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REPORT OF THE POLITICAL, LEGAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS COMMITTEE THE SEVENTEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

AMMAN, THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

3 - 7 SHA'BAN 1408H (21 - 25 MARCH 1988)

The Political, Legal and Information Affairs Committee, stemming from the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, met to examine the agenda items related to political, legal and information affairs. The meeting was attended by representatives from all the Member States present at the Conference.

H.E. Mr. Nabih El-Nimr, the Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, chaired the meeting. In his opening remarks, the Chairman welcomed the representatives of Member States emphasizing the significance of the present session which is convening in very critical circumstances with regard to the destiny, future and just causes of the Islamic nation, particularly the questions of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif. He expressed his hope that the deliberations of the Committee would be fruitful. Then the Committee Bureau was formed. The representatives of Senegal, Malaysia, Palestine were elected Vice-Chairmen and the representative of the Kingdom of Morocco elected as Rapporteur.

The Committee reviewed items 6 to 31 on its agenda. When the items relating to the questions of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict came up for consideration, it was decided to form a drafting committee, under H.E. Mr. Aun Al-Khasamena, Head of the Legal Affairs

Department, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, to examine the draft resolutions related to Agenda items 6-9 and draft them in their final form, in order to save time and ensure an efficient outcome.

The Political, Legal and Information Affairs Committee proceeded with the consideration of the rest of the resolutions. Each item was carefully examined and discussed

Elaborately. An exchange of views followed each resolution, in a most comprehensive and positive manner and in a responsible brotherly spirit. The Committee was, therefore, able to conclude the deliberations by adopting the resolutions consolidating Islamic Unity and Solidarity, in a way ensuring the desired success.

The Drafting Committee, when considering the draft resolutions on the Palestinian Cause and the Arab-Israeli Conflict, discharged its tasks with great precision and efficiency, which prompted the representatives of all Member States to commend its efforts and to express their thanks and deep appreciation to its Chairman, H.E. Dr. On AI-Hadawena for his open-mindedness, wisdom and farsightedness.

The Political , Legal and Information Affairs Committee adopted the attached resolutions.

The following States put on some resolutions, or parts on record their reservations of them:-

Member State	Resolution
1.Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	(a) Para 1, of resolution on "The situation in Afghanistan"
	(b)Para 1, Page 2 Resolution on "the Palestinian Question and the Arab-Israeli Conflict."
	(c)Para 1, Page 3 of the same draft resolution.
	(d)Para 10, of the same draft.
	(e)Para 11, of the same draft
	(f) Para 31 Page 2 draft resolution on "the Palestinian Uprising in occupied Palestine"
2.The Syrian Arab Republic	(a) Draft resolution on "the Islamic Court of Justice".
	Draft resolution on "the situation in Afghanistan"
	(c) Draft resolution on the "Problem of the Turkish Muslim Minority in Bulgaria".
	(d) Draft Reso1ution on the Iraq-Iran conflict, Para 5;

3. The Sultanate of Oman

(a) Paras 1 & 2 resolution "Teachings of and Geography of Palestine

(b) Paras 1 & 2 of the resolution on the "the Islamic Bureau of Military Coordination.

(c) Para 1 of the resolution on "the Palestine Stamp."

(d) Para 1 of the draft resolution on Al-Quds Fund and Waqf.

(e) Para 2 of the draft resolution on the "Islamic Office for Boycotting Israel"

At the close of the Committee deliberations some delegations delivered speeches appreciation to His Majesty Kin Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for Conference, and paid tribute to Jordan for the warm welcome and delegations. They also praised discretion of H.E. the Chairman, which enabled the Committee to atmosphere of responsibility and expressing thanks to and g Hussain Ben Talal of the patronizing and hosting the Government and people of hospitality accorded to the wisdom, prudence and Ambassador Nabih El-Nimr₁ complete its task in an solidarity.

