

FINAL COMMUNIQUE

The Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity) was held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 6-9 Sha'ban 1409H, corresponding to 13-16 March, 1989 under the kind patronage of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz Al-Saoud.

A-I The following Member States attended the Conference:

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

37. The Republic of Maldives
38. The Republic of Mali
39. Malaysia
40. The Arab Republic of Egypt
41. The Kingdom of Morocco
42. The Islamic Republic of Mauritania
43. The Republic of Niger
44. The Federal Republic of Nigeria
45. The Yemen Arab Republic
46. The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

***A-II** The Afghan Mujahideen were invited to occupy the seat of the State of Afghanistan according to Resolution 18/18-P adopted by the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

II. THE FOLLOWING SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE OIC ATTENDED THE CONFERENCE :

- Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre, Ankara.
- Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture, Istanbul.
- The Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research, Dhaka.
- The Islamic Centre for the Development of Trade, Casablanca.
- The Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development, Jeddah.
- The Islamic Fiqh Academy, Jeddah.
- International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage, Istanbul.

III. BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO THE OIC :

- Islamic Development Bank, Jeddah.
- I.S.E.S.C.O., Rabat.
- Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodities Exchange, Karachi.
- International Islamic News Agency (I.I.N.A.), Jeddah.
- Islamic States Broadcasting Organization (I.S.B.O.), Jeddah.
- Organization of Islamic Capitals and Cities, Jeddah.
- The Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund, Jeddah.
- Sports Federation of Islamic Solidarity Games, Riyadh.
- Islamic Committee of the International Crescent.
- The Islamic Shipowners Association, Jeddah.

OBSERVERS:

IV. MUSLIM COMMUNITIES:

- Turkish Community of Kibris.
- Moro National Liberation Front.

V. ISLAMIC FOUNDATIONS AND SOCIETIES:

- Rabita Al-Alam Al-Islami
- Jamiat Al-Da'wa Al-Islamiya
- International Association of Islamic Banks.
- Islamic Council of Europe.
- World Muslim Congress.
- World Federation of International Arab-Islamic Schools.
- World Assembly of Muslim Youth (Wamy), Riyadh.
- League of Islamic Universities

VI. INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS:

- United Nations Organization.
- Non-Aligned Movement.
- League of Arab States.
- Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.).
- Gulf Cooperation Council of Arab States.
- U.N High Commission for Refugees.
- U.N Committee for the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.
- U.N Development Program (U.N.D.P.).
- Inter-State committee for Drought control in the Sahel (CILSS).
- Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO).
- The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA).

2. The Conference was inaugurated by the Custodian of The Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz Al-Saoud, who welcomed the delegations, and expressed the pride of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in hosting this gathering. He offered his wishes for the success of the Conference and expressed the hope that it would materialize Islamic solidarity and brotherhood in the different fields of joint Islamic action and their institutions.

The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques stated that Islamic solidarity is the true solidarity since it emanates from the Book of Allah the Almighty and the Sunnah of His Prophet (Peace be upon Him), and constitutes the solid foundation of spiritual and temporal life for Muslims all over the world. The Holy Quran and the Sunnah are indeed the cornerstone of Islamic solidarity and brotherhood in all the aspects of joint Islamic action within the framework of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its subsidiary and affiliated institutions. The OIC is the Organization that brings Islamic States and peoples together and embodies their vigilance in taking up challenges in all walks of life with solutions that are inspired by our noble Islamic Sharia.

3. The Conference decided to adopt the inaugural address of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques as an official document of the Conference.
4. The Foreign Ministers of Bangladesh, Uganda and Tunisia on behalf of the Member States from Asia, Africa and the Arab World respectively expressed their profound gratitude and profuse thanks to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz Al Saoud for patronizing the Conference by his presence and for the noble thoughts contained in his inspiring address.
5. His Excellency Mr. Marwan Al-Qassem, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, in his capacity as the Chairman of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers expressed his gratitude to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques and conveyed the greetings of His Majesty King Hussain and of the Government and people of Jordan to the Conference. He stated that the past twelve months had witnessed important developments in the Islamic world with regard to the Palestine Question, the Iran-Iraq situation, Afghanistan and

other areas. He hoped the solutions would be found to other problems such as that of Lebanon.

6. H. E. Dr. Hamid Algabid took oath of the Office of the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.
7. He then delivered a speech in which he expressed his gratitude to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz Al-Saud, and to the Government and people of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, for their sincere action in favour of the rapid expansion of Islam and the prosperity of the Ummah. He expressed gratification at the solicitude bestowed by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques on the Conference and at the great interest shown by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in ensuring its success. The Secretary General stated that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has always been the epicentre of the Muslim World, in view of the presence of the Holy Places which are dear to the hearts of all Muslims.

