

RESOLUTIONS ON POLITICAL ,LEGAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS

[REPORT OF THE POLITICAL, LEGAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS COMMITTEE](#)

[RESOLUTION NO.1/18-P](#)

ON THE INTIFADA OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE IN OCCUPIED PALESTINE

[RESOLUTION NO. 2/18-P](#)

ON THE PALESTINE QUESTION AND THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

[RESOLUTION NO. 3/18-P](#)

ON THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN ARAB GOLAN

[RESOLUTION NO.4/18-P](#)

ON THE STRATEGIC ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ISRAEL

[RESOLUTION NO.5/18-P](#)

ON AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

[RESOLUTION NO.6/18-P](#)

ON THE AL-QUDS COMMITTEE

[RESOLUTION NO.7/18-P](#)

ON THE PALESTINE STAMP

[RESOLUTION NO.8/18-P](#)

ON THE ZIONIST COLONIALIST SETTLEMENTS IN PALESTINE AND THE OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES.

[RESOLUTION No.9/18-P](#)

ON THE MONITORING OF THE MOVES OF THE ZIONIST ENEMY

[RESOLUTION NO. 10/18-P](#)

ON THE TEACHING OF A "HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF PALESTINE COURSE" IN ALL THE SCHOOLS OF ISLAMIC STATES

[RESOLUTION NO.11/18-P](#)

ON AL-QUDS FUND AND ITS WAQF

[RESOLUTION NO.12/18-P](#)

ON THE ISLAMIC OFFICE FOR THE BOYCOTT OF ISRAEL

[RESOLUTION NO.13/18-P](#)

ON THE ISLAMIC BUREAU FOR MILITARY COORDINATION WITH PALESTINE/THE PLO.

[RESOLUTION NO.14/18-P](#)

ON ISRAELI OCCUPATION OF LEBANESE TERRITORIES

[RESOLUTION NO.15/18-P](#)

ON THE IMPEACHMENT OF ISRAELI CREDENTIALS TO THE UNITED NATIONS

[RESOLUTION NO. 16/18-P](#)

ON THE RESUMPTION OR ESTABLISHMENT BY SOME STATES OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL AND ON THE TRANSFER AND ESTABLISHMENT OF EMBASSIES IN A1-QUDS A1-SHARIF

[RESOLUTION NO. 17/18-P](#)

ON THE ISRAEL NUCLEAR ARMAMENT

[RESOLUTION NO.18/18-P](#)

ON AFGHANISTAN

[RESOLUTION NO. 19/18-P](#)

ON THE SECURITY AND SOLIDARITY OF ISLAMIC STATES

[RESOLUTION NO. 20/18-P](#)

ON THE UNITED STATES AGGRESSION AGAINST LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

[RESOLUTION NO. 21/18-P](#)

ON THE QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

[RESOLUTION NO.22/18-P](#)

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

[RESOLUTION NO. 23/18-P](#)

ON THE SOUTH AFRICA'S DESTABILIZATION POLICY AGAINST AFRICAN FRONT-LINE STATES

[RESOLUTION NO. 24/18-P](#)

ON SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLES OF THE SAHEL

[RESOLUTION NO.25/18-P](#)

ON THE CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION IN AFRICA

[RESOLUTION NO.26/18-P](#)

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

[RESOLUTION NO. 27/18-P](#)

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

[RESOLUTION NO.28/18-P](#)

ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND ITS INFLUENCE OVER GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT AND SECURITY OF ISLAMIC STATES

[RESOLUTION NO.29/18-P](#)

ON THE DUMPING OF DANGEROUS TOXIC WASTE IN THE ISLAMIC STATES

[RESOLUTION NO. 30/18-P](#)

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

[RESOLUTION No.31/18-P](#)

ON THE STRENGTHENING OF ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY IN COMBATING HIJACKING

[RESOLUTION NO.32/18-P](#)

ON THE COMORIAN ISLAND OF MAYOTTE

[RESOLUTION NO.33/18-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.34/18-P](#)

ON THE SITUATION IN THE HORN OF AFRICA

[RESOLUTION NO.35/18-P](#)

ON COOPERATION BETWEEN THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE AND INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

[RESOLUTION NO. 36/18-P](#)

ON REFUGEES

[RESOLUTION NO. 37/18-P](#)

ON THE MUSLIM COMMUNITIES IN NON-MEMBER STATES

[RESOLUTION NO. 38/18-P](#)

ON THE QUESTION OF THE MUSLIMS IN SOUTH PHILIPPINES

[RESOLUTION NO.39/18-P](#)

ON THE PLIGHT OF THE TURKISH MUSLIM MINORITY IN BULGARIA

[RESOLUTION NO.40/18-P](#)

ON THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC COURT OF JUSTICE

[RESOLUTION NO. 41/18-P](#)

ON THE DRAFT DOCUMENT ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN ISLAM

[RESOLUTION NO.42/18-P](#)

ON THE STATUS OF SIGNING AND RATIFICATION OF THE AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED WITHIN THE O.I.C. FRAMEWORK

[RESOLUTION NO.43/18-P](#)

ON THE FIRST ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF INFORMATION

[RESOLUTION NO. 44/18-P](#)

ON THE INFORMATION PLAN

[RESOLUTION NO. 45/18-P](#)

ON THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC NEWS AGENCY

[RESOLUTION NO.46/18-P](#)

ON THE ISLAMIC STATES BROADCASTING ORGANIZATION

REPORT OF THE POLITICAL, LEGAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

The Political, Legal and Information Affairs Committee of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Solidarity & Fraternity) met at Riyadh on 7 and 8 Sha'ban 1409H (14 and 15 March 1989) to examine the agenda items relating to political, legal and information affairs.

The Committee was attended by representatives of all Member States present at the Conference and was chaired by His Excellency Mr. Abdul Rahman Mansouri, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The General Secretariat was represented at the Committee by His Excellency Mr. Mohamed Mokhtar Ould Bah, Assistant Secretary General.

The following Member States were elected to the Bureau of the Committee:

- Vice-Chairman Mali
- Vice-Chairman Malaysia
- Vice-Chairman Palestine
- Rapporteur Jordan

In his opening remarks, the Chairman of the Committee emphasised the importance of the tasks facing the Committee in view of the momentous developments which had taken place recently on the international scene with regard to issues in which the Islamic Ummah was deeply interested. He urged the members of the Committee to examine these issues carefully with a view to reaching agreed conclusions for submission to the Conference.

The Committee held four meetings at which it considered items of the agenda assigned to it by the Conference. Each item was thoroughly discussed and examined in a spirit of Islamic brotherhood and solidarity.

A Drafting Group was established to examine draft resolutions on items relating to the following items of the agenda:

Item 8: The issue of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict.

Item 14: Inadmissibility of Israel's letters of credence to the United Nations.

Item 15: The resumption or establishment by some States of diplomatic relations with the Zionist Enemy and the transfer or opening of Embassies in Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

Item 16: The Israeli Nuclear Armament.

At the end of its deliberations, the Drafting Group submitted its recommendations to the Committee.

The draft resolutions on agenda items other than those which were referred to the Drafting Group were examined in the Committee.

The Committee approved the resolutions given in the Annex and recommended their adoption by the Conference.

At the conclusion of its deliberations, the Committee expressed its thanks and gratitude to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd bin Abdul Aziz for hosting the Conference and to the Government and people of Saudi Arabia for the warm welcome and generous hospitality accorded to the delegations and the excellent arrangements made. The Committee also commended His Excellency Mr. Abdul Rahman Mansouri for the wisdom, efficiency and skillful manner in which he chaired the Committee.

RESOLUTION NO.1/18-P

ON THE INTIFADA OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE IN OCCUPIED PALESTINE

The Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity), held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 6-9 Sha'ban, 1409H (13-16 March, 1989),

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 U.N. General Assembly and Security Council on the situation prevailing in the Occupied Palestinian and Arab Territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, particularly the U.N. Security Council Resolutions;

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

Expressing its deep concern over the serious situation prevailing in the Occupied Palestinian Territories as a result of continued Israeli Occupation, and of Israel's arbitrary practices, repressive measures continuing confiscation of 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 shrines;

Welcoming the increasing support of the international community for the Palestinian Intifada as a legitimate struggle which the Palestinian people are waging in order to force the Israeli enemy to withdraw its forces from all the occupied Palestinian Territories and enable the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable national rights in their homeland, Palestine;

Hailing the resolution adopted by the Palestinian National Council at its Nineteenth Extraordinary Session on the Palestinian Intifada;

Welcoming the initiative of a number of States in issuing the Intifada Stamp.

1. Salutes with pride and admiration the Palestinian Arab people and reaffirms its total solidarity with their continuing struggle, and calls upon Member States to maintain their political, material and moral support so as to enable the Palestinian people to continue their blessed Intifada in a spirit of complete national unity for the total withdrawal of the Zionist enemy forces from all Occupied Palestinian Territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and for the exercise of their inalienable national rights, including the right to return to their homeland, the right to self-determination, and to the establishment of their independent State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole legitimate representative.

2. Reaffirms that the appropriate peaceful solution of the Middle East Question, with the Palestine cause at its core, is to be achieved through an International Peace Conference under the auspices of the United Nations and with the participation of the Permanent Members of the Security Council as well as the participation, on an equal footing with the other parties to the conflict, of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

3. Condemns Israel's policy based on continued occupation, expansionism, and denial of the national rights of the Palestinian people and deplores 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 of their houses, and imposition of an economic blockade on the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territories.

4. Appeals to the United States of America to develop and promote the dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organization and adopt a just, balanced and unbiased political stand vis-a-vis the Arab-Israeli conflict, by its recognition of the Palestinian People's a right to self-determination, thereby helping to bring about a just and comprehensive solution in the Middle East.

5. Mandates the OIC Secretary General to maintain his contacts with the U.N. Secretary General, and with regional and international organizations as well as other international groups and to coordinate action with them for the implementation of Security Council Resolutions 605, 607, and 608 in order to secure international protection for the Palestinian people and the application of the 4th Geneva Convention of 1949 relating to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and under occupation.

6. In order to continue to support the Palestinian people and their blessed Intifada:

(a) Calls upon Member States to facilitate the setting up of "Palestine Support" Committees 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) Calls upon Member States to issue a token-valued "Intifada Stamp", depicting heroic acts of the stone-throwing children, the proceeds of which should be transferred to the Intifada Fund of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

(c) Calls upon Member States to hold a Football Tournament to be designated as the "Palestinian Intifada Camp" in which all Muslim States would participate, and the proceeds of which should be remitted to the Intifada Fund.

(d) Calls upon Member States to implement and finance the project for the production of "umbrellas" with a view of Al-Quds Al-Sharif "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) Urges Member States to provide the General Secretariat with the required assistance for the implementation of the "Islamic Information Programme for the 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) Calls for the establishment of an Office of the Organisation of Islamic Conference in Europe, to be based in Paris, in order to benefit from the positive shift in the attitude of the European Community vis-a-vis Islamic causes, and particularly the cause of Palestine, and to mandate the OIC Secretary-General to initiate the measures necessary for the establishment of this Office so it can assume its tasks as soon as possible.

(g) Requests all Muslims and preachers in the mosques throughout the Muslim world to raise Islamic awareness of the Jihad of the Palestinian people and their heroic Intifada inside Occupied Palestine, and to consider Friday, 9 Ramadan, 1989, a day of Solidarity with the Intifada of the Palestinian people.