RESOLUTION No. 1/17-P

ON THE THE PALESTINIAN ARAB PEOPLE IN OCCUPIED PALESTINE

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408 (21-25 March, 1988),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of. the Charter of the OIC and the relevant resolutions adopted by Islamic Summit and Ministerial Conferences;

Stressing anew the principle of the people of enhancing Islamic solidarity with the people of Palestine by supporting their cause and their blessed heroic uprising;

Noting Conference anniversary that the convening of the Seventeenth Islamic of Foreign Ministers coincides with the 20th of the battle of Karama;

Referring to 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 UN Security Council Resolutions 605 (1987) and 607 and 608 (1988);

Taking into consideration that the provisions of the Geneva Convention on the protection of civilian persons in time of war concluded in August 1949 apply 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 condition in the Palestinian and Arab territories Israeli occupation, Israel's arbitrary practices, coercive measures, the perpetual confiscation of Arab land and property on which new settlements are built, the imposition of collective sanctions on the population, the desecration of the sanctity of Islamic and Christian Holy places and attacks, with toxic gas bombs, against people at prayer;

Expressing its total solidarity with the uprising of the Palestinian Arab people in their occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and with their heroic countering of and resistance to the Israeli occupation authorities and the illegal measures and violations perpetrated by these authorities;

Hailing the increasing international support to the uprising of Palestinian Arab people in their homeland, Palestine, and commending the UN Secretary General for his report contained in document No. 19444/S issued on 21 January 1988, and submitted to the Security Council in accordance with Resolution 605 of 1987;

1) Decides to call this Session of the Seventeenth of Foreign Ministers "the Session of with the Palestinian people 's, as tribute to their uprising in occupied Palestine.

2) Hails with great pride and esteem the Palestinian Arab people and their sweeping heroic uprising, which they are still waging against the heinous Israeli occupation forces, on every inch of the hallowed Palestinian soil, in defense of their homeland, Palestine, and their inalienable national rights, and commend their national unity.

3) Affirms the unflinching stand of the Islamic States by the side of the Palestinian people in their ongoing Jihad and blessed uprising, until the total withdrawal of the Israeli enemy forces from all the Palestinian territories, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, is secured, and the Palestinian people can exercise their inalienable national rights through an international conference; urges Member States to commit themselves to the consolidation of the uprising of the Palestinian Arab people in the occupied Palestinian territories materially, morally and politically, so that they may pursue their uprising and struggle, until an end is put to the tyrannical Israeli occupation, and they recover their homeland, Palestine, primarily Al-Quds Al-Sharif and exercise their national rights.

4) Affirms its rejection of any partial or individual solution that disregards the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and seeks to abort their uprising and ignore the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole legitimate representative.

5) Condemns Israel's expansionist policy and continued occupation, and denounce its coercive practices, its violation of human rights and international humanitarian norms, the confiscation of land and property and the establishment of settlers colonies, as well as its imposition of an "economic stranglehold" on the population to force them to end their courageous uprising and accept the policy of fait accompli founded on occupation, annexation and denial of the national rights of the Palestinian people.

6) Denounces the United States of America for disregarding the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and refusing to deal with it as a basic party to the Arab-Israeli conflict and for providing sustained support to Israel; urges all nations to see to it that the USA refrains from providing any support to

Israel that can entrench its repressive policies and practices against the Palestinian people in the Palestine occupied territories; warns the USA not to disregard the real significance of the uprising of the Palestinian Arab people who firmly adhere to their inalienable national rights and to adopt just and balanced policies that can lead to a just and comprehensive solution in the Middle East.

7) Mandates the OIC Secretary his contacts with the UN Secretary and international organizations and a groups and coordinate with them with Security Council Resolution 605, 60 secure to the Palestinian people an and the application of the provisions of the 4th Geneva Convention of 1949 relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War.

8) In order to maintain support to the Palestinian people and their blessed uprising, the Conference decides:

a) To set up "Backing Palestine" Committees throughout the Islamic world to express solidarity with the provide them with material and moral assistance so that they may consolidate their uprising until they liberate their homeland and self-determination.

b) To call upon all Member States to continue to provide the Palestinian people in occupied Palestine with all forms of urgent and effective official and popular support, through available channels, and in coordination with the PLO, their sole legitimate Representative, so that they may pursue their legitimate struggle and vindicate their gallant uprising.

c) To request information institutions and publishing homes in Islamic States to continue intensify their coverage of news on the popular uprising in occupied Palestine and comment thereon with a view to promoting the awareness of international and Islamic public opinion in this connection, and acquainting them with the real conditions obtaining in occupied Palestine.

d) To mandate the General Secretariat and coordination with the PLO Information Department to draw a special information programme on the cause of the Palestinian uprising and its developments, in the interest of its national and Islamic objectives.

e) To request Muslim Ummah and preachers of the Friday Khutbah throughout the Islamic world to promote an awareness of the Jihad of the Palestinian people and their heroic uprising within occupied Palestine, and consider the first Friday of the Holy month of Ramadan the day of solidarity with the uprising of the Palestinian people.

