribed reason.

ARTICLE 3:

(a) In the event of the use of force and in case of armed conflict, it is not permissible to kill non-belligerents such as old man, women and children. The wounded and the sick shall have the right to medical treatment; and prisoners of war shall have the right to be fed, sheltered and clothed. It is prohibited to mutilate dead bodies. It is a duty to exchange prisoners of war and to arrange visits or reunions of the families separated by the circumstances of war.

(b) It is prohibited to fell trees, to damage crops or livestock, and to destroy the enemy's civilian buildings and installations by shelling, blasting or any other means.

ARTICLE 4:

Every human being is entitled to inviolability and the protection of his good name and honor during his life and after his death. The state and society shall protect his remains and burial place.

ARTICLE 5:

(a) The family is the foundation of society, and marriage is the basis of its formation. Men and women have the right to marriage, and no restrictions stemming from race, color or nationality shall prevent them from enjoying this right.

(b) Society and the State shall remove all obstacles to marriage and shall facilitate marital procedure. They shall ensure family protection and welfare.

ARTICLE 6:

(a) Woman is equal to man in human dignity, and has rights to enjoy as well as duties to perform; she has her own civil entity and financial independence, and the right to retain her name and lineage.

(b) The husband is responsible for the support and welfare of the family.

ARTICLE 7:

(a) As of the moment of birth, every child has rights due from the parents, society and the state to be accorded proper nursing, education and material, hygienic and moral care. Both the fetus and the mother must be protected and accorded special care.

(b) Parents and those in such like capacity have the right to choose the type of education they desire for their children, provided they take into consideration the interest and future of the children in accordance with ethical values and the principles of the Shari'ah

(c) Both parents are entitled to certain rights from their children, and relatives are entitled to rights from their kin, in accordance with the tenets of the Shari'ah.

ARTICLE 8:

Every human being has the right to enjoy his legal capacity in terms of both obligation and commitment, should this capacity be lost or impaired, he shall be represented by his guardian.

ARTICLE 9:

(a) The question for knowledge is an obligation and the provision of education is a duty for society and the State. The State shall ensure the availability of ways and means to acquire education and shall guarantee educational diversity in the interest of society so as to enable man to be acquainted with the religion of Islam and the facts of the Universe for the benefit of mankind.

(b) Every human being has the right to receive both religious and worldly education from the various institutions of, education and guidance, including the family, the school, the university, the media, etc., and in such an integrated and balanced manner as to develop his personality, strengthen his faith in God and promote his respect for and defense of both rights and obligations.

ARTICLE 10:

Islam is the religion of unspoiled nature. It is prohibited to exercise any form of compulsion on man or to exploit his poverty or ignorance in order to convert him to another religion or to atheism.

ARTICLE 11:

(a) Human beings are born free, and no one has the right to enslave, humiliate, oppress or exploit them, and there can be no subjugation but to God the Most-High.

(b) Colonialism of all types being one of the most evil forms of enslavement is totally prohibited. Peoples suffering from colonialism have the full right to freedom and self-determination. It is the duty of all States and peoples to support the struggle of colonized peoples for the liquidation of all forms of colonialism and occupation, and all States and peoples have the right to preserve their independent identity and exercise control over their wealth and natural resources.

ARTICLE 12:

Every man shall have the right, within the framework of Shari'ah, to free movement and to select his place of residence whether inside or outside his country and if persecuted, is entitled to seek asylum in another country. The country of refuge shall ensure his protection until he reaches safety, unless asylum is motivated by an act which Shari'ah regards as a crime.

ARTICLE 13:

Work is a right guaranteed by the State and Society for each person able to work. Everyone shall be free to choose the work that suits him best and which serves his interests and those of society. The employee shall have the right to safety and security as well as to all other social guarantees. He may neither be assigned work beyond his capacity nor be subjected to compulsion or exploited or harmed in any way. He shall be entitled - without any discrimination between males and females - to fair wages for his work without delay, as well as to the holidays allowances and promotions which he deserves. For his part, he shall be required to be dedicated and meticulous in his work. Should workers and employers disagree on any matter, the State shall intervene to settle the dispute and have the grievances redressed, the rights confirmed and justice enforced without bias.