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

8. Appreciates highly the historic participation of His Excellency Moussa Traore, President of the Republic of Mali and current chairman of the OAU, in the Arab Summit Conference on the Intifadha, held in Algiers, to express the brotherly African solidarity with the just Arab cause and with the heroic struggle of the Palestinian people to achieve its legitimate national rights to return to its land, to self-determination and to establish its independent sovereign state in Palestine.

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 Intifada, strongly denounced the brutal Israeli crimes and publicised these openly and officially for the information of world public opinion.

RESOLUTION 2/18-P

ON THE PALESTINE QUESTION AND THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

The Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity), held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 6-9 Sha'ban,1409H (13-16 March, 1989),

- Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Bearing in mind the relevant resolutions of the Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences;

Affirming the need for the sustained enhancement of Islamic Solidarity and the unswerving commitment of the Islamic States to stand together in support of the just struggle of the Arab people in Palestine, the Syrian Arab Golan and South 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 Israeli occupation and persistence of Zionist enemy 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 homes and their expulsion from their homeland;

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, which constitutes a threat to international peace and security;

Expressing full solidarity with the popular Intifada in the occupied Palestinian territories, taking into consideration the developments it has occasioned on the international scene, which constitute a driving force for the termination of the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian and other Arab territories and for a peaceful, just and comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict;

Welcoming the declaration of independence and the establishment of the independent Palestinian State as well as the political programme approved by the Palestinian National Council at its 19th Extraordinary Session;

Noting with appreciation the speech delivered by Mr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation at the UN General Assembly, in Geneva, and the subsequent positive developments that took place in the international political stands vis-a-vis the Palestinian Question, and particularly the US decision to start a dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organization;

Declaring its support for the UN General Assembly resolutions 42/209-A of 11 December 1987 and 42/66-D of 2 December 1987 on the convening of an International Conference on Peace in the Middle East;

Welcoming the Security Council Resolution granting the representative of the State of Palestine to the UN the right to directly address the Security Council;

1. Recognizes the independent State of Palestine.
2. Salutes with pride and admiration the Arab people in Palestine, the Golan and Southern Lebanon, for their valiant steadfastness and unflagging resistance, which aim at putting an end to Israeli occupation.
3. Reaffirms 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 the Zionist enemy from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and of the restoration 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.
4. Reaffirming that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (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.
5. Decides to work toward placing the Occupied Palestinian territories under the provisional control of the United Nations with the aim of protecting the civilian population and supervising the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the territories occupied in 1967.
6. Reaffirms the need for continued efforts for the convening of a fully empowered International Conference on Peace in the Middle East under the aegis of the UN with the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council and all the parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the PLO, the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people on an equal footing with the other parties concerned, this being the appropriate approach for achieving a comprehensive and just settlement on the basis of the total and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli enemy from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Al-Quds Al Sharif and for guaranteeing the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return to their homeland to self-determination and to the establishment of their own independent Palestinian State.
7. Reaffirms its rejection of any partial or unilateral solutions that do not achieve the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people ,do not associate the Palestine Liberation Organisation, their sole legitimate representative and do not guarantee the total Israeli

withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

8. Reaffirms also that the Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the Capital of the State of Palestine and that the Zionist enemy must withdraw from it totally and unconditionally and return it to Arab sovereignty.

9. Condemns Israel for failing to comply with resolutions of the UN Security Council and General Assembly on Israel's decision to impose its laws, its jurisdiction and its administration on the Syrian Arab Golan and reaffirms that this decision is illegal and therefore null and void and illegitimate and has no legal effects whatsoever, and that it is an act of aggression according to the provisions of the UN Charter and its resolutions.

10. Reaffirms its commitment to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon as well as the unity of its people and institutions, ensure the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all the Lebanese territories and guarantee the full sovereignty of Lebanon over all its territory and all national matters; salute the steadfastness of the valiant people of Lebanon in their unwavering opposition to the Zionist occupation forces and their heroic national struggle against the Israeli invading forces in South Lebanon, reaffirms its support for the Arab Good Offices Committee of the League of Arab States which seeks to find a solution to the Lebanese situation and requests all the parties concerned to cooperate with the Committee and to respond favourably to its mediation efforts.

11. Reiterates its adherence to the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force and considers that the establishment of Zionist settlements in the Occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and the continuing measures of confiscation of land and appropriation of water resources are null and void, and constitute a violation of the principles of international law concerning armed occupation, particularly the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention relating to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Times of War.

12. Commends the continuing efforts of the Islamic Group at the United Nations, which have contributed to the adoption of a number of resolutions supportive of Palestinian rights and imposing further international isolation on the Zionist enemy and calls on this Group to continue its efforts for the adoption of further international resolutions in favour of the Palestinian Question.

13. Reaffirms 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.

14. Expresses its deep concern over the situation in the Palestinian Camps in Lebanon and calls for early action to give the necessary support for their reconstruction and for meeting the subsistence needs of their Palestinian population, condemns and denounces the barbaric raids and repeated aggressions of the Zionist enemy against these Camps.

15. Calls upon the United States to develop and promote its dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organisation and adopt a just, balanced and unbiased political stand vis-a-vis the

Arab-Israeli conflict, by its recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, thereby helping to bring about a just and comprehensive solution in the Middle East.

16. Expresses its appreciation to the Vatican City for its positive stand vis-a-vis the Palestine Question and its political support for the resolutions of the Palestine National Council at its 19th Session, particularly the proclamation of the Palestinian State.

17. Expresses its appreciation to the States of the European Economic Community for their positive role toward the convening of an International Conference on Peace in the Middle East and their supportive stands vis-a-vis the Palestinian Question, particularly their support for the resolutions of the Palestine National Council at its 19th Session, and calls upon them to further develop their positive stands and to recognize the Palestinian State.

18. Expresses appreciation of the stand taken by the international community at political and information levels, as well as by the UN, 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 and condemned Israel's repressive policies and practices in the occupied territories and its continuing rejection of all peace initiatives.

19. Expresses appreciation of 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.

20. 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.

21. Pay tributes to the Palestine Committee set up by Non-Aligned Countries,

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

RESOLUTION NO. 3/18-P

ON THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN ARAB GOLAN

The Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity), held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 6-9 Sha'ban, 1409H (13-16 March, 1989),

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 Syrian Arab Golan;

Having reviewed the repressive measures to which the Syrian Arab citizens there are subjected and Israel's continuing 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 5th Islamic Summit Conference and Resolution 3/17-P, of the 17th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Recalling Security Council Resolution 497 (1981) and the relevant UN General Assembly Resolutions, the latest of which is resolution 43/54-B, of 6 December 1988;

1. Salutes 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 Syrian Arab identity.
2. Condemns Israel for non-compliance with UN Security Council Resolution 497 (1981) and the relevant UN General Assembly resolutions, the latest of which is resolution 43/54-B.
3. Reaffirms that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan is illegal, null and void has no legal effect whatsoever and constitutes a flagrant violation of the OIC Charter and resolutions, the UN Charter and relevant resolutions, and principles of International Law.
4. Considers that Israel's continuing occupation of the Syrian Arab Golan and its decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on it constitute an aggressive act under Article 39 of the UN Charter and UN General Assembly Resolution No. 3314 (S-29) and pose a permanent threat to international peace and security.
5. 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 practice of expropriating land, confiscating water resources, building settlements and bringing in settlers and boycotting the agricultural products of the local population and prohibiting their exportation.
6. Strongly condemns Israel for imposing Israeli nationality and identity cards on the Syrian Arab citizens as these measures constitute a flagrant violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the 1949 Geneva Convention and the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and other international bodies.
7. Reaffirms that Israel's record, policies and practices prove that it is a non-peace-loving state and therefore, is liable to comprehensive mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the United Nations' Charter.
8. Calls upon all States to sever diplomatic, consular, military, commercial and cultural relations with Israel; to stop giving it assistance; and to take all appropriate measures to force it to rescind its decision regarding the Syrian Arab Golan, in accordance with Security Council Resolution 497(1981) and the relevant UN Resolutions.
9. Requests the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO.4/18-P

ON THE STRATEGIC ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ISRAEL

The Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity), held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 6-9 Sha'ban, 1409H (13-16 March, 1989),

Recalling the relevant resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences, the latest of which being Resolution 4/5-PIL(IS) of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference and Resolution 6/17-P of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Recalling also Resolution 38/180 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 19 December 1983, which called upon all States, especially the United States of America, to refrain from taking any steps likely to strengthen the military capabilities of Israel and support its acts of aggression whether in occupied Palestinian and the occupied Arab territories or against other states of the region;

Recalling further the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, the latest of which being Resolution 43/54 ALF;

Recalling the Final Communique of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State and Governments of the Non-Aligned Countries held in Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, the Final Communique of the Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers Conference held in New York from 5 to October 1987, and the Final Communique of the Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers Conference held in Nicosia from 5 to 10 September 1988, which have all condemned the strategic alliance between the United States of America and Israel as a means of strengthening the expansionist regime of Tel Aviv aimed at destabilizing the region; as an encouragement to that regime to escalate its aggression; and as constituting a threat to peace and security in the Middle East and the world at large;

Gravely concerned by the conclusion on 21 April 1988 of a memorandum of agreement on joint political, security and economic cooperation between the United States of America and Israel, the signing by them in June 1988 of a new memorandum of agreement on a joint effort for building an Israeli defence system against tactical ballistic missiles ('Arrow' System), accompanied by a hostile misleading information campaign against the Arab countries, and the further conclusion in February 1989 of an agreement for the building of three missile-carrying vessels for the benefit of the Israeli navy;

1- Strongly condemns the strategic alliance between the United States of America and Israel, as well as all agreements, transactions and forms of mutual cooperation between them within the framework of that alliance.

2- Considers that the strategic alliance agreements concluded between the United States of America and Israel on 20 November 1981; Israel's participation in the "Star Wars" Programme; the agreements for political, security, and economic cooperation; the protocol for establishing of Joint Israeli defense organ against tactical ballistic missile, the continued shipment of sophisticated armaments and considerable economic assistance are all aimed at increasing the military might and economic potentials of Israel, thus enabling and encouraging it to pursue its expansionist policies and aggressive practices against the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

3- Also considers that this alliance has strengthened the aggressive role of the Israeli expansionist regime which seeks to destabilize the region and threatens its security, and has encouraged this regime to further escalate its aggressiveness, posing a serious threat to international stability as well as to peace and security in the Middle East, and hinders the efforts aimed at bringing about a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East.

4- Calls upon the Member States to be vigilant to the dangers inherent in this alliance and to work for the strengthening of the Arab Nation's struggle against it.

5- Entrusts the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference on the practical consequences of this alliance and the action taken by the Member States in implementing this resolution.

RESOLUTION 5/18-P

ON AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity), held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 6-9 Sha'ban, 1409H (13-16 March, 1989),

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

Guided by Resolution 1/3-P (IS) of the Third Islamic Summit held in Makkah-Al-Mukarramah and Taif;

Recalling all Islamic Resolutions adopted on that matter;

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 resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly and the U.N. Security Council stipulating as null and void all legislative and administrative measures and steps adopted by Israel which altered, or were designed to alter, the Arab and Islamic character and status of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and its distinctive spiritual status, in particular the so-called organic law on the annexation of Al-Quds and declaring it the capital of Israel;

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

Commending the continuous efforts of Islamic States at the United Nations and other international fora in support of the Palestinian Question and Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

- Expressing its deep concern over the deteriorating situation in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and all Islamic and Christian holy places, and ancient sites which preserve the Islamic and

Arabic heritage and civilisation, especially following the annexation and judaization measures adopted 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 the desecration of the holy places, in particular the latest Zionist decision to empower the so-called Jewish Mayor of AL-Quds to supervise the affairs of the Mosque of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to dispose of its courtyard, and erect any buildings on its site;

Commending the continuous efforts of Al-Quds Committee under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II, Sovereign of Morocco, to follow-up and implement the resolutions of the OIC on Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Noting the Declaration of the establishment of the independent Palestinian State;

1. Reiterates the commitment of the member-states to implement the Islamic Programme of Action designed to confront the Zionsit enemy, which was adopted by Third Islamic Summit.