9) To request the Council of Ambassadors of Islamic States in the capitals of the world, in particular those capitals on which the Israeli enemy still relies for its supply of weapons for aggression against the Palestinian people and the Arab nation, to exert all possible efforts with official and i continue to express people, denounce the their cessation.

10) To welcome the growing international support to the uprising to the Palestinian Arab people in the occupied Palestinian territories, viewed as a legitimate action within the context of the Palestinian struggle against Israeli occupation.

11) To welcome the interest taken in the uprising by the world information media and organize an extensive international information campaign in order to isolate Israel at world level and expose its practices, action and schemes; to reaffirm the national inalienable

rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to return to their homes, their right to self-determination and their right to establish their independent Palestinian State on their national soil, with Al-Quds as their capital, under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

12) To express its thanks and appreciation to all States, international bodies and groups that declared solidarity with the Palestinian people and their uprising, and denounced the brutal Israeli crimes, exposing them overtly and officially to world public opinion.

13) To express its thanks and popular forces institutions and individuals and information media who condemnation of Israeli crimes against the Palestinian people, and in support of their inalienable national rights.

14) To keep the issue under consideration and request the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution.

RESOLUTION NO .2/17-P

ON THE PALESTINE QUESTION AND THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Shaban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

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

Reaffirming the resolutions of the Conference held in Kuwait from 26 to 29 Fifth Islamic Summit January 1987;

Welcoming with appreciation the resolutions of the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference held in Amman from 8 to 11/11/1987 on the Arab-Israeli Conflict, the International Conference on Peace in the Middle East and the increasing consensus of international opinion for the convening of the International Peace Conference to find a solution to the conflict in the Middle East and the core of the conflict which is the Palestinian question, in all its aspects;

Considering that the foregoing resolutions have emphasized that the PLO is the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people and that it has, alone, the right to represent them and attend on its behalf independently and on an equal footing all the Conferences and participate in all activities connected with the question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict, so as to ensure that the solution reached would be just, comprehensive and acceptable and in order to secure the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people;

Calling 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 Golan and South Lebanon;

Emphasizing that the Palestine Question is the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and that the Zionist enemy's continuing occupation of Palestinian and its refusal to withdraw from them, Al-Quds Al-Sharif, declaring it to be its capital, its annexation of the Occupied and denial of the inalienable national Palestinian people constitute a flagrant principles of international law, the UN relevant UN resolutions, as well as international legitimacy;

Noting with deep concern the Zionist enemy's persistence in pursuing a policy of racism and expansionism and in escalating its acts of terrorism and repression against Arab civilians in the occupied territories;

Expressing full solidarity with the general popular uprising of the Arab people in the occupied Arab territories, and in their valiant confrontation with, and resistance to, Zionist racist and terrorist violence;

Emphasizing that the danger of Zionist aggression and expansionism threatens not only the Arab frontline States, but also the peoples and countries of the region, as well as international peace and security;

Noting into consideration the new elements brought about by the Palestinian uprising on the international scene, which have generated the necessary momentum to end the Israeli occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories, foremost of which is Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and achieve a just, lasting, comprehensive and peaceful settlement to the conflict;

Declaring its support for the UN General Assembly resolutions 42/209-A of 11.12.1987 and 42/66-D of 2.12.1987 on the convening of an International Conference on Peace in the Middle East;

Reiterating the principle of strengthening Islamic solidarity with the people of Palestine, and the firm commitment of the Islamic States to implement all the resolutions adopted on the Palestine question and the Middle East conflict;

1) Salutes with pride and admiration the in Palestine, the Golan and Southern Lebanon, valiant steadfastness and unflagging resistance, which aim at putting an end to Israeli occupation.

2) Stresses the need for the Islamic States to exert efforts to compel Israel to heed the Nations resolutions which aim at establishing a just to exert United and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region on the basis of total Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and at securing the inalienable national rights of the Arab 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 and under the leadership of the PLO, their legitimate and sole representative.

3) Stresses the need to mobilize all the potential and means of the OIC Member States in order to increase the capacity and potential of the PLO and the frontline States, at all levels, in support of their legitimate struggle to liberate their land and recover their usurped rights.