He further pointed to the sincere efforts, which the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has constantly exerted under the enlightened leadership of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, to reinforce Islamic solidarity. He paid tribute to the Kingdom's support for Islamic causes; its attachment to the objectives of the OIC Charter, its generous assistance to the Organization, as well as its untiring efforts to bring about peace and concord among Muslims everywhere, emphasizing that these efforts have always been appreciated by the entire Muslim World in the same way as the services provided by the Kingdom to the pilgrims and all visitors to the Holy Places.

The Secretary General then recalled the developments taking place on the international scene and their impact on Muslim countries, stressing the importance of the OIC role in enhancing cooperation among Member States through implementation of the strategies and resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conference.

The Secretary General referred to the profound changes that have occurred, in particular the East-West detente and the golden opportunities it offers for the establishment of peace and security at the international and regional levels. By way of illustration, he pointed to the opportunities afforded recently for just and permanent peace in the Middle East. These include in particular the Peace Plan announced by the Palestinian leadership following the proclamation of the State of Palestine by the Palestinian National Council, in the wake of the uprising of the Palestinian people in the Occupied territories. Intifada, he added, represents a major turning point towards greater awareness of the tragic suffering of the Palestinian people under the yoke of the brutal Israeli occupation forces, and a better understanding of the need to fulfil their inalienable national rights.

Similarly the Secretary General pointed to the success achieved in respect of the Afghanistan issue, with the withdrawal of Soviet Forces from that country, and the formation of the provisional government of the Afghan people. He also referred to the cessation of hostilities between Iran and Iraq, in accordance with Security Council Resolution 593. Turning to the question of Namibia, the Secretary General welcomed the defusing of the situation and the accession of that country to independence on 1 April 1989, which he described as a major victory for the forces of peace and justice in Africa. In this connection, he stated that the OIC would continue its full support to all African Liberation Movements. The OIC would also

pursue its efforts at protecting the rights of Muslim Communities in non-Member States, and at safeguarding their Islamic identity, their freedom of worship and their other rights on an equal footing with all the citizens of those countries, taking account of the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of sovereign States

The Secretary General also emphasized in his address the priority to be given to the issues of security and development in the Muslim World in the context of scientific and technological progress, which are a key factor in the strategy of collective self-reliance. Hence the need for concerted efforts to make an effective inventory of human and material resources in the Muslim World, for the purposes of social advancement and economic development.

In this respect, the Secretary General further noted that the OIC had established specialized institutional mechanisms for cooperation among Muslim countries. It was now up to Member States to make full use of those mechanisms to achieve the best results.

The Secretary General also stressed the need for defending the ideological positions of the Muslim World. He further recalled the efforts being made to enhance the effectiveness of the OIC General Secretariat and its subsidiary organs, with a view to achieving the desired Islamic objectives.

8. The Conference thereafter unanimously elected HRH Prince Saud Al Faisal, the Foreign Minister of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as the Chairman of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.
9. After assuming the Chairmanship, His Royal Highness Prince Saud Al-Faisal delivered a speech in which he extended his thanks to Their Highnesses and Their Excellencies the Heads of delegations for having elected him Chairman of the Conference. He welcomed them and the members of their delegations, who, he added, are at home among their brothers on this land of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia which the Most-High has chosen to be the Seat of Revelation and a pole for which the hearts of all Muslims yearn.

His Royal Highness emphasized the unshakeable faith of the Islamic States and peoples, as regards the strengthening of Islamic brotherhood and solidarity. He also highlighted the action undertaken to confer on this solidarity greater effectiveness in the various political, economic and social fields.

His Royal Highness indicated that the convening of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the soil of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia ushered in a new phase for joint Islamic Action, following the positive developments that had taken place in the various fields on the international scene. These changes, he added, will certainly enable the Islamic States to forge ahead towards the settlement of all the problems afflicting the Islamic World and to the achievement of results that are conducive to security and stability in the Islamic countries.

His Royal Highness also expressed the hope that the Conference would chart new courses for economic cooperation among Islamic States, and deepen mutual understanding so that they could withstand and thwart the cultural and ideological invasion, which assails the culture and creed of the Islamic world and could well obliterate the identity and distinctive characteristics of the Muslim Ummah .

In his comprehensive speech, His Royal Highness hoped that the Conference would develop the Organization of the Islamic Conference into a forum for a serious, free and constructive dialogue among its members and an influencing party in cooperation with international organizations and groupings, thus assuming the status that befitted it, in the interest of Islam and Muslims.