2. Reaffirming 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 U.N.E.S.C.O., 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.

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

4. Entrusts the General Secretariat with the task of holding Seminars, in coordination with Member States, to promote awareness on the issues of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine in various capitals, especially at this stage, after the Intifadah and the positive and direct manner in which the majority of the peoples of the world reacted in respect of Palestinian rights.

5. Calls on Member States to implement 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, in order to enhance the spirit of solidarity with the Palestinian people.

6. Condemns the Zionist enemy for pursuing the excavation works on the foundations of the blessed mosque of Al-Aqsa in order to undermine it and erect, instead, the so-called temple on its site, condemned also the recent decision of the Zionist Enemy to empower the so-called Jewish Mayor of Al-Quds to supervise the affairs of the Mosque of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to dispose of its courtyard, and to erect any buildings and installations on its site.

7. Rejects and condemns the Israeli decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and force demographic changes on its population, thus violating the principles of International law, the Charter and resolutions of the United Nations, the UN Security Council, the OIC and the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

8. Lauds 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.

9. Entrusts the General Secretariat 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 Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers

RESOLUTION NO.6/18-P

ON THE AL-QUDS COMMITTEE

The Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity), held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 6-9 Sha'ban,1409H (13-16 March, 1989),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter;

Stressing the principle of enhancing Islamic Solidarity with the people of Palestine and their blessed uprising;

Referring to all the Islamic resolutions adopted in this respect;

Expressing its appreciation to the Member States that have followed-up and implemented the Al-Quds Committee recommendations and resolutions, thereby supporting the Holy Jihad of the Palestinian people, and their blessed uprising, till, by the Grace of Allah, they achieve victory and liberation;

Appreciating the generous and continuing efforts made by the Al-Quds Committee under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II, Monarch of the Kingdom of Morocco, to implement the Islamic resolutions concerning the Question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Expressing concern at the increasing criminal acts perpetrated by the Zionist enemy against the Al-Aqsa Mosque, at the desecration of its courtyards, and at the continuing excavations aimed at undermining the mosque foundations, and erecting the so-called temple on its ruins;

1. Calls on Member States to maintain their commitments to implement the resolutions and recommendations of the Al-Quds Committee, in particular, those adopted at its recent

Extraordinary Session, held in Ifrane, Kingdom of Morocco, 5 January 1988 at the invitation of His Majesty King Hassan II, Monarch of the Kingdom of Morocco and Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee in support of the Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories.

2. Recommends that the Al-Quds Committee at its next Session:

- a. consider the latest developments of the Palestinian Question in light of International developments.
- b. Formulate a Plan to provide material and moral support to the Palestinian uprising, so as to guarantee its continuation and its impact on the course of international events as it enters its Sixteenth month.
- c. Formulate a plan to counter the provocative measures recently announced by the Government of the Zionist entity, which put the so-called Mayor of Al-Quds Al-Sharif in charge of the Holy Al-
- d. Aqsa Mosque give him free disposal of its Grounds and empower with to erect Jewish buildings and installations on them.

3. Requests the Secretary General to follow up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.7/18-P

ON THE PALESTINE STAMP

The Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity), held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 6-9 Sha'ban, 1409H (13-16 March, 1989),

Proceeding from the principles and goals of the Charter of the Islamic Conference;

Recalling all Islamic resolutions adopted in this respect;

Reaffirming the principle of strengthening Islamic solidarity with the people of Palestine and their blessed uprising;

Expressing its deep appreciation to the Islamic States which are issuing the "PALESTINE STAMP" and Transferring the revenue proceeds therefrom to the welfare Society of the families of Palestinian martyrs and Mujahideen on permanent and continuous basis;

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

1 Urges all Member States which have done so to continue to issue the "PALESTINE STAMP" on a permanent and continuing basis and transfer its proceeds to the said Society as long as the question of Palestine and the Holy City of Al-Quds remain unsolved.

2. Invites Member States that have as yet not issued this stamp to do so, as soon as possible.

3. Invites those States that have not yet remitted the proceeds of the issue of that stamp to transfer them on a regular and orderly basis to the account of the PLO -Palestine Welfare Society Palestine Stamp, at the Islamic Development Bank, Jeddah.

RESOLUTION NO.8/18-P

ON THE ZIONIST COLONIALIST SETTLEMENTS IN PALESTINE AND THE OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES.

The Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity), held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 6-9 Sha'ban,1409H (13-16 March, 1989),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the OIC:

Considering all the relevant Islamic Resolutions;

Reaffirming the principle of strengthening Islamic Solidarity with the Palestinian people and their blessed Intifadah;

Commending efforts exerted by the Islamic Experts Committee on ways of countering the dangers of Zionist colonialist settlements in Palestine and its proposal of ways and means whereby to support the Palestinian people and enable them to remain steadfast on the soil of their occupied homeland, Palestine, and recover their inalienable national rights;

Stressing the importance of implementing the programmes and plans proposed by the Committee to bring to end the practices of the Zionist enemy aimed at annexing the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, gradually assimilating them through a continuous process of judaization, establishing further settlements in these territories, attracting to them new Zionist immigrants, seeking to alter demographic, cultural and religious character of these territories and following a policy of iron-fisted terrorism when dealing with their Palestinian Arab population;

Underscoring the importance of supporting the Committee and facilitating its work, particularly under the present conditions prevailing in the occupied territories and the decision made by the new Israeli Government to continue the establishment of more settlements:

1. Support and strengthen the efforts of the Committee in the implementation and follow up of its approved plan of action.

2. Appeals to the member states to provide the material support necessary for the implementation of the Committee's plan of action.

3. Appeals to Member States to support the Committee with the information and reports, which may be available to them, on the Zionist policies, particularly those pertaining to the Jewish migration to Palestine and the occupied Arab Syrian Golan as a direct cause and a principal channel of the Zionist settlement policy.

4. Reiterates that the establishment of settlements in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories constitute a violation of the principles of the international law, particularly the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention pertaining to the protection of the civilian population in times of war; and to call upon member states to continue their efforts with a

view to mobilizing the world public opinion against the Zionist policies aiming at the establishment of more settlements and to work for the adoption of appropriate resolutions by the UN General Assembly and Security Council in order to compel the Israeli authorities to stop the establishment of settlements in the occupied Palestinian Arab territories.

5. Entrusts the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report on it to the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No.9/18-P

ON THE MONITORING OF THE MOVES OF THE ZIONIST ENEMY

The Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity), held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 6-9 Sha'ban,1409H (13-16 March, 1989),

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

Recalling all relevant Islamic resolutions;

Reaffirming the principle of Strengthening Islamic Solidarity with the people of Palestine and their blessed uprising;

Taking note of the efforts being exerted by the "Islamic Committee for Monitoring the Moves of the Zionist Enemy", in following up and monitoring these moves as well as its endeavours to draw up effective ways and means capable of exposing, condemning and countering such methods, policies and means that are pursued by the Zionist enemy at all levels; Appreciating the efforts exerted by the Islamic Committee, as well as the effective ways and means proposed to counter the machinations of the Zionist enemy; ensure victory for the Palestinian people, consolidate their steadfastness and enable them to recover and exercise their inalienable national rights on the soil of their homeland Palestine;

Emphasizing the importance of implementing the programmes proposed by the Committee, to counteract all moves and activities of the Zionist enemy to break out of its isolation and its futile attempts at putting an end to the ongoing denunciation of its policies and racism at international fora and by world public opinion and to expose its continuing violations of divine tenets, international law and human values.

Recalling Resolution No.8/15-P, adopted by the 15th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers regarding this Committee of five members including Palestine and the General Secretariat;

1. Supports the efforts made by the Committee to follow up and implement its approved plan of action.

2. Increases the membership of the Committee by six more member states as well as Islamic States Broadcasting Organisation (ISBO) and the International Islamic News Agency (IINA).

3. Mandates the Secretary General to name these states while observing the principle of geographical distribution.

4. Urges all 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 attempts at infiltrating into the Centre of the Muslim Ummah and other parts of the world.

RESOLUTION NO. 10/18-P

ON THE TEACHING OF A "HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF PALESTINE COURSE" IN ALL THE SCHOOLS OF ISLAMIC STATES

The Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity), held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 6-9 Sha'ban, 1409H (13-16 March, 1989),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter;

Affirming the principle of strengthening Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and their blessed uprising;

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 course in the History and Geography of Palestine to be taught at all levels of school education in all Islamic States;

Emphasizing the important role of this curricula in acquainting the people with the Palestinian cause at official, popular, political and scientific levels with a view to guarantee and safeguard the eternal right of the Islamic Ummah in Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque, Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and usurped Palestine, and to consolidate Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and to enable them to recover and exercise their inalienable national rights and to establish, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation 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 Ministries of Education to ensure that the unified course in the History and Geography of Palestine is taught as a mandatory subject at all levels of school education in all Islamic States as of the next school year.

2. Invites the member states and all official and popular institutions, all charitable establishments, universities and the Islamic Development Bank in Jeddah, 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 General Secretariat with the task of making the necessary contacts with the authorities mentioned in paragraph (2) above to ensure the printing of the curricula and textbooks as soon as possible.

RESOLUTION NO.11/18-P

ON AL-QUDS FUND AND ITS WAQF

The Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity), held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 6-9 Sha'ban, 1409H (13-16 March, 1989),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter;

Referring to all the Islamic Resolutions adopted in this regard;

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

Expressing its deep appreciation to the Member States that unflinchingly 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 uprising within their occupied country Palestine, and particularly the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Considering the important role that could be played by the Waqf in ensuring to 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 capital of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, that amount to one hundred million dollars each.

2. Requests the Member States to speedily settle their statutory contributions to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, in addition to the donations pledged by some States but as yet not deposited at the Fund and Waqf accounts opened at the Islamic Development Bank in Jeddah.

3. Requests the Chairman of the Al-Quds Fund and the Secretary General to coordinate the convening of the following meetings as soon as possible:

a) the periodical meetings of the Board of Trustees of the Fund; and

b) the scheduled meetings of the Waqf's Board of Trustees so as to enable it assume its functions.

4. Entrusts the General Secretariat with:

a) the convening of a joint meeting of the Board of Trustees of Al-Quds Fund and the Islamic Experts Committee on Ways to Confront the Dangers of Zionist Colonialist Settlements in Occupied Palestine and Arab Territories within a period of three months so as to study the ways capable of implementing the plan and proposals drawn up by the Committee with a view to diversifying and increasing the financing sources of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, considering that the task of this Committee is within the fields required to be covered by Al-Quds Fund;

b) The formation of a joint-delegation of the General Secretariat and the Board of Trustees of Al-Quds Fund, to pay scheduled visits to some Islamic States with a view to collecting the stipulated or announced donations and contributions and to discuss the possibility of implementing the new proposals for the diversification and increasing the financing sources of the Fund and its Waqf.