4) Denounces the policy of the United States Administration which continues to deny the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, to ignore the PLO, their legitimate and sole representative, and refuse to deal with it as a main party to the Arab-Israeli conflict, and continue to extend unlimited support to the Zionist enemy in its occupation of the Palestinian and other Arab territories including the city of AI-Quds AI-Sharif, thus encouraging Israel to persist in its aggressive expansionist policy and to consolidate its occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories; it denounces the use by the U.S.A. of its right of veto to prevent the adoption by the UN Security Council of some resolutions on the question of Palestine and the Middle East, in contradiction with its responsibility as a superpower responsible for maintaining international peace and security.

5) Reiterates the commitment of Member States to intensify their efforts and coordinate their stand in all international fora with a view to cooperation to liquidate all forms of racism, racial discrimination, apartheid and zionism in Palestine and South Africa.

6) Emphasizes that the AI-Quds AI-Sharif forms integral part of the occupied Palestinian territories that the Zionist enemy must withdraw from it totally unconditionally and return it to Arab sovereignty.

7) Calls upon Member States to refrain establishing any form of direct or indirect diplomatic, consular, military, economic or cultural relations with Israel and urges those Member States that still maintain any form of such relations, at any level, to sever them.

8) Reiterates that the establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and the constant confiscation of land, and appropriation of water sources are null and void and are a violation of the principles of international law, concerning armed occupation, in particular, the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in Times of War.

9) Emphasizes its rejection of any partial or separate solutions that do not fulfill the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, by-pass the PLO, their legitimate and sole representative, and do not guarantee complete Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including the city of AI-Quds AI-Sharif.

10) Stresses the need for sustained efforts in order to establish a just and comprehensive peace through the convening of an effective and fully empowered International Conference on Peace in the Middle East under the aegis of the UN to be convened by the UN Secretary General and to be held with the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council and all 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 peaceful, comprehensive and just settlement that guarantees the recovery of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and the solution of the Palestinian question in all its aspects, and safeguards the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

11) Decides to pursue its action by all ways and means in order to explain the Arab Peace Plan for solving the question of Palestine and the Middle East and enlisting international support for its implementation, the plan which was approved by the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference at Fez in 1982) and endorsed by the Islamic Summit at Casablanca, and which was reaffirmed by the Extraordinary Arab Summit held in Amman in November 1987, which laid down its framework.

12) Decides to maintain contacts with the European community so that the latter may further develop its recent positive stand, implement its previous resolutions on the question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict, and deal with the PLO so as to secure the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people in accordance with the United Nations resolutions.

13) Expresses appreciation of the stand taken by the international community at political and information levels in support of Arab rights, and in condemnation of Israel's repressive policies and practices in the occupied territories; it also salutes the stand of the African States which oppose Israeli attempts at infiltrating into Africa.

14) Expresses appreciation of the constructive efforts of the UN Secretary General to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict and the Palestine question and views favourably the contents of his report included in Document (S/19442) of 21/1/1988, which was submitted to the Security Council in accordance with Resolution 605.

15) Condemns Israel resolutions for its failure to comply with the resolutions of the UN Security Council and General Assembly on Israel's decision to annex the Golan Heights, applying its laws and extending its jurisdiction thereon, and reiterates that this decision is illegal and therefore illegitimate, null and void and has no legal effects whatsoever, and that it is an act of aggression, according to the provisions of the UN Charter and resolutions.

16) Reaffirms its determination to safeguard 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 territory and guarantee to Lebanon its full sovereignty over all of its territory and all national fields of action; salutes the steadfastness of the valiant people of Lebanon in their unwavering opposition to the Zionist occupation forces and their heroic national resistance to the Israeli invading forces in South Lebanon.

17) Expresses gratitude to the Committee for the practice of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, chaired by Senegal through its Permanent representative, for the Committee's efforts to fulfill the tasks entrusted to by the UN General Assembly.