10. The Conference elected Their Excellencies the Foreign Ministers of Malaysia, Mali and Palestine as Vice Chairmen of the Conference. The Representative of Jordan was elected as the Rapraorteur-General.
11. Thereafter the Conference met in closed session and heard the Report of the meeting of Senior Officials which was presented by His Excellency Mr. Ismail Al-Shura, Assistant Deputy Foreign Minister for Political Affairs in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The Conference adopted the Report and the Conference Agenda attached to it in their final form.
12. The Conference decided to name its current Session as the "Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity ".
13. The Conference took note of the report of the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the activities of the General Secretariat between the Seventeenth and Eighteenth I.C.F.M.
14. His Excellency the Secretary General of the League of Arab States, the representatives of the Secretaries General of the United Nations Organization of the Non-aligned Movement and the Organization of African Unity and the representative of His Excellency the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement addressed the Conference. They reaffirmed the necessity of strengthening cooperation with the OIC.

The Representative of the United Nations Committee on the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people also addressed the Conference and apprised it about the activities undertaken by the Committee in favour of the Palestinian cause.

The Representatives of Islamic Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization, the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture, Islamic Call Society, Islamic Fiqh Academy and Islamic Council of Europe also addressed the Conference.

15. The Conference heard with fraternal sentiments the statement of the Turkish Cypriot Representative, who voiced the rightful cause of the Muslim Turkish people of Cyprus. The Conference reiterated its past resolutions and declarations on Cyprus

and welcomed the direct negotiations, resumed on 15 September 1988 under the mission of good offices of the United Nations Secretary General, between the Turkish Cypriot and the Greek Cypriot leaders for a bizonal, bicomunal federal solution in Cyprus. The Conference reiterated its continued support for the efforts of the Muslim Turkish people of Cyprus to secure their just rights and regain equal status with the Greek Cypriots.

16. The Conference also listened with interest to the statement made by the representative of the Islamic Alliance of Afghan Mujahideen, Mr. Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, in which he hailed the victory of the Afghan people and expressed the hope that the interim Government formed by the Afghan Shura will be recognized by all Islamic countries and the vacant seat of Afghanistan in the Organization of the Islamic Conference will be allocated to it .
17. The Conference also heard a statement made by Mr. Nur Musuari, Chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front, in which he urged the OIC to intensify its efforts to secure the implementation of the Tripoli Accord by devising further effective measures including the consideration of granting membership of the OIC to the MNLF.
18. During the general debate, the Foreign Ministers and heads of delegations addressed issues of pressing concern to the Islamic Ummah and the need for intensifying cooperation among Member States in various fields.
19. The Conference took note with appreciation of the report on the activities carried out under the auspices of the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Economic and Commercial Cooperation. The Conference expressed its gratitude to H.E. Kenan Evren, President of the Republic of Turkey for partonizing the excellent work of the Committee.
20. The Conference also took note with appreciation of the conclusions of the First Islamic Conference of Ministers of Information (held in Jeddah in Rabi 'I, 1409H / October 1988) and of the First Islamic Conference of Ministers of Culture (held in Dakar in Jumada II, 1409H / January 1989). These reports will be submitted to the Standing Committee for Cultural Affairs and Information.
21. The Conference elected the following Member States to the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund:

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, State of Kuwait, State of United Arab Emirates, Republic of Iraq, Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Turkey, Arab Republic of Egypt, Kingdom of Morocco, People's Republic of Bangladesh, Republic of Tunisia, Democratic Republic of Somalia and Republic of Niger.
22. The Conference held a special session for pledging voluntary contributions. The following contributions were pledged:

Tunisia US\$ 40,000 /- Al-Quds Fund

US\$ 32,470 /- Islamic Solidarity Fund

Pakistan US\$ 40,000 /- Al- Quds Fund

US\$ 50,000 /- Islamic Solidarity Fund.

I. POLITICAL ISSUES:

23. The Conference hailed the Palestinian people for their heroic steadfastness in the face of the Zionist enemy; it expressed its total support to the struggle waged by the Palestinian people and their blessed Intifada.

The Conference also called upon Member States to urgently pursue all forms of official and popular support to the Palestinian Intifada and decided to consider Friday, 9 of forthcoming Ramadan, a Day of Islamic Solidarity with the Intifada of the Palestinian people.

The Conference declared its recognition of the independent Palestinian State, and supported the Declaration of Independence and the political program adopted by the Palestinian National Council at its 19th Extraordinary Session.

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

It also insisted on placing the Occupied Arab territories under the temporary aegis of the United Nations, and to request international forces to ensure the protection of the Palestinian citizens and their property therein, and supervise the total and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from these territories.

The Conference stressed that the Palestine Question was the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict and called for the need for a speedy convening of the International Conference for Peace in the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of the five permanent members of the U.N Security Council, and all parties to the conflict on an equal footing, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, in its capacity as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people to achieve total Israeli withdrawal from the Occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and to enable the Palestinian people to exercise its inalienable national rights, including its right to return its homeland, to self-determination and to establish its independent Palestinian State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

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

The Conference requested its Member States to abide by the resolutions adopted by Islamic Conferences and called upon them to refrain from establishing any kind of

relations with Israel and stressed the need for contesting the credentials of the Israeli delegation to all Sessions of the United Nations General Assembly.