RESOLUTION NO.12/18-P

ON THE ISLAMIC OFFICE FOR THE BOYCOTT OF ISRAEL

The Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity), held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 6-9 Sha'ban, 1409H (13-16 March, 1989),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter;

Reaffirming the principle of strengthening Islamic solidarity with Palestinian people and their glorious uprising;

Declaring its support for the announcement of the independent Palestinian State, fully recognizing it and expressing its appreciation to those states which have recognized it;

- Expressing its highest appreciation to the Member States which established local offices for the Boycott of Israel and appointed directors for them;

Convinced that Islamic boycott is an effective method, a legitimate weapon and one of the sovereign rights exercised by Member States against the Zionist enemy and against all those who support and protect it, in pursuance of their right to protect their national interests and defend their just causes, primarily the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

Commending the constructive cooperation and continuing coordination between the Arab and Islamic offices for the boycott;

Considering all relevant Islamic resolutions;

1. Calls upon all Member States to be fully committed to enforce the provisions of Islamic boycott of the Israeli enemy and endorse the general principles of boycott, the unified Islamic law, the statutes of Boycott Bureaus and their periodical meetings, and to consider them as part of national laws currently in force.

2. Calls upon Member States which have not yet established local Boycott Offices to do so, and appoint office directors who would liaise with the Main Islamic Office for the Boycott of Israel, at the General Secretariat.

3. Approves the amendments to the General Principles for the Boycott of Israel.

4. Adopts the recommendations of the fourth meeting of the Directors of the Islamic Regional Offices (the Liaison Officers).

RESOLUTION NO.13/18-P

ON THE ISLAMIC BUREAU FOR MILITARY COORDINATION WITH PALESTINE/THE PLO.

The Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity), held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 6-9 Sha'ban,1409H (13-16 March, 1989),

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 uprising;:

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 value of the effective role assumed 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;

Pursuant to all the Islamic resolutions adopted in that respect;

1. Decides to maintain cooperation and coordination between the military commands of the Member States and the PLO, with a view to supporting the Holy Jihad and just struggle of the Palestinian people to free their homeland, Palestine and liberate the Holy Mosque of Al-Aqsa and the Holy City of Al-Quds from the clutches 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 ware, 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.

RESOLUTION NO.14/18-P

ON ISRAELI OCCUPATION OF LEBANESE TERRITORIES

The Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity), held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 6-9 Sha'ban, 1409H (13-16 March, 1989),

Pursuant to the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

Pursuant to the Charter of the OIC and all previous OIC resolutions;

Considering that the Israeli enemy authorities have occupied and continue to occupy, territories in Lebanon, and continue to pillage property in violation of international law and of human rights;

Recalling the efforts of the Arab Good-Offices Committee formed by the League of Arab States to settle the Lebanese situation;

1. Strongly condemns Israel for its continued occupation of Lebanese territories, the expulsion of Lebanese citizens from their villages and land in the Occupied Territory, all inhuman practices of the Israeli enemy in these territories, as well as methods of pressure, intimidation, harassment and oppression used by Israel against the civilian population to force the study of the Hebrew language in schools and to collect taxes in a bid to change the cultural identity of and to annex these territories. It further calls on the United Nations Security Council and the U.N. Secretariat to intensify their efforts to halt these Israeli practices and acts of aggression and to force Israel to release the scores of Lebanese detainees from Israeli prisons and from the prisons of other forces affiliated to Israel in South Lebanon.
2. Strongly condemns Israel for its arbitrary and inhuman act of deporting Palestinian citizens from Occupied West Bank and Gaza to Lebanon as a violation of Lebanese Sovereignty and repeated aggression on the territorial integrity of Lebanon and a blatant violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949; and calls on the United Nations and its Security Council to exercise pressure on Israel to comply with the relevant Security Council resolutions and to halt the deportation of Palestinians from their own land and homes to Lebanon or anywhere else.
3. Hails the Lebanese national resistance against the Israeli enemy in the South and in Western Biqa'a and calls upon Member States to support this resistance and enhance the steadfastness of the inhabitants of these areas and to extend to them all forms of the material and moral assistance they need.
4. Calls on the United Nations and all its organs to force Israel to apply the U.N. Security Council resolutions, particularly Resolutions 425 (1978), 508 and 509 (1982) on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanese territory to the internationally recognized borders, enforce respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon and provide assistance to the Lebanese legitimate authorities in establishing their sovereignty over the entire Lebanese territory.
5. Reaffirms its support for the efforts of the Arab Good-Offices Committee formed by the League of Arab States to settle the Lebanese situation and calls upon all parties concerned to cooperate with the Committee.

RESOLUTION NO.15/18-P

ON THE IMPEACHMENT OF ISRAELI CREDENTIALS TO THE UNITED NATIONS

The Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity), held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 6-9 Sha'ban,1409H (13-16 March, 1989),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter;

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

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

Noting that the credentials submitted by the Israeli delegations to attend the General Assembly sessions emanate from the occupying authorities in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

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 had reneged on 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 need to contest the credentials submitted by the Israeli delegation to attend the various sessions of the UN General Assembly.
3. Calls upon the OIC Secretary General to submit an annual report to the Conference indicating the extent to which success was achieved in rallying support at international level.

RESOLUTION NO. 16/18-P

ON THE RESUMPTION OR ESTABLISHMENT BY SOME STATES OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL AND ON THE TRANSFER AND ESTABLISHMENT OF EMBASSIES IN A1-QUDS A1-SHARIF

The Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity), held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 6-9 Sha'ban,1409H (13-16 March, 1989),

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

Recalling the relevant Security Council resolution on the situation of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, especially Resolution 487 of the Security Council;

Recalling the relevant resolutions of previous Islamic Conferences, which reaffirm the commitment of Member States to sever all diplomatic, 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 to racist South Africa;

Invoking previous Islamic resolutions, the latest of which is Resolution 10/17-P on countering Israeli attempts to break away from isolation;

Having discussed the recent developments regarding the decision of some governments to resume their relations with Israel, thus enabling it to end its isolation and pursue with even greater force its repressive, colonialist, and expansionist practices and policies.

1. Calls upon Member States to abide by the resolutions of Islamic Conferences calling for the non-establishment 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 reexamine their positions.

4. Urges the States that maintain diplomatic and other relations with Israel to consider severing 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. 17/18-P

ON THE ISRAEL NUCLEAR ARMAMENT

The Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity), held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 6-9 Sha'ban, 1409H (13-16 March, 1989),

Recalling the resolutions of the Islamic Conferences the most recent being Resolution 17/5-P (I.S.) of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, and Resolution 9/17-P of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Referring to Resolution 487 (1981) unanimously adopted by the Security Council calling on Israel to promptly apply to its nuclear installations the safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

Referring to resolutions of the UN General Assembly on Israeli Nuclear Armament, the most recent being Resolution 80/43 of 7 December 1988;

-
Recalling the UN General Assembly resolutions on the establishment of a Nuclear Free Zone in the Middle East, the most recent being Resolution 65/43 of 7 December 1988, which inter-alia calls upon the States of the Middle East to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, agree to apply to all their nuclear activities the safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency; indicate their support for the establishment of such a zone and to inform the Security Council;

Referring to the resolutions of the General Conference of International Atomic Energy Agency, the latest being Resolution 487 of 23 September 1988, strongly condemning Israel's persistent refusal to discard its nuclear weapons and apply to all its nuclear installations, the safeguard system of the International Atomic Energy Agency, in accordance with Security Council Resolution 487, (1981) and considering that all other states in the region have ratified the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear weapons;

Noting the ongoing relations between Israel and South Africa in all fields, particularly as regards the development of the delivery system of nuclear weapons;

Referring to the studies and information published by the international institutes, centres and organizations including the findings of the study of the Institute on Disarmament (DOC 1/40/520 of 1985), all of which affirm Israel's possession of nuclear weapons;

Referring to the findings of the UN Experts Committee on Israeli Nuclear Armament published in the report of the UN Secretary General, Document 2/42/581 of 16 October 1987 which stated inter-alia, "It seems that Israel is adopting a deliberately ambiguous stand with regard to the possession of nuclear weapons, which has greatly contributed to spreading terror in the region and concern among the international community". "There are important indications to the effect that Israel had threshold to become a nuclear weapon state at least a decade ago"; and "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 Weapon;

- Referring to the ongoing relations between Israel and South Africa in all fields, in particular the nuclear field;

Having considered the report of the OIC General Secretariat 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 frantic 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;

Referring to the studies and information published by international organizations, centres and institutions, including the United Nations Organization, which all confirm that Israel possesses nuclear weapons;

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 behoving the states of the region to safeguard their safety and security dictates that they take all measures needed to strengthen their defence 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 its first 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 system of safeguards.

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 potentials.
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 strengthen Israel's nuclear potentials 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 closely follow the 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 OIC Secretary General to closely follow the implementation of the provisions of this resolution and report thereon to the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.18/18-P

ON AFGHANISTAN

The Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity), held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 6-9 Sha'ban, 1409H (13-16 March, 1989),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the resolutions of the Islamic Conferences 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 political, social and economic systems free from all forms of foreign intervention, coercion or pressure;

Recalling the resolution adopted by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers at its first extraordinary session held in Islamabad, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 8 - 10 Rabiul-Awal 1400R, corresponding to 27-29 January 1980, concerning the suspension of Afghanistan's membership in the OIC;

Guided by the OIC practice of welcoming the representatives of Afghan Mujahideen. at the various OIC Conferences as well as the successive resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conference on giving material and moral support to the Mujahideen;

Pursuant to the request made by Representatives of the Afghan Mujahideen to occupy the seat of Afghanistan at the OIC.

1. commends the heroic struggle waged by the Afghan people for the restoration of their identity as an independent, non-aligned and Islamic country and expresses appreciation for the role played by the Alliance of the Afghan Mujahideen in achieving the targets of the Jihad waged by the Afghan people, the consequent formation of a Consultative Shura representing the Afghan people and the establishment of an interim government.

2. Welcomes the conclusion of the Geneva Agreement of 14 April 1988, under the auspices of the UN, which constitutes an important step towards achieving a comprehensive political solution for the Afghan problem.

3. commends the completion of the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan in accordance with the Geneva Agreement, which was an essential step for the restoration of peace and stability in Afghanistan and the entire region.

4. Invites the Representatives of the Afghan Mujahideen to occupy the seat of Afghanistan at the OIC.

5. Decides to continue to provide numerous humanitarian assistance to the Afghan refugees and to work for their repatriation and rehabilitation in cooperation with the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

6. Requests the Islamic Development Bank study to undertake a study on the scope of assistance required for the reconstruction of Afghanistan and to draw up specific programmes for the participation of the Bank and the OIC Member States in the economic reconstruction of Afghanistan.