18) Requests the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a progress report thereon to the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.3/17-P

ON THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN ARAB GOLAN

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Shaban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Having considered the item' entitled "The Occupied Syrian Arab Golan, the Israeli decision to annex it, the coercive measures to which the Syrian Arab citizens there, are subjected and attempts made by Israel to compel them to accept the Israeli identity";

Recalling the Resolutions adopted by previous Conferences, the latest being Resolution 3/5-P (IS) of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Security Council Resolution 497 (1981) of 17/12/1981 and the relevant UN General Assembly Resolutions, the most recent being resolution 42/209 of 11/12/1987;

1. Salutes with admiration and pride the Syrian people in occupied Golan for their valiant resistance coercive to the coercive measures taken by Israel and its futile efforts to weaken their attachment to their Syrian Arab identity;
2. Reaffirms that Israel's decision to annex the occupied Syrian Arab Golan and impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on it is an illegal, null and void, act, with no legal effect whatsoever and constitutes a flagrant violation of the OIC Charter and resolutions, the UN Charter and relevant resolutions, and the norms of International Law;
3. Strongly condemns for its persistence in Israel changing the legal status of the occupied Golan Heights, its demographic composition, and international structure;
4. Strongly condemns Israel for imposing the Israeli nationality and identity cards on Syrian Arab civilians. These measures constitute a flagrant violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the 1949 Geneva Convention and the relevant resolutions adopted by the Security Council, the UN General Assembly and other international bodies;
5. Reaffirms that Israel's record, policies and prove that it is a non peace-loving state therefore, comprehensive mandatory sanctions stipulated in Chapter VII of the United Nations' Charter should be imposed against it.
6. Calls upon all States to sever diplomatic, consular, military, trade and cultural relations with Israel, stop the assistance given to it, take all measures needed to force it to rescind its decision to annex the Syrian Golan Heights and refuse to recognize the consequences of this annexation, in accordance with Security Council Resolution 497 (1981) and relevant UN resolutions.

RESOLUTION NO .4/17-P

ON THE CRITICAL CONDITIONS OF THE ARAB PEOPLE IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINE AND ARAB TERRITORIES

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Shaban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Having examined the critical conditions resulting from the continued Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territories, the Syrian Arab Golan and Southern Lebanon; the developments consequent upon the heroic uprising of the Arab people in Palestine; and the valiant resistance and continued steadfastness of the Arab citizens in the Golan and South Lebanon; and the killings, torture, and other suppressive measures to which they are

subjected at the hands of the Israeli occupation authorities in violation of international practices and conventions;

Expressing firm support for the uprising of the Arab people in Palestine, the Golan and South Lebanon and their valiant confrontation with, and resistance to Zionist racist terrorist violence against their lives their sanctities, and their possessions;

Determined to enable the Palestinian Arab people in the occupied Arab territories to pursue their struggle and exercise their legitimate right to resist terrorism and Zionist racist violence with a view to putting an end to occupation and recover their and inalienable national rights;

Reaffirming the unity of the struggle waged by the Arab people in Palestine, the Golan and Southern Lebanon against Israeli occupation;

Referring to Article one of the Geneva Convention of 1949 on the Protection of Civilians in Times of War and under which the high-level contracting parties undertake to respect, and guarantee the respect of the provisions of this Convention under all circumstances;

1. Salutes with admiration and pride the Arab people in Palestine , the Golan and South Lebanon in their and gallant resistance inside the occupied Arab territories and their opposition with all available means to the Israeli acts of repression and genocide.

1. Expresses its appreciation to all the peace-loving peoples, governments, international bodies and condemned the Israeli terrorist oppressive measures and exposed such measures before world public opinion, and calls upon them to continue and intensify such condemnation and to bring pressure to bear on the Israeli occupation authorities to halt these suppressive practices.

3. Requests that Islamic Popular forces be mobilized to rally round the legitimate struggle of the Arab people under occupation and that all forms of support be extended to them in their struggle, and expresses appreciation of the support afforded by the Islamic States and masses for that struggle. Also calls for encouraging any popular initiatives designed to provide assistance and extend its scope.

4. Requests Member States to launch an intensive information campaign at international level, in order to further isolate the Zionist entity internationally, condemn its terrorist practices, expose its acts of genocide and war crimes, and to reaffirm the right of the Arab Palestinian people to defend their land and their inalienable national rights and to counteract the attempts of Zionist media at dividing the Palestinian people into those living inside Palestine and those living outside it, and at tearing their national unity apart.

5. Exposes and condemns any attempts or initiatives aiming at containing, aborting and halting the uprising in order to introduce partial and defeatist solutions.