The Conference requested the United States of America to develop and promote its dialogue with the PLO and adopt an impartial stand by recognizing the right of self-determination of the Palestinian people which could bring about a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem.

The Conference expressed its appreciation for the United Nations, its Secretary-General, the Non-aligned Movement and the Organization of African Unity and to all peoples and forces of the world which had supported and still support the Palestinian cause at international fora and uphold the struggle of the Palestinian people and their blessed Intifada, and denounce the policy of the Zionist enemy and its oppressive practices in the Occupied territories.

The Conference expressed its appreciation to the Holy See and to the members of the European Economic Community for their positive role and their ongoing efforts to convene an international Conference for Peace in the Middle East; for their stand in favour of the Palestinian cause, and their endorsement of the decision of the Palestinian National Council at its recent session, and called upon those countries to take a further step and recognize the independent State of Palestine .

The Conference voiced deep concern at conditions on the Palestinian Refugee Camps in Lebanon, and denounced and condemned the brutal raids and repeated assaults launched by the Zionist enemy against those Camps.

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

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

The Conference also expressed its appreciation for the efforts exerted by the Al-Quds AI-Sharif Committee, chaired by His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco and recommended the Al-Quds Committee to draw up a plan at its next meeting to provide moral and material support to the Palestinian Intifada.

The Conference reaffirmed the importance of the "Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf" in which it emphasized the vital and effective role of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf in supporting the Palestinian people in the Occupied territories; and invited Member States to contribute to the capitals of the two institutions.

The Conference confirmed that "The Strategic Alliance between the United States of America and Israel" was a factor which escalated tension in the region, and called

upon Member States to take effective measures to counter the dangers of such an alliance.

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

The Conference condemned Israel's continued occupation of South Lebanon and demanded its immediate withdrawal from all the occupied Lebanese territories. It reiterated the importance it attached to the independence of Lebanon, its sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and demanded again the implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions on Lebanon, and in particular resolutions 425 and 426 of 1987, and resolutions 508 and 509 of 1982. The Conference also expressed its appreciation and support to the 6-member Arab Committee and its ongoing efforts to solve the Lebanese crisis.

The Conference expressed deep concern at the Israeli nuclear armament policy which threatened the security of the Middle East region, and urged the international community to denounce Israel for its refusal to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and renounce its possession of nuclear weapons, and its persistence in refusing to comply with Security Council resolution 484 of 1981, and the resolutions passed by the UN General Assembly and the International Atomic Energy Agency which demanded that Israel abide by the guarantees set by the Agency concerning nuclear installations.

24. The Conference expressed great satisfaction at the ending of the fighting between Iran and Iraq and commended the acceptance by both parties of Resolution 598 (1987) of the UN Security Council and their strong determination to implement it thoroughly. While it appreciated the two belligerents' observance of the ceasefire, the Conference hoped that they redouble their efforts in their direct negotiations under the auspices of the U.N Secretary General with a view to fully implementing Resolution 598 and reach a just, permanent and comprehensive settlement of the conflict.

Having taken cognizance of the views of Iraq and Iran concerning prisoners of war and the implementation of Resolution 598 which were expressed in a constructive spirit of understanding and straightforwardness, the Conference called upon the two parties to intensify their efforts for the urgent implementation of Resolution 598 which includes the urgent release and the repatriation of prisoners of war in accordance with the Third Geneva Convention of 1949 .

25. Concerning the question of Afghanistan, the Conference lauded the heroic struggle of the Afghan people under the leadership of the Afghan Mujahideen Alliance for restoring their identity as a non-aligned Islamic State. It welcomed the formation of the Shura Council and the latter's selection of a provisional government on its free and independent will. The Conference also welcomed the Geneva Accords concluded on 14 April 1988 which constitute an important step towards a political solution to the Afghan question. The Conference further hailed the completion of the Soviet forces' withdrawal from Afghanistan, which marks a significant step towards the return of peace and stability to Afghanistan.

The Conference invited the representatives of the Afghan Mujahideen to occupy the seat of the State of Afghanistan in the Organization of the Islamic Conference, which has been vacant since the Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan in 1400H (1980G).

The Conference decided to continue providing humanitarian aid to the Afghan refugees and to work for their repatriation and rehabilitation in cooperation with the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. It also called upon the Islamic Development Bank to make the necessary studies on the requirements of reconstruction in Afghanistan with a view to the preparation of the programs necessary for the participation of the IDB and the Member States in the reconstruction process.