ARTICLE 14:

Everyone shall have the right to legitimate gains without monopolization, deceit or harm to oneself or to others. Usury (riba) is absolutely prohibited.

ARTICLE 15

(a) Everyone shall have the right to own property acquired in a legitimate way, and shall be entitled to the rights of ownership, without prejudice to oneself, others or to society in general. Expropriation is not permissible except for the requirements of public interest and upon payment of immediate and fair compensation.

(b) Confiscation and seizure of property is prohibited except for a necessity dictated by law.

ARTICLE 16:

Everyone shall have the right to enjoy the fruits of his scientific, literary, artistic or technical production and the right to protect the moral and material interests stemming therefrom, provided that such production is not contrary to the principles of Shari'ah.

ARTICLE 17:

(a) Everyone shall have the right to live in a clean environment, away from vice and moral corruption, an environment that would foster his self-development and it is incumbent upon the State and society in general to afford that right.

(b) Everyone shall have the right to medical and social care, and to all public amenities provided by society and the State within the limits of their available resources.

(c) The State shall ensure the right of the individual to a decent living which will enable him to meet all his requirements and those of his dependents, including food, clothing, housing, education, medical care and all other basic needs.

ARTICLE 18:

(a) Everyone shall have the right to live in security for himself, his religion, his dependents, his honor and his property.

(b) Everyone shall have the right to privacy in the conduct of his private affairs, in his

home, among his family, with regard to his property and his relationships. It is not permitted to spy on him, to place him under surveillance or to besmirch his good name. The State shall protect him from arbitrary interference.

(c) A private residence is inviolable in all cases. It will not be entered without permission from its inhabitants or in any unlawful manner, nor shall it be demolished or confiscated and its dwellers evicted.

ARTICLE 19:

(a) All individuals are equal before the law, without distinction between the ruler and the ruled.

(b) The right to resort to justice is guaranteed to everyone.

(c) Liability is in essence personal.

(d) There shall be no crime or punishment except as provided for in the Shari'ah

(e) A defendant is innocent until his guilt is proven in a fair trial in which he shall be given all the guarantees of defence.

ARTICLE 20:

It is not permitted without legitimate reason to arrest an individual, or restrict his freedom, to exile or to punish him. It is not permitted to subject him to physical or psychological torture or to any form of humiliation, cruelty or indignity. Nor is it permitted to subject an individual to medical or scientific experimentation without his consent or at the risk of his health or of his life. Nor is it permitted to promulgate emergency laws that would provide executive authority for such actions.

ARTICLE 21:

Taking hostages under any form or for any purpose is expressly forbidden.

ARTICLE 22:

(a) Everyone shall have the right to express his opinion freely in such manner as would not be contrary to the principles of the Shari'ah.

(b) Everyone shall have the right to advocate what is right, and propagate what is good, and warn against what is wrong and evil according to the norms of Islamic Shari'ah

(c) Information is a vital necessity to society. It may not be exploited or misused in such a way as may violate sanctities and the dignity of Prophets, undermine moral and ethical values or disintegrate, corrupt or harm society or weaken its faith.

(d) It is not permitted to arouse nationalistic or doctrinal hatred or to do anything that may be an incitement to any form or racial discrimination.

ARTICLE 23:

(a) Authority is a trust; and abuse or malicious exploitation thereof is absolutely prohibited,

so that fundamental human rights may be guaranteed.

(b) Everyone shall have the right to participate, directly or indirectly in the administration of his country's public affairs. He shall also have the right to assume public office in accordance with the provisions of Shari'ah.

ARTICLE 24:

All the rights and freedoms stipulated in this Declaration are subject to the Islamic Shari'ah.

ARTICLE 25:

The Islamic Shari'ah is the only source of reference for the explanation or clarification of any of the articles of this Declaration.