6. Requests the Security Council to shoulder its full responsibilities in respect of the violations, by the Israeli occupation authorities, of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, their persistence in committing the war crimes referred to in Articles (49) and (147) such as murder, expulsion and displacement of Arab citizens from their homes, and stabilizing settlers' colonies. Compliance with these two articles is the responsibility of all parties to the Convention. Likewise, it is the responsibility

of the international community, to force the occupation authorities to immediately put an end to such acts and practices and to ensure the return of deportees to their homes, in implementation of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

7. Requests the OIC General Secretariat to monitor and follow up the serious violations committed by the Israeli occupation authorities in occupied Palestine and Arab territories, which constitute war crimes and crimes against humanity; and to submit report thereon to the UN Secretary General, for circulation as documents of the UN General Assembly and Security Council to all governmental and non-governmental international Organizations concerned.

8. Requests the OIC General Secretariat to submit to the Member States of the Organization periodical reports on the implementation of this resolution.

RESOLUTION NO. 5/17-P

ON ISRAELI OCCUPATION OF LEBANESE TERRITORIES

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

In accordance with the United Nations Charter and the Declaration of Human Rights;

In accordance with the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference adopted by previous OIC the Charter of the Organization of and all the relevant resolutions Conferences;

Considering that the authorities of the Israeli enemy have occupied and are still occupying certain territories in Lebanon and plundering possessions and property, in violation of all the principles of International Law and Human Rights;

1. Strongly condemns the continuing occupation by the Israeli enemy of Lebanese territories and also condemns all the inhuman practices of the Israeli enemy in the occupied areas, its slaughter, oppression and torture of the populations of these areas, the pressure, terror and displacement resorted to by Israel, prior to assimilating and annexing such territories. It further condemns the repressive methods used by Israel to impose the teaching of Hebrew in schools and to levy taxes on the local inhabitants, with the ensuing aggression against the educational, cultural and civilizational structures of these areas.

2. 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.

3. Calls on the United Nations and all its organs to force Israel to apply the resolutions of the U.N. Security Council in particular Resolutions 425 (1978) and 508 & 509 (1982) on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanese territory beyond the internationally recognised boundaries, 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.

4. Decides to follow up this question at all levels and in all international fora and to support and assist Lebanon.

RESOLUTION NO. 6/17-P

STRATEGIC ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ISRAEL

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Having considered the item entitled "the Strategic Alliance between the United States of America and Israel";

Recalling Resolutions 6/4-PIL(IS) of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, 10/15-PIL of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, 11/16-P of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and 4/5-PIL (IS) of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference;

Taking cognizance of the Final Communique of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State and Governments of the Non-Aligned Countries held in Harare from 1 to 6.9.1987, the Non-Aligned Countries' held in New York from 5 to 7.10.1987;

1. Strongly condemns the agreements conducted between the United States of America and Israel on the Strategic alliance, signed on Teshrin-ul-Thani/November, 1981, the persistence of the US in supplying Israel with sophisticated weaponry and equipment, the participation of Israel in the Star War Programme, in addition to a significant economic assistance and the recent agreement concluded between them on the establishment of a trade-free zone; it considers all forms of support provided by the USA and the agreements concluded with Israel encourage Israel to pursue its aggressive and expansionist policies and practices in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories, including Al-Quds AI-Sharif.

2. Also considers that this alliance has strengthened the aggressive role of the Tel Aviv expansionist regime which seeks to destabilize the area, and threatens its security and has encouraged this regime to further escalate its aggressiveness which poses a serious threat to international stability and to peace and security in the Middle East and hinders the efforts aimed at bringing about a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East

3. Further considers that this alliance is detrimental to the interests of the Arab Nation and Islamic Ummah and constitutes a threat to the security of their States.

4. Requests the Secretary General to submit a report to the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the practical results of this alliance and the action taken by Member States in implementation of this resolution.

RESOLUTION NO. 7/17-P

ON THE DECISION TAKEN BY THE U.S. ADMINISTRATION TO CLOSE THE OFFICE OF THE PLO OFFICIAL MISSION TO THE U.N. IN NEW YORK

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

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

Emphasizing the principle of Islamic solidarity with the blessed uprising of the Palestinian people;

Reaffirming that the question of Palestine and of the Al-Quds Al-Sharif are the paramount cause of Islam, and that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people;

Expressing its high appreciation to all the countries of the world which recently made statement at the United Nations General Assembly rejecting the decision of the US Administration to close the Office of the PLO official mission to the UN, in New York, by 21 March 1988, at the latest;

Expressing its deep appreciation to the UN Secretary General for taking all legal measures and stands to ensure compliance with the Headquarters agreement, including recourse to international arbitration;

1) Denounces the decision taken by the United States to close both the PLO Information Office in Washington D.C. and the Office of the PLO Official Mission to the UN in New York.