26. The Conference reiterated that the security of each Muslim country is the concern of all Islamic States and resolved to strengthen the security of Member States through cooperation and solidarity among themselves.
27. The Conference condemned the continuing U.S aggression and plots against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya including the economic boycott measures and the shooting down of two Libyan aircrafts by the United States on 4 January 1989. It reaffirmed its solidarity with Libya in defending her independence sovereignty and territorial integrity.
28. The Conference expressed its deep satisfaction at the forthcoming commencement of the implementation of the U.N Plan for the independence of Namibia. It warmly commended the people of Namibia for their heroic struggle under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative and assured the people of Namibia of its solidarity and support in the building of an independent and non-aligned Namibia. The Conference strongly urged the Member States and the international community to extend all possible financial and material assistance to the people of Namibia for the consolidation of its sovereignty and territorial integrity and political independence.
29. The Conference solemnly reaffirmed the legitimacy and justice of the heroic struggle waged by the people of South Africa against the policies of apartheid of the racist minority regime in Pretoria. It strongly condemned the white minority regime for its heinous policy of apartheid as well as the collusion, especially in the nuclear field, between Pretoria regime and the Zionist entity. It also condemned the brutal repression of the people of South Africa by the Pretoria regime. The Conference denounced the establishment of Bantustans and demanded the immediate lifting of the state of emergency and the unconditional release of all political prisoners, including Mr. Nelson Mandela. The Conference urged the U.N Security Council to consider without delay the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa.
30. The Conference condemned the aggressive policy of destabilization of the Pretoria regime towards the African front-line States and its continued acts of armed aggression against them. The Conference deplored the assistance provided by some countries to such a policy and to the puppet armed groups acting at the service of the apartheid regime in some front-line States. The Conference invited Member

States to provide political, material and humanitarian assistance to the populations that are the victims of the terrorist, bellicose policy of Pretoria in Southern Africa.

31. The Conference paid tribute to the Organization of African Unity and to its ad-hoc Committee for its efforts towards the achievement of peace and security between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Republic of Chad. The Conference felicitated the two neighboring countries for having resumed diplomatic relations and urged them to work for the establishment of a trustful and fraternal solution and to settle their differences by peaceful means in conformity with the Charters of the OAU and the OIC.
32. The Conference urged the Member States to give priority consideration to the critical economic situation in the African countries of the Sahel with a view to boost the economies of the drought-stricken African States. It also appealed for increased assistance to these countries to fight the locusts which drastically reduced food production and for food aid programs as well as emergency assistance to rural development projects and desertification control.
33. The Conference called upon the international community, particularly the developed countries and the concerned international financial agencies to accelerate the implementation of the United Nations Program of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990. It also called upon Member States to increase their assistance to the African countries.
34. The Conference recalled the objectives in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the consolidation of peace and security based on justice. It reaffirmed the Member States' commitment to the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations to safeguard international peace and security. The Conference expressed its support to the international efforts exerted within the framework of the United Nations to achieve complete and general disarmament, in particular disarmament of weapons of mass destruction. It expressed the view that the safeguarding of international peace and security is not limited to prohibiting the possession and use of chemical weapons only, but to prohibiting the possession and use of all other mass destruction weapons throughout the world, particularly in areas of tension such as the Middle East .
35. The Conference called upon all States, particularly the States of the region concerned to respond positively to the proposals for the establishment of nuclear weapon free zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia. It reaffirmed the determination of Member States to take measures to prevent nuclear proliferation on a non-discriminatory and universal basis.
36. The Conference expressed its deep concern over the threat of use of nuclear weapons against the Islamic States, especially the danger posed by the Israeli and South African nuclear capabilities and requested the Conference on Disarmament to work urgently towards an agreement on an International Convention to assure non-nuclear weapon States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons . The

Conference also urged the two super powers and other militarily significant States to engage in serious negotiations under the aegis of the Conference on Disarmament on a comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, Chemical Weapons Convention and measures of general and complete disarmament as well as to devote greater attention to promoting security, confidence-building and disarmament measures at the regional level.