RESOLUTION NO. 19/18-P

ON THE SECURITY AND SOLIDARITY OF ISLAMIC STATES

The Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity), held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 6-9 Sha'ban, 1409H (13-16 March, 1989),

-

Recalling the resolve of the Member States expressed in 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 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 and 24/17-P on the Security and Solidarity of Islamic States adopted by the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers;

Nothing 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 measures and the impact of these developments on different regions and states throughout the world;

Calling for a close follow-up of these developments with a view to countering any move for the resumption of a climate of tension and conflict or the resort to the use or threat of use of force, intervention and interference in the internal affairs of States, the non-settlement of disputes by peaceful means, denial of the right of peoples to self-determination and independence, attempts at creating spheres of influence and the relentless scramble for the control of world's resources which threaten the security, national independence and territorial integrity of developing countries, especially of the Islamic countries, jeopardising their right to choose their own social and economic Systems and violating the rules of good-neighbourly relations among States;

Expressing deep anguish at 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;

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

Seriously concerned at the threats and challenges to the political, economic and cultural cohesiveness of the Islamic Ummah;

Determined to vigorously pursue policies independent of the two power blocs in accordance with the principles of non-alignment and to 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 the natural resources with which the Islamic countries are endowed and to use them for the benefit, welfare and progress of the Muslim people;

Taking note of the report of the Secretary General 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 States.
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 Islamic values and Islamic way of life and to promote the Ummah's common spiritual, political, social and economic values.
5. Affirms the need for respect for the principles of international law concerning respect for 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 pre-requisites for the security of Islamic States.
6. Calls 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 the implementation of these recommendations.
8. Again calls upon Member States to inform the General Secretariat as soon as possible of the action taken by them in implementation of these recommendations.
9. Requests the Secretary General to convene, upon the receipt of this information from Member States, another meeting of the Experts Group set up by the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers to review the progress made in implementation of its recommendations and to submit further recommendations to the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.
10. Emphasises further 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.
11. Reaffirms the need to devise confidence and security-building measures suitable to the conditions prevailing in the Islamic World and serving the cause of security, peace and stability therein.

12. Requests the Secretary General to make the necessary arrangements with a view to enabling the Group of Eminent Personalities to study the question of confidence and security-building measures among Islamic countries and to submit its conclusions to the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers for consideration.

RESOLUTION NO. 20/18-P

ON THE UNITED STATES AGGRESSION AGAINST LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

The Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity), held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 6-9 Sha'ban, 1409H (13-16 March, 1989),

Having discussed the agenda item relating to the United States aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahinyas;

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

Proceeding from the principles and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Reaffirming the support pledged at all times 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 use of force or the threat of use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of other States;

Recalling the statement of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which condemned the measures taken by the United States Administration against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and affirmed its right to obtain adequate reparations for the physical and human losses sustained;

Also recalling the Fifth Islamic Summit resolution which condemned the United States aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and confirmed its right to reparations for the physical and human losses sustained;

-
1. Decides a new:

(a) To condemn the continuing United States aggression and plots against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya;

(b) To support the right of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to reparations for the physical damage and human losses sustained as a result of aggression.

(c) To support the right of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to reparations 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 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in defending her independence, sovereignty and territories integrity against the economic boycott measures which seek to undermine her plans for development.

4. Condemns the U.S. economic boycott measures against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya which have been renewed this year and calls for their cancellation forthwith as they violate international laws and conventions.

5. Calls upon the United States to desist from all threats, provocations and acts of aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in violation of international law and the Charter of the United Nations.

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

RESOLUTION NO. 21/18-P

ON THE QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

The Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity), held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 6-9 Sha'ban, 1409H (13-16 March, 1989),

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Namibia";

Recalling the provisions of the Charters of the Organization of Islamic Conference, the United Nations and the OAU and the resolutions adopted by these organisations on the Question of Namibia;

Reaffirming that the United Nations Plan for the independence of Namibia, contained in Security Council Resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) is the only acceptable basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian Question;

Taking note of the fact that South Africa has formally agreed to accept the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 as from 1 April 1989;

1. Expresses its deep satisfaction at the forthcoming commencement of the implementation of the United Nations Plan for the independence of Namibia.

2. Warmly commends the people of Namibia for the heroic struggle waged by them under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organisation, their sole and authentic representative.

3. Pay tribute to the South West Africa People's Organisation for the sacrifices it has made in the field of battle as well as for the spirit of statesmanship and cooperation that it has displayed in the political and diplomatic arena.

4. Assures the people of Namibia of its solidarity and support in the building up of an independent Namibia on the basis of non-alignment.

5. Strongly urges the Member States and the international community to extend, as a matter of urgency, all possible financial and material assistance to the people of Namibia for the consolidation of its sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence.

RESOLUTION NO.22/18-P

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

The Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity), held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 6-9 Sha'ban, 1409H (13-16 March, 1989),

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 the United Nations and the resolutions adopted by these Organizations on the policies of Apartheid of the racist minority regime in South 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 universal suffrage in a united South Africa, can lead to a just and lasting solution;

Noting that the so-called reforms in South Africa are aimed at further entrenching the apartheid system and at further dividing the peoples of South Africa;

Considering that the racist ideology of the South African apartheid regime, its repeated aggressions against 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 can induce it to dismantle 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;

1. Solemnly reaffirms the legitimacy and justice of the heroic struggle waged by the people of South Africa by all available means, including armed struggle.

2. Strongly condemns the minority regime for its heinous policy of apartheid which constitutes a crime against humanity.

3. Also condemns the 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.

4. Expresses its indignation at the escalation of state terrorism of the Pretoria regime and its repeated violations of the territorial integrity of the neighbouring African States and the kidnapping and assassination of eminent South African patriots.

5. Denounces the establishment of Bantustans designed to hamper and liquidate the struggle of the South African people for a non-racial democratic society, uniting all the people of South Africa irrespective of race, colour or creed, and appeals to all governments to refrain from any form of recognition of these puppet creations.

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 the Fund.

7. Urges Member States to encourage the opening and establishment, in their respective capitals, of representation offices of the recognised 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. Salutes 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 Namibia and South Africa and the Front-Line States and the neighbouring countries of South Africa.

9. Strongly condemns the brutal acts of repression against the South African population as well as the arbitrary detention of hundreds of persons some of whom have been assassinated in the jails.

10. Demands the immediate lifting of the state of emergency and the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners, including Nelson Mandela, the symbol of the heroic struggle of the people of South Africa for freedom.

11. Urges all Member States, in the framework 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 Security Council:

- Individual and collective action in the framework of the UN Charter in order to oblige South Africa to dismantle Apartheid.
- Specific measures against the Apartheid regime, namely to sever diplomatic, air, maritime, and commercial relations with the minority regime.
- Political, national, humanitarian and other assistance to the victims of Apartheid and to the National Liberation Movements 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 area of cultural and sports exchanges, discouraging of immigration to South Africa, condemnation of the Bantustan policy and the banning of economic, military and nuclear cooperation with South Africa.
- Rejection of the policy of establishment of 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 United Nations Security Council to consider without delay the adoption of effective mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

13. Welcomes the decision of the United Nations General Assembly to hold a special session on apartheid and its destructive consequences in southern Africa before its forty-fourth session and urges Member States to participate in the session at a high level.

14. Decides to include an item entitled "Policies of Apartheid of the racist minority regime in South Africa", in the agenda of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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

RESOLUTION NO. 23/18-P

ON THE SOUTH AFRICA'S DESTABILIZATION POLICY AGAINST AFRICAN FRONT-LINE STATES

The Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity), held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 6-9 Sha'ban, 1409H (13-16 March, 1989),

Having considered the item entitled "South Africa's destabilization policy against African front-line States;

Recalling the provisions of the Charters of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and of the United Nations Organisation and their resolutions on the situation in Southern Africa;

Considering the destabilizing acts of the South African regime against the Front-Line States as one of the fundamental aspects of Pretoria's aggressive and inhuman policy in southern Africa;

Noting the similarity between the policies of both the Apartheid regime and the Zionist regime against their respective neighbouring States;

Deeply concerned at the military and nuclear alliance between South Africa and Israel and at the serious threat it constitutes for peace and stability in Southern Africa, in the Middle-East and in the world at large;

Reaffirming its full support to the resolutions of the forty-third session of the UN General Assembly, which condemned South Africa's policy of destabilization against neighbouring independent States;

Recalling the Declaration of the Eighth Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the countries of the Non-Aligned Movement, held in Harare (Zimbabwe), from 1st to 6th September 1986, on South Africa's destabilization policy in the region;

Convinced that only the eradication of apartheid will foster an atmosphere of peace and cooperation in southern Africa and create favourable conditions for the success of the endeavours of the people of the region to achieve their economic and social development;

1. Firmly condemns the aggressive policy of destabilization of the Pretoria regime towards neighbouring independent States, aimed at undermining their political stability and hampering their economic and social development.
2. Also condemns the continued acts of armed aggression perpetrated by South Africa against the Front-Line States.
3. Denounces South Africa's policy aimed at creating and supporting in some of these countries armed groups, the sole purpose of which is to destabilize these countries and maintain in them an atmosphere of war adverse to the process of national construction under way in these countries.
4. Expresses its strong indignation at the escalation of violence and the massacres of civilians in the countries of the region, perpetrated either directly by the Pretoria regime or by armed groups created, armed and supported by South Africa.
5. Deplores 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, an assistance which constitutes a violation of the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs, national independence and territorial integrity of these States.

6. Urges all States, within the framework of authentic solidarity with the front-line States, to refrain from providing any military, political or material assistance to these terrorist groups, which are the instruments of Pretoria's policy aimed at perpetuating the apartheid regime in South Africa and furthering the destabilization of the neighbouring independent States.

7. Invites 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.

8. Reaffirms its support for the decision of the 8th Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries aimed at establishing the "Africa Fund" and urges all Member States to contribute to this important instrument of solidarity with the peoples of southern Africa.

9. Decides to include in the agenda of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers an item entitled "Destabilization Policy of Southern Africa towards African Front-line States".

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

RESOLUTION NO. 24/18-P

ON SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLES OF THE SAHEL

The Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity), held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 6-9 Sha'ban, 1409H (13-16 March, 1989),

Recalling resolutions 7/3-P(IS), 10/4-P(IS) and 16/5-P(IS) of the Third, Fourth and Fifth Islamic Summits as well as all 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 as well as 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 even decreasing official development assistance(ODA);

- Conscious of the impact of these different negative factors on the 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 sizeable programs of desertification control and the consolidation of food security for the Sahel population;

Convinced that the fight against drought and desertification should be coupled with the setting up of food security stocks and a rapid warning system, rigorous management of water 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 programmes, particularly those relating to food stocks and agricultural production projects;

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

1. Urges Member States to give priority consideration to the critical economic Situation in the African countries of the Sahel for the promotion of the economies of the drought-stricken African countries.
2. Appeals to all Member States to increase their aid to the fight against locusts which reduce food production drastically.
3. Expresses its deep gratitude to the Member States and to the Islamic Development Bank for the aid and assistance already extended to the Sahel countries.
4. Appeals again to donor countries to implement all the programmes of food aid and emergency assistance to rural development projects and increase their aid in farming, pest control, food security and rational management of water resources in the Sahel, as well as their support to pilot programmes of 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/Sahe1/IDB Programme along the following lines:

- Control of crop pests and diseases;
- Food security in particular the building of food stocks;
- Control and rational management of water resources;
- Support of pilot programmes against desertification and for formulation and

implementation of programmes aiming to reduce deforestation for the purposes of cooking and to conserve energy.

6. Requests the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Executive Secretariat of the Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) to draw up a schedule for the implementation of the present resolution.

RESOLUTION NO.25/18-P

ON THE CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION IN AFRICA

The Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity), held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 6-9 Sha'ban, 1409H (13-16 March, 1989),

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

Emphasising 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 Programme 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 Programme 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 unfavourable external economic environment, inadequate flow of resources and a heavy debt burden;

1. Welcomes the efforts of African countries towards their economic recovery and development as set forth in Africa's Priority Programme 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 Programme 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 food sufficiency as soon as possible.

6. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the resolution and to submit a report to the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.26/18-P

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

The Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity), held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 6-9 Sha'ban, 1409H (13-16 March, 1989),

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 lead to 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 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 43rd Session on Israeli nuclear armament and the nuclear capability of racist South Africa;

Deeply concerned at the attempts and schemes of both Africa and Israel to acquire nuclear weapons;

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

Welcoming the proposal for the conclusion of a bilateral or regional nuclear test ban agreement in South Asia as well as the proposal to convene under the UN auspices a Conference on nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia;

Bearing in mind the Declaration on Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the 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. 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.
2. 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.
3. Reaffirms the determination of Member States to take measures to prevent nuclear proliferation on a non-discriminatory and universal basis.
4. Welcomes the decision of the ASEAN States to work towards the realization of South East Asia as a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone
5. 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.
6. Requests the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to follow developments in this regard and report thereon to the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and to the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 27/18-P

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

The Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity), held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 6-9 Sha'ban, 1409H (13-16 March, 1989),

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 of 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 nonproliferation of nuclear weapons;

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the United Nations General Assembly, 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 43rd 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 use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an International Convention and giving consideration to any other 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 the Israeli and South African nuclear capability against the security of the African and Arab front- line states and the Palestinian people;

1. Notes with satisfaction that, within the Conference on Disarmament, there is no objection in principle to the conclusion of an International Convention to protect non-nuclear-weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear-weapons, although there are still difficulties to be overcome towards evolving a common approach acceptable to all.
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 Islamic States should continue to cooperate with the Conference on Disarmament, at the United Nations General Assembly and at other 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 the two super powers and other militarily significant states to engage in serious negotiations under the aegis of the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva on the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, Chemical Weapons Convention and other measures of

General and Complete Disarmament as well as devote greater attention to promoting security, confidence building and disarmament measures at the regional level.

5. Requests the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to closely follow developments in this respect and report thereon to the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and to the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO.28/18-P

ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND ITS INFLUENCE OVER GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT AND SECURITY OF ISLAMIC STATES

The Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity), held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 6-9 Sha'ban, 1409H (13-16 March, 1989),

Guided 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 a nuclear holocaust constitutes at present the priority task of the international community, given that nuclear weapons are means of annihilation rather than military implements;

- Gravely concerned at the continued escalation of the arms race, especially that of the nuclear arms race and the possibility of their use or threat of use;

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 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 and sovereignty of the non-nuclear weapon States 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 measures, which helps in alleviating tension and achieving security and stability in these areas;

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 weapons 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 programmes of 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 U.N. 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;

Welcoming the entry into force of the Agreement concluded between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. on the elimination of medium and short-range missiles as a step towards the attainment of their stated objective, namely to conclude an agreement to reduce by 50 percent their offensive strategic weapons as part of a process leading to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons;

Appreciating the significant role played by the Conference on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, held in Paris from 7 to 11 January, 1989 and attended by all the States parties to the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and other concerned States;

Recalling further the provisions on disarmament in the Harare Declaration adopted by the Eight Conference of the Non-Alignment Summit held from 1 to 6 September 1986, the Final Communiqué of the Extraordinary Session of the Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries devoted to the Disarmament held in Havana from 26 to 30 May 1988, and the Final

Document of the Non-Aligned Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Nicosia from 5 to 10 September, 1988;

Also recalling the Final Communique and resolutions concerning disarmament adopted by the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Recalling all resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament:

Gravely concerned over the military build-up by certain States in some regions of the world with a view to establishing military dominance or superiority which heightens international tensions and threatens regional and international peace and security;

Convinced that an end to nuclear testing by all States in all environments, for all times, is an essential step towards prevention of the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear weapons as well as towards nuclear disarmament;

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 and chemical weapons, the demilitarization of space and banning the manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction.

2. Emphasises the need to intensify efforts with a view to initiating a process of multilateral negotiations as a top priority, pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the 1978 Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly devoted to Disarmament.

3. Further emphasizes the need to conduct negotiations within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament according to the priorities specified in Paragraph 45 of the above mentioned document which are as follows:

Nuclear Weapons; other weapons of mass destruction, including chemical and conventional weapons; conventional weapons, including those which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects; and reduction of armed forces.

4. Calls for considering, in view of the importance of universal participation in the work of the Conference on Disarmament, an expansion in its membership while at the same time preserving its character as a negotiating body.

5. Urges the Conference on Disarmament to vest its ad-hoc committees with the necessary mandates on all agenda items, in accordance with the priorities specified in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

6. Emphasizes the importance of ensuring the adherence of all States to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

7. Calls for the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in various parts of the world, in particular in the Middle East, Africa and South Asia.

8. Recognizes the need to strengthen international peace and security, in order to guarantee the real security of countries threatened by aggression and other unlawful uses of force.
9. Recognizes further the need to take appropriate measures commensurate with the dangers resulting from the nuclear capabilities of Israel and South Africa.
10. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its efforts to come to an early agreement on concluding an international convention providing nonnuclear weapon States with credible guarantees against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.
11. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its efforts to come to an early agreement on concluding an international convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction.
12. Calls for the early conclusion of a comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.
13. Calls for the commencement, without further delay, of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space.
14. Calls for the adoption of appropriate disarmament measures between States at the regional level with a view to the relaxation of tensions and strengthening international peace and stability.
15. Requests the Secretary General to follow up this resolution and to report to the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Minister on its implementation.

RESOLUTION NO.29/18-P

ON THE DUMPING OF DANGEROUS TOXIC WASTE IN THE ISLAMIC STATES

The Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity), held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 6-9 Sha'ban, 1409H (13-16 March, 1989),

Considering this phenomenon of modern times, namely the dumping of dangerous toxic waste in certain countries of the Islamic Ummah by some industrialized countries through certain multinational and other corporations which are short of dumping sites in their own territories;

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

Aware of the evident tendency of certain Member States to conclude agreements or other modalities with certain transnational corporations in the developed countries, with the avowed purpose of allowing them to dump their dangerous toxic waste in the territories of these States;

- 1- Affirms that the dumping of toxic waste is a crime against the entire Islamic Ummah.
- 2- Condemns all the multinational corporations, real or fictitious, which engage in this shameful practice of dumping toxic waste on peaceful populations whose only ambition is to claim the right to exist in perfect harmony with nature.
- 3- Urgently calls on all Islamic countries which have signed Agreements, Treaties, or other arrangements facilitating the dumping of dangerous toxic waste on their respective territories, to denounce and rescind those contracts which gravely prejudice the peace and security of the Islamic States.
- 4- Congratulates the Islamic countries which have not yet concluded such accords and urges them to abstain from concluding any treaty or other arrangement liable to mortgage the integrity and sovereignty of their States.
- 5- Invites all the countries of the Islamic Ummah to conduct an intensive campaign to enlighten their respective populations about the devastating effects of toxic waste on human life, fauna and flora.
- 6- Calls upon the Islamic States which produce dangerous and toxic waste to take all the measures necessary for treating and recycling this waste in their countries of origin.
- 7- Urges all the Islamic States to ban all the illegal trans-border movements of dangerous and toxic waste, transported without the prior consent of the importing country.
- 8- Expresses its concern about the significant differences of opinion in the talks held between developed and developing countries to find common ground for issuing a Final Declaration on this question whose importance is now obvious to all States.
- 9- Mandates therefore the OIC Secretary General to follow the negotiations in progress in the framework of the United Nations Environment Programme and other fora and to submit a detailed report on these negotiations at the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in order to enable Member States to take appropriate measures.
- 10- Requests the OIC Secretary General to seek the kind collaboration of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) for the elaboration of a Convention. on the control of trans-border movement of toxic and other dangerous waste.
- 11- Requests the OIC Secretary General to submit a report on this question to the 19th Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 30/18-P

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

The Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity), held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 6-9 Sha'ban, 1409H (13-16 March, 1989),

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

Proceeding from the conviction that there is an international consensus on combatting terrorism in all its forms, putting an end to the evils and causes of terrorism directed against the life and property of innocent individuals, violating the sovereignty of States and jeopardizing the rights of peoples and considering the need to elaborate well defined and agreed international criteria to enable the international community to clearly distinguish terrorism from national struggle;

- Considering the need for international cooperation to elaborate practical measures to effectively combat and curb terrorism;

Affirming that all peoples under colonial and racist regimes, foreign occupation and other forms of foreign intervention have an inalienable right to self-determination and independence. and recognizing the legitimacy of their struggle, particularly the struggle of national liberation movements;

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

Condemning the frantic efforts to obliterate the distinction between terrorism and the legitimate struggle of peoples in conformity with the principles of international law and the provisions of the Charters of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and of the United Nations;

Recalling the U.N. General Assembly Resolution 1514 (XV) on the granting of independence to colonial peoples and countries, and resolution 42/49 of 7 December, 1987;

Recalling also the Political Declaration of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries held in Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988;

Further recalling resolution 30/5-P(IS), adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit and Resolution 34/17-P adopted by the Seventeenth 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-second session of the U.N. General Assembly in respect of convening such an International Conference.

3. Invites Member States to stress, in their replies to the Questionnaire circulated by the United Nations Secretary General under General Assembly Resolution 42/159, the need to

hold an International Conference to define the meaning of terrorism and to distinguish terrorism from the struggle of peoples for national liberation and calls on them to exert the necessary efforts during the forty-fourth Session of the U.N. General Assembly in support of holding the Conference as soon as possible.

4. Requests the General Secretariat to organize a Seminar on the subject of "The definition of terrorism and distinction between it and the struggle of peoples for national liberation", prior to the forty-fourth Session of the General Assembly.

5. Requests the Secretary General to report to the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the implementation of this Resolution.

RESOLUTION No.31/18-P

ON THE STRENGTHENING OF ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY IN COMBATING HIJACKING

The Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity), held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 6-9 Sha'ban,1409H (13-16 March, 1989),

Recalling resolutions 28/12-P, 25/13-P, 22/14-P, 19/15-P, 3/16-P and 35/17-P on combating hijacking of aircraft adopted by the Islamic Conferences 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 Sharia 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 unjustifiedly inflicted on other passengers contrary to the provisions of Islamic Sharia;

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 OIC, 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 adhered 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 the ratification of and accession to these Conventions and urges the states which have already adhered 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 consultation with the country owning the aircraft, to prevent the aircraft from taking off, in accordance with the relevant international agreements.

6. Requests 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 Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.32/18-P

ON THE COMORIAN ISLAND OF MAYOTTE

The Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity), held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 6-9 Sha'ban, 1409H (13-16 March, 1989),

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte, affirming in particular the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros as a State composed of four Islands, Grande-Comore, Mayotte, Moheli and Anjouan;

Also recalling the pledges made by France on the eve of the self-determination referendum of 22 December 1974 held in the Comoros, to respect the territorial integrity of the Archipelago and its accession to independence;

Further recalling that, in accordance with the agreements signed on 15 June 1973 between the Comoros and France, the results of the 22 December 1974 referendum had to be considered on an overall basis and not island by island;

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;

Convinced that a just and lasting solution of the question of Mayotte lies in the respect of the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros;

Also convinced that an early solution to the problem is essential for the maintenance of peace and security in the region;

Taking note of the reiterated will of the Comorian government to engage, as soon as possible, in a frank and sincere dialogue with the French Government aimed at accelerating the return of the Comorian Island of Mayotte to the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros;

Bearing in mind the decisions of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and the Movement of the Non-Aligned Countries on this question;

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

2. Expresses its active solidarity with the Comorian people and supports the Comorian people and Government in their legitimate political and diplomatic efforts to recover the Island.

3. Invites the French Government to respect the pledges it made on the eve of the 22 December 1974 referendum on the self-determination of the Comoros Archipelago, to respect the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros.

4. Invites the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference 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.