2) Considers the decision of the U.S. Administration a flagrant challenge levelled at the Palestinian people and their inalienable national rights as well as an attempt to deprive them of their natural and legitimate right to submit, through the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, their just cause to the international community.

3) Considers this decision a blatant violation of the Headquarters Agreement signed in 1947 by the US and the UN and an impediment to the ability of the UN of carrying out its functions.

4) Supports the efforts made by the UN Secretary General to implement General Assembly resolutions that call for compliance with the Headquarters Agreement in order to prevent the closing of the PLO Office in New York and enable the Organization to perform its official duties in its capacity as permanent observer to the U.N.

RESOLUTION NO.8/17-P.

ON THE IMPEACHMENT OF ISRAELI CREDENTIALS TO THE UNITED NATIONS

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

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 conflict, which constitute a flagrant infringement of Article 25 of the UN Charter;

Affirming its condemnation of Israel for its refusal to implement the Security Council resolutions that demand that it abrogates its law annexing occupied Al-Quds, and declaring it its eternal capital, as well as annexing the occupied Syrian Arab 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 country, that it persists in violating the principles of international law and of the UN Charter, and that it reneges on its commitments set forth in General Assembly Resolution 323 (XXX) of 11.5.1949, by virtue of which it became a member of the United Nations.
2. Emphasizes the need to reject the credentials submitted by the Israeli delegation to attend the various sessions of the UN General Assembly.
3. Mandates 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. 9/17-P

ON ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARMAMENT

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Recalling the resolutions of the previous sessions of the Islamic Conference, in particular Resolution 18/15-P of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, 13/16-P of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, and Resolution 17/5-P (1.5.) of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference;

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

Recalling resolutions of the UN General Assembly on Israeli Nuclear Armament, the last of which was Resolution 42/44 of 30.11.1987;

Recalling the UN General Assembly resolutions on the establishment of a Nuclear Free Zone in the Middle East, the last of which was Resolution 42/28 of 30.11.1987 which, inter-alia, call upon the States of the Middle East to accede to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty; to agree to subject all their nuclear activities to the safeguards system of the International

Atomic Energy Agency; to declare their support for the establishment of such a zone and to deposit the relevant data with the Security Council;

Recalling resolution 470 of 25.9.1987 of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which calls on Israel to subject all its atomic facilities to the safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

Stressing the fact that all the other States of the region have acceded to the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty;

Recalling the sustained 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;

Recalling the findings of the UN Experts Committee on the Israeli Nuclear Armament published in the report of the UN Secretary General, Document No. A/42/581 of 16.10.1987 which stated, inter-alia, "It seems that Israel is adopting a deliberately ambiguous stand with regard to the possession of atomic weapons, which has greatly contributed to spreading terror in the region and concern in the international community". "There are important indications to the effect that Israel reached the threshold in which it became a nuclear State at least a decade ago"; and "The Experts Group wishes to state that there is no doubt that Israel now possesses the capability of manufacturing nuclear arms within a very short time indeed if it has not actually passed that stage.

Recalling the findings of the study made by the UN Institute for Disarmament Research, published as Document No. A/40/520 in 1985;

Noting with extreme concern Israel's refusal to accede to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty;

Noting with great concern Israel's persistent refusal to commit itself to non-production or non-acquisition of nuclear weapons, or to subject its nuclear installations to the safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency in spite of repeated calls to it to do so by the U.N. General Assembly, the Security Council, and the International Atomic Energy Agency;

Deeply concerned over the persistence of the racist Zionist entity in its frenzied policy of nuclear armament, and in carrying out secret and illegal activities for the acquisition of fissionable material and nuclear detonation devices, as revealed in the reports published in 1985 by the International Atomic Energy Agency, and according to U.S. sources and other relevant information made public in October, 1986;

Deeply Concerned over the development, by the racist Zionist entity, of long-range missiles;

(1) Calls on the States of the world to strongly condemn Israel:-

(a) For refusing to abandon its policy of possessing nuclear arms.