37. The Conference reiterated its support for the idea of convening of an International Conference, under the UN auspices, to define terrorism and distinguish it from the struggle of the peoples for national liberation. The Conference condemned all forms of international terrorism, including crimes of hijacking aircraft and unlawful acts against the safety and security of civil aviation.
38. The Conference reaffirmed its support for the unity and territorial integrity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros and its sovereignty over the Comorian Islands of Mayotte. The Conference invited 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 with a view to expediting the effective return of the Island of Mayotte to the Comorian entity.
39. The Conference urged the States of the Horn of Africa to continue the contacts they have started in order to resolve existing problems between them through peaceful means so as to safeguard security and stability in the region and to secure an honourable life for its peoples.
40. The Conference expressed its solidarity with the Government and people of the Sudan in facing the media campaign and hostile designs aimed at undermining its unity, security, stability and identity. It appealed to all Member States to provide moral and material support to Sudan to enable it to safeguard its identity and national unity.
41. The Conference affirmed that the dumping of toxic waste is a crime against the entire Islamic Ummah and condemned all multinational Corporations which engage in this shameful practice. The Conference urged all Islamic States to ban all illegal cross-frontier movements of dangerous and toxic waste transported without the prior consent of the importing country.
42. The Conference, deeply concerned at the plight of millions of refugees throughout the world, large majority of which belong to the Muslim Ummah, urged the Member States to coordinate their actions at the international level to identify and eliminate the causes of the flow of refugees into the Islamic and other countries.
43. The Conference expressed its deep concern over the plight of some Muslim communities in non-member States and emphasized the need for concerted efforts to protect their fundamental human rights and religious and cultural heritage.
44. The Conference expressed its concern on the continuing plight of Muslims in South Philippines. It expressed its deep regret over the failure of the Government of Philippines to honour its commitment to implement the Tripoli Agreement of 1976. It

urged Member States to provide material and humanitarian assistance to the MNLF. It requested the Quadripartite Ministerial Committee and the Secretary-General of the OIC to intensify efforts, including contacts with the Philippines Government, for the full and prompt implementation of the Tripoli Agreement.

45. The Conference expressed its total solidarity with the oppressed Turkish Muslim minority in Bulgaria and greatly appreciated the sustained efforts of OIC Contact Group designed to investigate the conditions of the Turkish Muslim minority in Bulgaria. While deploring the continuation of the repressive acts perpetrated against the Turkish Muslim minority and the practices aiming to eradicate their religious and cultural identity, the Conference called upon the Bulgarian Government to observe its contractual obligations regarding the restoration of the minority, religious and cultural rights of Muslim Turks and other Muslims in Bulgaria and the termination of all bans and restrictions in this regard.
46. The Conference issued a Declaration on Joint Islamic Action to combat blasphemy against Islam in which it expressed the resolve of all Islamic States to coordinate their efforts, based on the Sharia, to effectively combat blasphemy against Islam and abuse of Islamic personalities. The Conference declared that all Islamic countries should make more effective efforts to ensure respect for Islam and its noble values.

The Conference declared that blasphemy could not be justified on the basis of freedom of thought or expression. It strongly condemned the blasphemous publication "Satanic Verses" whose author is regarded as an apostate. It appealed to all members of the International community to ban the book and take necessary measures to protect the religious beliefs of others.

47. The Conference noted with satisfaction the ongoing growing cooperation between the UN and the OIC in various fields and requested the Secretary-General to continue to work for the expansion of such cooperation which is in the mutual interest of the two Organizations. The Conference also requested the Secretary General to pursue actively its efforts with a view to concluding Cooperation Agreements with the League of Arab States and the Organization of African Unity. The Conference further requested the Secretary General to continue his efforts to improve cooperation with the Non-Aligned Movement as well as other international and regional Organizations.

LEGAL ISSUES

48. The Conference emphasized the importance of the early establishment of the International Islamic Court of Justice and urged those Member States which have not as yet ratified the statute of the Court and the relevant amendment to the OIC Charter, to complete the ratification procedures and deposit the instruments of ratification with the General Secretariat.
49. The Conference requested the Member States to communicate to the General Secretariat their views on the draft document on Human Rights in Islam for finalization.

50. The Conference considered the status of the signatures and ratification by Member States of the various agreements concluded within the OIC framework and urged the Member States which have not yet signed or ratified these agreements to do so as soon as possible.

INFORMATION ISSUES

51. The Conference expressed its deep gratitude to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for hosting the First Islamic Conference of Information Ministers in Jeddah in October 1988 and noted with appreciation its Report.
52. The Conference also expressed its deep gratitude to His Excellency President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, Chairman of the Standing Committee on information and Cultural Affairs for the positive role played by the Committee in strengthening cooperation among Member States in the field of information.
53. The Conference approved the activities and programs proposed by the General Secretariat for implementation of the Information Plan during 1989.
54. The Conference also considered the Reports on the activities of IINA and ISBO and expressed its appreciation on the progress achieved by these two institutions in the fulfillment of their missions.
55. The Conference expressed its thanks to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for its generous donations to IINA and ISBO. It urged those Member States, which had not paid their contributions to these institutions to do so promptly.

II. ECONOMIC ISSUES

56. The Conference expressed its deep concern on the iniquitous international economic situation and its implications for Islamic States. It requested the Member States to participate actively in the preparation for the U.N. General Assembly Special Session on International Economic Cooperation for Development and in the preparation for the International Development Strategy for the fourth U.N. Development Decade. It also urged Member States to join the Agreement on the Global System of Trade Preferences among developing countries and to coordinate their negotiating positions within the framework of the system.