RESOLUTION NO. 50/19-P

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

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt from 9 - 14 Muharram 1411H (31 July - 5 August 1990),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the status of signing and ratification of the agreements concluded under the auspices of OIC;

Noting that all the conditions required for the coming into effect of these Agreements are not yet fulfilled;

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

1. Urges all Member States which have not yet signed or ratified these agreements to take early action thereto.
2. Entrusts the General Secretariat with the task of following up this matter with Member States and of submitting a report on it to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 51/19-P

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

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),

Having taken cognizance, through the Report of the Secretary General of the report and measures taken by the Follow up Ministerial Committee of the First Islamic Conference of Ministers of Information;

Recalling Resolution No. 43/18-P of the 18th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers regarding the decisions taken by the First Islamic Conference of Ministers of Information;

Having taken cognizance of 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. Mr. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of the said Committee;

Expressing its deep appreciation to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for having hosted the Meeting of the Follow up Committee of the First Islamic Conference of Ministers of Information;

1. Pays tribute to H.E. Mr. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs for the enlightened directives he has given in order to facilitate the activities of the Follow-up Committee as well as the work of the Experts Groups set up by the First Islamic Conference of Ministers of Information.
2. Reiterates the recommendations of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs at its Third Session held in Dakar, in June 1990, relative to the decisions of the First Islamic Conference of Ministers of Information and to the follow up of those decisions.
3. Supports the decisions of the First Islamic Conference of Ministers of Information and the measures taken by the Follow up Ministerial Committee for their implementation.
4. Invites the General Secretariat and the specialized institutions concerned, in cooperation with Member States, to take all necessary measures to implement these decisions, in compliance with the recommendations of the Third Session of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs.
5. Urges the Member States to extend all necessary assistance to the OIC General Secretariat and specialized institutions concerned in carrying out the above duties.
6. Appreciates the efforts of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Sultanate of Oman in drawing up a Preliminary Draft Code of Conduct of Islamic Information which will be submitted, after consideration by an Expert Group, for adoption by the Second Session of the Islamic Conference of Ministers of Information.
7. Notes with satisfaction the offer of the Arab Republic of Egypt to host the Second Meeting of the Islamic Conference of Ministers of Information, in Cairo, by the end of 1990.
8. Requests the Secretary General and the specialized institutions concerned to ensure the follow up of the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs and to the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 52/19-P

ON THE INFORMATION PLAN

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 - 5 August 1990),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the implementation of the 1989 Program of Action drawn from the OIC Information Plan;

Recalling Resolution 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 the resolutions Nos. 44/11-P, 39/12-P, 30/14-P, 28/15-P, 33/16-P and 48/17-P of the 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers regarding the Information Plan of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Recalling the resolution No. 44/18-P of the 18th ICFM approving the 1989 Program of Action and requesting the Secretary General to make a report on its implementation to the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs and to the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

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 to counter the hostile campaigns directed against their peoples and their sublime religion;

Having taken cognizance of the recommendations of the Third Session of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs held from 14 to 16 June 1990, in Dakar, under the Chairmanship of H.E. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of the said Committee.

1. Reiterates the recommendations of the Third Session of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs relating to the financing and execution of the Information Plan and invites the Secretary General, as far as it is concerned, to take all necessary steps to ensure their implementation.

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

3. Addresses an appeal to Member States:

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

b) to settle the arrears of contributions owed to the budget of the General Secretariat so as to enable it to make up for the delay recorded in the implementation of the Plan because of arrears.

4. Approves the 1990 Program of Action submitted by the General Secretariat and drawn from the Information Plan; this Program 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:

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

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

5. Addresses an appeal to Member States to pay all contributions and to extend all the assistance necessary for implementing this Program of Action.

6. Reiterates the need for Member States to strengthen cooperation among their services, structures and organs of information, this being the only way to combine their efforts and unify their human, material and financial resources 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.

7. Invites the Secretary General to implement this resolution and to make a report to the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs, to the Islamic Conference of Ministers of Information and to the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.