5. Requests 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 liaison with the Secretaries-General of the OAU and UN and to make a report to the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

-
RESOLUTION NO.33/18-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 Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity), held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 6-9 Sha'ban,1409H (13-16 March, 1989),

Recalling paragraph 'A' of Article II of the OIC Charter which calls for enhancing the solidarity of Muslim peoples with a view to safeguarding their unity, dignity and national rights;

Recalling Resolutions 16/11-P of 1981 and 24/17-P of 1988 which reaffirm that the security and stability of every Muslim country is the concern of all Muslim States, and expressing the determination of all Member States to preserve Islamic values and way of life as well as promoting the moral, social and economic values of the Islamic States;

Noting the hostile media onslaught and hostile designs against Sudan supported by various foreign quarters, including Israel, with a view to undermining its unity, security, stability and identity;

Cognizant of the difficulties arising from the challenges facing Sudan as well as the problems of drought, desertification, floods and the influx of millions of refugees and displaced persons;

Referring to UN General Assembly Resolutions 43/8, 43/52 and 43/141 on providing relief assistance to Sudan;

Taking note of the conclusions of the meeting held in Khartoum, 8-9 March 1989, at the invitation of the Government of Sudan and the United Nations with a view to intensifying the provision of relief supplies to the affected population;

1- Expresses its solidarity with the Government and people of Sudan in facing the hostile media campaign and hostile designs aimed at undermining its unity, security, stability and identity;

2- Appeals to all Member States to provide moral and material support to enable Sudan to safeguard its identity and national unity in conformity with the principles embodied in the Charter and the resolutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

3- Expresses its appreciation and gratitude to Islamic States and organizations and friendly States for the relief and development assistance they have extended to Sudan, thereby enabling it to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

4- Requests the secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the next session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.34/18-P

ON THE SITUATION IN THE HORN OF AFRICA

The Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity), held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 6-9 Sha'ban, 1409H (13-16 March, 1989),

Guided by the lofty principles and objectives of the OIC Charter;

- Recalling the Resolution adopted by the Conferences of the OIC on the situation in the Horn of Africa;

1. Urges the States of the region 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 the blessings of an honourable life to its peoples.

2. Decides to keep this subject under review and requests the Secretary General to submit a detailed progress report to the next Conference on the on-going peaceful contacts between the States of the region.

RESOLUTION NO.35/18-P

ON COOPERATION BETWEEN THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE AND INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

The Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity), held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 6-9 Sha'ban, 1409H (13-16 March, 1989),

Having examined the explanatory note submitted by Secretary General on the question of cooperation between Organization of the Islamic Conference and international regional organizations;

Having received the message of the Secretary General of United Nations.

Recalling previous resolutions on the subject adopted by the Islamic Conference , in particular Resolution 43/17-P of Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Recalling also Resolution 3369 (XXX) adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 10 October 1975, on cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Organization;

Further recalling resolutions 35/36, 36/23, 37/5, 38/4, 39/7, 40/4, 41/3, 42/4 and 43/2 of the United Nations General Assembly on Cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations;

Bearing in mind the desire of both Organizations to achieve closer cooperation in their search for solutions to world problems relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, the fundamental rights of individuals and peoples and the establishment of a just and equitable New International Economic Order;

Noting the growing cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and specialized institutions and other agencies of the United Nations;

Noting the recommendations and conclusions of the third general meeting held in Geneva in July 1988 between the representatives of the Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Secretariats of the United Nations Organization and other U.N. Agencies and the encouraging results achieved so far in various fields identified by the two organizations for cooperation;

Convinced that the strengthening of cooperation between the OIC and the United Nations contributes to the promotion of the purposes and principles of the two organizations;

Noting the mutual desire expressed by the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the League of Arab States for strengthening cooperation between the two Organisations;

Recalling resolution 11/6-P of the Sixth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the promotion and maintenance of cooperation and coordination between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the League of Arab States in all fields, as well as resolution 43/17-P of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers requesting the Secretary General to continue his efforts to improve cooperation with the Arab League;

Convinced that the existing cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Organization of African Unity could be developed further to mutual benefit;

Recalling resolution 21/31-P of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the conclusion of a Cooperation Agreement between the OIC and the OAU as well as other relevant resolutions in this regard;

1. Notes with satisfaction the report of the General Secretariat of the OIC in respect of cooperation between the OIC and the United Nations.
2. Also notes with satisfaction the report of the Secretary General of the United Nations submitted to the 43rd Session of the U.N. General Assembly, as contained in Document No.A/43/498 and Add.1 on the state of cooperation between the OIC and the United Nations.
3. Requests the Secretary General of the OIC to continue to work for the expansion of cooperation between the OIC and the United Nations system through negotiating cooperation agreements and multiplying contacts and meetings between focal points designated by the two organizations.
4. Requests the Secretary General of the OIC to strengthen also the cooperation and coordination existing between the two organisations to further their mutual interests in the political, economic, social and cultural fields.
5. Recommends that a coordination meeting of the focal points of the lead agencies of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations and other organisations concerned within the U.N. system should be organized during 1989 on dates and place to be determined through consultations between the two organisations, as already approved by the U.N. General Assembly.

6. Requests the Secretary General to pursue actively the conclusion of a cooperation agreement between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the League of Arab States.

7. Requests the Secretary General to intensify his contacts with the Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity with a view to the conclusion of a cooperation agreement between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Organization of African Unity.

8. Requests the Secretary General to continue his efforts to develop and improve cooperation with the Non-Aligned Movement as well as other international and regional organizations in conformity with the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

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

RESOLUTION NO. 36/18-P

ON REFUGEES

The Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity), held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 6-9 Sha'ban, 1409H (13-16 March, 1989),

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conference on the question of the Refugees, in particular Resolutions 27/16-P and 39/17-P of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and Resolution 23/5-P(IS) of the Fifth Islamic Summit held in Kuwait in January, 1987,

Deeply concerned at the persistent plight of millions of refugees in many parts of the world, and of whom three quarters are Muslims and are compelled to seek asylum in various states mostly neighbouring Islamic States,

Aware of the heavy political, economic and social burden borne by the countries of asylum, all of which are the developing countries,

- Reaffirming its sympathy and total solidarity with the countries providing asylum to large numbers of refugees in a spirit of Islamic fraternity; and affirming the need for other Member States to share the burden with the countries hosting the refugees,

Noting with concern the dwindling international relief assistance to refugees,

Fully Convinced that best solution of the refugee problem is their voluntary repatriation to their country of origin in safety and dignity,

Recalling the focal role of UNHCR in providing protection and relief assistance to refugees in all parts of the world, including Islamic countries,

1- Expresses its appreciation to Member States, donor countries, the UNHCR and U. N. Specialized agencies for the valuable assistance extended to refugees in Islamic countries;

2- Expresses its profound concern on the far-reaching implications of the presence of millions of refugees in Muslim countries hosting them, particularly on their security, stability and infrastructures and which adversely affect their efforts for economic and social development.

3- Calls on Member States, in view of the positive development in the Islamic region, to play an effective role in cooperation with UNHCR for the repatriation of refugees at the appropriate time;

4- Urges Member States to increase their assistance to the Islamic countries sheltering large numbers of refugees, given the economic and social difficulties caused by the presence of refugees.

5- Calls on Member-States to cooperate with the UNHCR to end the downward trend of assistance to refugees and to secure additional resources to alleviate their sufferings in Islamic countries;

6- Condemns all forms of coercion against the, refugees including armed attacks against refugee camps and pressures brought to bear on countries sheltering these refugees;

7- Invites the General Secretariat to strengthen cooperation with UNHCR, and other humanitarian institutions, in order to effectively monitor the conditions of refugees and provide them with adequate assistance until such time as they can return to their homelands;

8- Urges all Non-Islamic States from which Muslims escape because of religious or racial oppression to understand the real causes of the exodus of these refugees and solve them in accordance with the law applicable in their country and through political dialogue.

RESOLUTION NO. 37/18-P

ON THE MUSLIM COMMUNITIES IN NON-MEMBER STATES

The Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity), held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 6-9 Sha'ban, 1409H (13-16 March, 1989),

Recalling that Muslim Communities living in non-Islamic countries represent one third of the Ummah;

- Also recalling the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the international agreements on Muslim Minorities particularly those urging respect for human rights;

Further recalling the resolutions of previous Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on the condition of Muslim communities living in non-Islamic countries, especially resolutions No.22/5-PIL(IS) and 40/17-P adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference and the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers respectively;

1- Urges Member States to attach greater importance to the problems of Muslim Communities living in non-Muslim States and exert utmost efforts through contacts with such states to ensure that the Muslim Communities are treated in law concerning human rights and basic freedoms.

2- Requests the Secretary General to increase his efforts and contacts in order to improve the condition of the Muslim Communities in the countries where they reside to ascertain that they are not the victims of discrimination.

3- Requests the Secretary General to reactivate the "Islamic Coordinating Committee" and enlarge its membership so as to comprise other international Islamic institutions concerned with Islamic Da'wa and the affairs of Muslim communities.

4- Requests the Secretary General to monitor the condition of the Muslim Communities and to cooperate with the Islamic institutions for the implementation of the resolutions on Muslim Communities living in non-Member States, and report thereon to the 19th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 38/18-P

ON THE QUESTION OF THE MUSLIMS IN SOUTH PHILIPPINES

The Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity), held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 6-9 Sha'ban, 1409H (13-16 March, 1989),

Recalling all resolutions adopted by Islamic Conference on the Question of the Muslims in South Philippines;

Having considered the Explanatory Note submitted by the General Secretariat on the condition of Muslims in South Philippines, and the report of the Quadripartite Committee;

Recalling the Tripoli Agreement of December 1976 signed under the auspices of the OIC Quadripartite Committee, which has hitherto not been implemented despite commitments reiterated by the Government of the Republic of the Philippines to comply with the letter and spirit of the Tripoli Agreement,

Reaffirming the unflinching adherence of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the provisions of the Tripoli Agreement and its continued support to the full implementation of this Agreement;

Also recalling the hope expressed in the Final Communiqué of the 5th Islamic Summit for the success of the ongoing negotiations between the MNLF and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines;

1- Expresses deep regret at the repression inflicted upon the Bangsamoro people in all its forms and the denial of their fundamental rights.

2- Reiterates its deep regret at the failure of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines to honour its commitment to the Moro National Liberation Front and the Organization of the Islamic Conference which expresses collective will of the Muslim Ummah, by implementing the Tripoli Agreement of 1976.

3- Renews its appeal to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines to honour this commitment which constitutes a binding international commitment.

4- Affirms that the so-called steps taken by the Government of the Republic of Philippines including the setting up of the so-called Consultative Council in no way conform to the provisions of the Tripoli Agreement, which clearly stipulate the autonomy of thirteen provinces, within the territorial integrity of the Philippines Republic.

5- Strongly urges Member States to extend material, financial and humanitarian assistance to the MNLF to enable it to defend the Muslim people and Islam and for the realization of their rights.

6- Requests the Quadripartite Ministerial Committee and the Secretary General of the OIC to develop more efficient methods of direct contact with the Government of the Philippines to secure the immediate and full implementation of the Tripoli Agreement.

7- Requests the Secretary General of the OIC to convene a meeting of the Quadripartite Committee to consider the measures it could evolve if the Government of the Philippines Republic maintained its negative stand regarding the implementation of the Tripoli Agreement.