The Conference requested the developed countries to take immediate measures aimed at world economic recovery and the accelerated development of the developing countries. It also urged the Member States to pursue their efforts for the implementation of the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States.

57. The Conference expressed appreciation for the assistance provided to the least developed Member countries by Islamic States and bodies of the OIC and requested the General Secretariat to continue to give special attention to the problems of these States. The Conference also requested the General Secretariat to give due

consideration to the problems of land-locked Member States within the overall context of the least developed Member States.

58. The Conference called upon the international community to assist the drought stricken Member States and appealed for generous contributions for helping these countries combat drought and the effects of desertification.
59. The Conference expressed satisfaction at the Solidarity shown by some Member States and the Islamic Development Bank in assisting the Sudan and Bangladesh in overcoming the havoc wrought by floods. It appealed to the Member States to continue to provide generous emergency assistance to these countries.
60. The Conference called upon all Member States to mobilize all resources to combat the locust menace and appealed to the international community to support actions undertaken by the concerned States.
61. The Conference welcomed the establishment of the Longer Term Trade Financing Scheme under the Islamic Development Bank and urged all Member States to participate in this Scheme and to facilitate its optimum utilization. The Conference also noted with satisfaction the steps taken towards the establishment of a Multilateral Islamic Clearing Union and Regional Export Credit Guarantee Scheme.
62. The Conference expressed its appreciation to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for hosting the Third Ministerial Conference of Member States on Food Security and Agricultural Development in Islamabad in October 1988.
63. The Conference expressed its serious concern on the foreign debt of African States and invited the developed countries and national and multinational creditors to take appropriate measures to reduce the debt burden of African States. It requested the Member States and multilateral financial institutions to provide low interest capital, including subsidies to African countries.
64. The Conference requested the Member States to provide humanitarian aid to the Chadian people and contribute to the efforts of Chad for development and economic recovery.
65. The Conference also adopted a resolution on cooperation among Islamic countries against epidemic diseases.
66. The Conference welcomed the Hague Declaration of 11 March 1989 concerning the Protection of the Atmosphere. It called on the OIC Member States to cooperate in the Conservation of the Environment. It requested the International Organizations, when dealing with the Question of the Environment to take into account the various stages of growth and the responsibility of various States for Environmental Degradation. It decided to include an item entitled "Cooperation Among Member States on the Environment" in the Agenda of the 19th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

III. CULTURAL ISSUES

2. The Conference reviewed the activities of the subsidiary organs and affiliated institutions of the O.I.C. in the field of culture as well as the status of the projects financed or supported by the Organization and adopted a number of resolutions.
3. The Conference attached considerable importance to the propagation of Islamic culture and teachings as well as Arabic Language and Islamic education. In this context it expressed its satisfaction on the progress achieved by Islamic Universities of Niger and Uganda which have been established under the auspices of the OIC and by those of Malaysia and Bangladesh. The Conference urged the Member States, the Islamic Solidarity Fund, the Islamic Development Bank and other Islamic institutions to extend financial and material support to these universities.
4. The Conference also considered the reports presented by the General Secretariat concerning the King Faisal Mosque in Chad, Regional Institute of Islamic Studies and Research in Timbuctu, Mali, Regional Institute for Complimentary Education in Pakistan, Islamic Cultural Centre in Moroni, The Comoros, the Islamic Centre in Guinea-Bissau, the Islamic Women Organization and the World Federation of International Arab Schools. It requested the Member States as well as Islamic institutions to extend generous financial, material and technical support to these projects.
5. The Conference approved the Plan of Action proposed by the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture in Istanbul for the current year and commended the Centre for its achievements. The Conference also approved the future Plan of Action for the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage. The Conference deeply appreciated the work done by the Islamic Fiqh Academy. The Conference took note with appreciation the Report submitted by ISESCO on its activities in the fields of education, science and culture. The Conference urged all Member States to take active interest in the activities of the Sports Federation of Islamic Solidarity. The Conference expressed its appreciation to His Royal Highness Faisal Bin Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz, President of the General Presidency of Youth Welfare, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, for patronizing the Federation.
6. The Conference recognized the need for systematic and coordinated efforts by Member States to eradicate the production and illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and substances in Islamic States.
7. The Conference expressed its appreciation to the Member States which have made generous and regular donations to the Islamic Solidarity Fund and its Waqf. It called on all Member States to contribute towards the capital of its Waqf.

IV. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL ISSUES:

8. The Conference approved the Tenth Report of the Finance Control Organ and called upon the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs to comply with and implement the observations and recommendations contained in the Report.
9. The Conference approved the budget of the General Secretariat to be financed through mandatory contributions.

The Conference also approved the budgets of the Subsidiary Organs of the OIC namely: The Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries, Ankara, The Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research, Dhaka, The Islamic Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture, Istanbul, The Islamic Centre for Development of Trade, Casablanca, The International Commission for Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage, Istanbul, The Islamic Fiqh Academy, Jeddah and The Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development, Jeddah.

10. On the question of revised share of contributions of Member States to the budgets of the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs, the Conference called for the convening of a meeting of an open-ended Specialized Technical Committee of Member States to review the study to be prepared by the General Secretariat and Ankara Centre to make appropriate recommendations on the subject through the Permanent Finance Committee to the Nineteenth Islamic conference of Foreign Ministers.
11. The Conference expressed concern over the difficult financial situation of the OIC, and called on Member States, which have arrears, to honour their financial obligations. The Conference also entrusted the Permanent Finance Committee with the task of studying the problem of accumulation of arrears of contributions with a view to suggesting appropriate solutions.
12. The Conference also called for the convening of the seven Member Inter-Governmental Committee on staff rules and regulations and requested the General Secretariat to submit its Report to the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.
13. On the issue of coordination, the Conference entrusted the Secretary General with the task of submitting a conception on ways and means of implementing a comprehensive strategy for joint Islamic action on the basis of the Historic Declaration of Makkah Al-Mukarramah and the Economic Plan of Action adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference.

The Conference defined the general framework for restructuring the General Secretariat and its Subsidiary organs.

The Conference requested the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs and affiliated institutions to carry out the tasks assigned to them and to take appropriate measures to rationalize their activities and create favorable conditions for their effective functioning.

The Conference emphasized the need to ensure coordination between the General Secretariat and Subsidiary organs and Specialized institutions and affiliated institutions and entrusted the Secretary General with the task of setting up a coordinating unit.

SIXTH ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE:

14. The Conference was informed by the delegation of Senegal that the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference will be held in Dakar in January 1991.

NINETEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS:

15. The Conference was informed by the delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt that the 19th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers will be held in Cairo in May 1990.

TWENTIETH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS:

16. The Conference welcomed the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Turkey to host the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in 1992.

MESSAGE OF THE CUSTODIAN OF THE TWO HOLY MOSQUES TO THE CLOSING SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE:

17. The Conference listened with great interest to the message addressed by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz, in which he conveyed his sincerest felicitations and genuine sentiments, on the outstanding success crowning the Conference deliberations, which boosted our endeavors towards the attainment of the lofty objectives cherished by the Islamic Ummah all over the world.

The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques commended the important achievements of Joint Islamic Action reflected in the meetings of the leaders of the Islamic Ummah which had materialized the principle of Islamic Solidarity.

The historic Makkah Al-Mukarramah Declaration which was issued by the Third Islamic Summit Conference, held in 1401H within the precincts of the Holy Mosque, continued to be the basis of inter-Islamic Action and a source of guidance in our dealings with the world at large.

The custodian of the Two Holy Mosques praised the heroes of the blessed "Intifada" in the Occupied territories of beloved Palestine.

He also praised the great achievement of the Afghan Mujahideen following a nine-year struggle and congratulated the Islamic State of Afghanistan on having regained its seat in the Organization of the Islamic Conference, by the Grace of God and owing to the word of truth unanimously upheld by the Conference.

The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques also noted with appreciation the fact that Iraq and Iran, the two Islamic neighboring sister States, had - with the help and guidance of Allah the Almighty - shown the world a sincere desire to lay the foundation of peace, and to dedicate themselves to reconstruction and development, having turned a painful page of the past, and opened a new bright chapter of amity and good neighborliness.

He prayed to God to guide the Lebanese people to preserve the integrity of their homeland and to live in security, prosperity and stability.

The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques expressed his gratification at the agreement reached by our African brothers regarding the liberation of Namibia and the withdrawal of foreign forces from its territory, wishing success to the African peoples as a whole in achieving complete freedom and independence.

CLOSING SPEECHES:

18. At the close of the deliberations, His Royal Highness the Chairman of the Conference delivered an address in which he expressed deep gratitude to all the delegations for the spirit of cooperation, solidarity and brotherhood which had characterized the proceedings. He also extended his thanks to His Excellency the Secretary-General, the members of the General Secretariat, the Technical Secretariat and other staff for the outstanding services they had performed, which greatly contributed to the success of the Conference.

MOTIONS OF THANKS:

19. At the conclusion of the Conference proceedings, Their Excellencies the Foreign Ministers of Malaysia, Mali and Iraq spoke on behalf of the Asian, African and Arab Member States respectively. They expressed their warm thanks and deep gratitude to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz, and the Government and people of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the generous welcome extended to the delegations and for the excellent arrangements made for the Conference and which greatly contributed to its success. They also expressed to His Royal Highness the Chairman of the Conference their deep appreciation and gratitude for the wisdom and insight with which he had conducted the deliberations of the Conference which constituted an unparalleled success.