8- Requests the Secretary General to report on the results of these efforts to the 19th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.39/18-P ON THE PLIGHT OF THE TURKISH MUSLIM MINORITY IN BULGARIA

The Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity), held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 6-9 Sha'ban, 1409H (13-16 March, 1989),

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

- Recalling Resolutions 30/16-P and 42/17-P on the same question; the first report 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;

Noting with appreciation the invaluable support extended by the Islamic world for the rightful cause of the Turkish and other Muslim Minorities in Bulgaria as well as the commendable efforts of the OIC Contact Group;

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

Regretting the continued repression of the Turkish Muslim Minority in spite of the process of dialogue initiated through the Turkish-Bulgarian Protocol of 23 February 1988 which has not brought about any improvements whatsoever in the conditions of this besieged minority;

Taking special note of the follow-up report submitted by the OIC Contact Group wherein it is stated inter alia;

- That since the submission of their last report on the plight of the Turkish Muslim minority in Bulgaria, the situation has not improved in any manner;

- That, therefore, their recommendations, contained in their report submitted to the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held at Amman, be pursued and followed by the Member States vigorously to bring pressure on the Bulgarian authorities to allow the Muslims living there to enjoy the minimum basic human rights guaranteed under the Bulgarian Constitution;

- That Muslims living there should be allowed free pursuit of their religious, social and cultural rights in accordance with the accepted international norms and guarantees as enshrined in Human Rights Charter and the Bulgarian Constitution;

- That Members of the O.I.C., who have deep economic relations with the Bulgarian State, should review and revise the depth of such relations if the Bulgarian authorities failed to show positive change in their attitude to fulfil their moral and legal obligations towards Muslim minorities;

- That joint and concerted effort by Member States of the O.I.C. is required to free the Muslim population in Bulgaria from oppression;

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

2. Deplores the continuing repression and all inhuman practices aiming to eradicate Islam and Turkish ethnicity in Bulgaria.

3. Requests the Bulgarian Government to restore the minority, religious, ethnic and cultural rights of Muslims, and to lift all bans and restrictions on Islamic practices, and on all

manifestations of their identity, in compliance with its obligations under the Turkish-Bulgarian agreements and international instruments.

4. Appeals to the Bulgarian Government to settle promptly all existing and future cases of family reunification, to authorize Muslim Turks to emigrate, if they so wish, to the country of their choice.

5. Invites the Bulgarian Government to put an end to the anti-Islamic campaign of slander in the Bulgarian press

6. Urges Bulgaria to accord the international press and visiting delegations full and unimpeded access to the predominantly Muslim areas.

7. Calls upon all Islamic countries to sustain and enhance their invaluable support for the rightful cause of the Turkish and other Muslim Minorities and to take appropriate measures for inducing the Bulgarian Government to put an end to the sufferings of Muslims.

8. Decides to mandate the OIC Contact Group to continue to monitor on a permanent basis the situation of the Turkish and other Muslim Minorities in Bulgaria and to report to future Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

9. Requests the Secretary-General of the OIC to report to the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the implementation of this resolution.

10. Decides to remain seized with the question of the Turkish and other Muslim Minorities in Bulgaria until it is satisfactorily resolved.

-

RESOLUTION NO.40/18-P

ON THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC COURT OF JUSTICE

The Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity), held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 6-9 Sha'ban, 1409H (13-16 March, 1989),

-

Recalling Resolution 13/5-P(IS) of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference regarding the establishment of the International Islamic Court of Justice and desiring to speed up the establishment of the Court so that it may contribute to the peaceful settlement of disputes among Islamic States;

Bearing in mind the interest of the Member States to expedite the establishment of the Court;

Having considered the note of the General Secretariat 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 amendment to 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 General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION NO. 41/18-P
ON THE DRAFT DOCUMENT ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN ISLAM**

The Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity), held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 6-9 Sha'ban, 1409H (13-16 March, 1989),

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;

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

1. Urges Member States to send their observations on the draft Document on Human Rights in Islam to the OIC General Secretariat as soon as possible.

2. Requests the General Secretariat to follow up the receipt of the observations of Member States on the draft Document and to consider the convening of a meeting of the Expert Committee to prepare a final text to be submitted to the forthcoming Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.42/18-P

**ON THE STATUS OF SIGNING AND RATIFICATION OF THE AGREEMENTS
CONCLUDED WITHIN THE O.I.C. FRAMEWORK**

The Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity), held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 6-9 Sha'ban, 1409H (13-16 March, 1989),

Having considered the Note of the General Secretariat on the status of signing and ratification of the agreements concluded within the OIC framework;

Realizing the importance of expediting the signing and ratification, by all Member States, of these agreements which may lead to the establishment of an Islamic Organization for the expansion and facilitation of cooperation among Member States and the smooth-running of the OIC work;

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 forthcoming Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.43/18-P

ON THE FIRST ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF INFORMATION

The Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity), held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 6-9 Sha'ban, 1409H (13-16 March, 1989),

Having heard the report on the First Islamic Conference of Information Ministers;

Recalling Resolutions 10/4-P(I.S) and 1/5-P(I.S) of the Fourth and Fifth Islamic Summits and the recommendations of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs at its First and Second Sessions, calling for the convening the First Islamic Conference of Ministers of Information;

Recalling Resolutions 29/10-P, 39/11-P, 30/14-P, 28/15-P and 18/17-P of the Tenth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on the same subject;

Recalling the tasks assigned to the First Islamic Conference of Information Ministers namely: to seek solutions to the difficulties facing Islamic media, to determine the fields of cooperation among Member States in the information sector, to draw-up an Islamic Information Strategy in harmony with the New International Information and Communication Order and to strengthen the Islamic Broadcasting Organisation (ISBO) and the Islamic International News Agency (IINA);

Noting with satisfaction that the First Islamic Conference of Information Ministers convened in Jeddah on 1 and 2 Rabi-Al-Awal 1409H (11 and 12 October 1988);

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

1. Takes note of the decisions of the First Islamic Conference of Ministers of Information which will be submitted to the next session of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs for implementation;

2. Urges the Member States, together with the General Secretariat and the bodies concerned, to closely cooperate with the Standing Committee with the prospect of implementing these decisions;

3. Requests the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of this resolution.

RESOLUTION NO. 44/18-P

ON THE INFORMATION PLAN

The Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity), held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 6-9 Sha'ban, 1409H (13-16 March, 1989),

Recalling Resolution Nos. I0/4-P(IS) and I/5-P(IS) of the Fourth and Fifth Islamic Summits, the recommendations of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs during its first and second sessions, the resolutions Nos.41/11-P, 39/12-P, 30/14-P, 28/15-P, 33/16-P or the Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Islamic Conferences of Ministers of Foreign Affairs relating to the Information Plan of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Recalling resolution No.48/17-P of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers requesting the General Secretariat to assess the application of the OIC Information Plan together with all its technical and financial implications;

After examining the report of the General Secretariat which showed the effective participation of Member States in the preparation of the Plan and which highlighted the difficulties of financial nature which hampered the execution of the Information Plan;

Recalling the commitments made by the Member States to provide the Islamic Ummah, thanks to the cooperation among them, with an appropriate communication network to reduce disequilibrium in the information flow in the world and with a system of credible and specific information enabling it to affirm its existence and personality and to thwart the hostile campaigns directed against its own people and its sublime religion;

Emphasizing the need for active support and of effective participation of the Member States in the implementation of the Information Plan for guaranteeing its success;

1 Approves the 1989 program of action submitted by the General Secretariat, stemming from the Information Plan; this programme will be implemented under the following financial conditions:

US\$ 500,000 coming from compulsory contributions paid by the Member States and US\$ 500,000 coming from voluntary contributions and donations.

2- Urges the Member States to pay all contributions and to extend all necessary assistance for the implementation of the Information Plan.

3 Entrusts; the General Secretariat to implement this resolution and report to the Permanent Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs and to the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

-

RESOLUTION NO. 45/18-P

ON THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC NEWS AGENCY

The Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity), held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 6-9 Sha'ban, 1409H (13-16 March, 1989),

Having examined the report of the International Islamic News Agency (IINA), submitted to the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the Agency's work, its contacts with other Islamic News Agencies and the commencement by some Islamic agencies, of publishing IINA's news through their daily bulletin, a state of affairs that contributed to enabling its voice to reach many parts of the world;

Taking into consideration the important role which the Conference wants this Agency to play in making the voice of the Muslim Ummah heard and in explaining its issues to the rest of the world and, thereby, contribute to enlightening the world public opinion about the justness of the Islamic causes;

Recalling the resolutions of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers relating to information as such, in general and to the International Islamic News Agency (IINA) in particular;

-

1. Appreciates the course recently charted out by the Agency so as to enhance its activities in the field of information, particularly by stressing its; specialization in Islamic news and by addressing industrial, agricultural and development projects in the Islamic States and calls upon it to step up its efforts to achieve wider international coverage.

2. Urges Member States to expeditiously settle their arrears of contribution to the Agency and to ensure that their annual subscriptions to it are paid on a regular basis.

3. Calls upon Member States to support the Agency with manpower, such as editors, translators, secretaries and telex typists whose expenses shall be borne by the States providing such support.

4. Invites the Islamic States that are economically affluent to make voluntary donations to contribute to the settlement of the Agency's debts.

5. Urges the Ministries of Information and News Agencies of Member States to provide the Agency with press reports, information and news on the progress and evolution of their development projects and on Islamic affairs in their countries.

6. Calls upon all Member States to extend preferential treatment to the news published by the International Islamic News Agency (IINA) and to provide it with news material in order to enable it to extend the scope of its activities.

7. Expresses its thanks and appreciation to the Qatari News Agency for publishing daily the IINA news bulletin in its Arabic and English information bulletin for the Arab world, Europe, Latin America and Portugal as of 18 December 1988; and to the Tunisian News Agency for transmitting IINA's bulletins to African countries in Arabic and French as of 12 January, 1989.

RESOLUTION NO.46/18-P

ON THE ISLAMIC STATES BROADCASTING ORGANIZATION

The Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity), held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 6-9 Sha'ban, 1409H (13-16 March, 1989),

- Referring to the Report of the OIC Secretary General and the Report submitted by the Secretary General of the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization (ISBO);

Recalling Resolutions 12/7-EC, 4/8-C, 18/9-P, 29/10-P, 39/11-P, 41/12-P, 24/13-P, 32/14-P, and 30/15-P, 50/17-P adopted by the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization.

Recalling the recommendations of the Standing Ministerial Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs at its First and Second Sessions, held in 1983 and 1985, pertaining to ISBO;

Also recalling the Fifth Islamic Summit Resolution 1/5-P(IS);

1- Expresses its thanks and appreciation to the Member States which fulfil their obligations to ISBO and consolidate it by providing voluntary contributions, equipment and programs. Extends its special thanks to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for its special donations and its support for the Organisation.

2. Expresses its deep concern over the accumulation of arrears of contributions of some Member States, and urges once again these Member States to promptly pay their arrears.

3. Stresses the need to pursue regular production of radio and television programs within the framework of every annual plan of the Organization, expand the range of these programs within the framework of the Islamic Information Strategy and increase the funds allocated for this purpose, so as to enhance the capacity of the Organization to face imminent dangers.

4. Emphasizes the importance of implementing the program on teaching Arabic to non-Arabic speakers through television, and expresses its appreciation for the collaboration of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Organization in this respect, and calls on Member States to promptly pay their contributions to the program budget, so as to enable the Organisation to fulfil its task.

5. Extends its deep appreciation to Mr. Ahmed Farrag, Secretary General of the Islamic States Broadcasting Organisation, on the occasion of the completion of his term of Office, and expresses its appreciation for the dedicated and outstanding efforts he exerted for twelve years, in the establishment of the Organisation, the development of its activities, the achievement of the objectives of Islamic solidarity and the consolidation of its Islamic and international position.