(b) For refusing to accede to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

(c) For consistently refusing to implement UN Security Council Resolution No. 487 (1981), and the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and International Atomic Energy Agency, calling on it to subject all of its nuclear installations to the system of safeguards.

(2) Strongly condemns once again, the collusion between Israel and South Africa in the sphere of nuclear armament which poses a threat to the safety and security of Africa and Middle East in particular, and to international peace and security in general.

(3) Reaffirms the determination of Member States to continue their cooperation at the United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other relevant international fora to compel Israel to abide by international resolutions, particularly to subject nuclear installations to international inspection.

(4) Urges the Disarmament Conference to speed up conclusion of an international statutory convention on banning military acts of aggression on existing nuclear installations operating for peaceful purposes.

(5) Requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to stop all forms of scientific cooperation with Israel that may contribute to raising its nuclear capacity.

(6) Requests all States and Organizations that have not yet done so to stop their cooperation with and assistance Israel in the nuclear field.

(7) Calls on the States that have extended material and technical assistance to strengthen Israel's nuclear capacity, to issue official statements, in accordance with their commitments to international conventions on the quantities and types of the assistance given and the safeguard measures taken.

(8) Requests the OIC General Secretariat to follow up the Israeli nuclear activities and to update the study on Israeli Nuclear Armament in the light of the information available and to submit its report to the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the application of the provisions of the present resolution.

RESOLUTION NO. 10/17-P

ON THE STATES WHO DECIDED TO RESUME OR ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE ZIONIST ENEMY AND THE STATES THAT STILL MAINTAIN RELATIONS WITH IT

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

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

Recalling the resolutions of previous Islamic Conferences which reaffirm the commitment of Member States to sever all diplomatic, economic, military, cultural and other direct and indirect relations with the Zionist enemy;

Recalling again that the maintenance or resumption of diplomatic, economic, military, cultural or other relations with the Zionist enemy contributes to the continuing usurpation of Palestine and the inalienable national rights of its people;

Calling attention to the resolution No. 33/79 (30th Session) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 November, 1975 which affirms that Zionism is a form of racial discrimination;

Recalling Resolution No. 21 of the OAU Council of Ministers adopted at its Second Extraordinary Session held in Addis Ababa from 19 to 21 November recommending to the Member States of the OAU to maintain the severance of relations with the Zionist enemy;

Recalling Resolution No. 8/15-P of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on checking the Zionist attempt to break through their isolation;

Recalling resolution 1057 (1986) of the Twenty-second Summit Conference of the Organization of African Unity and resolution 1085 (D-45) of the OAU Council of Ministers held in Addis Ababa from 23 to 28 February 1987, which recommended the Member States to renew their adherence to the principle of non-establishment or resumption of diplomatic relations with Israel;

Having discussed the latest development concerning the resumption by some Member State governments of their diplomatic relations with the Zionist enemy, a fact that contributes to ending its isolation and strengthens its ability to persist in its repressive, settlers colonialist and expansionist practices and policies;

1. Deprecates the resumption by some States of their diplomatic relations with the Zionist is contrary to the resolutions of Islamic Conference, and those of the OAU Council of Ministers, be a hostile act towards the Arab Ummah;
2. Requests to the States that resumed their diplomatic relations with the Zionist enemy to reconsider their position.
3. Appeals to the States that intend to establish diplomatic relations with the Zionist enemy to reconsider their position in order to avoid any consequences that might occur in their relations with the Arab and Islamic States.
4. Urges the Member States that maintain diplomatic or other relations with the Zionist enemy to abide by their commitment to the relevant resolutions of Islamic Conferences.

RESOLUTION NO.11/17-P

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

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

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

Affirming the need to strengthen Islamic solidarity with the people of Palestine and their glorious uprising as a matter of principle;

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

Convinced of the value of the effective role assume by the Bureau for raising the military capacity of the Palestinian revolutionary forces in conjunction with the military commands of the Islamic States, and the PLO;

Pursuant to all the Islamic resolutions adopted in that respect;

DECIDES:

1. To maintain cooperation and coordination between the military commands of the Islamic States and the PLO, with a view to supporting the Holy Jihad and just struggle of the Palestinian people to free their occupied 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. That Islamic States continue to support the PLO in that field, and satisfy its growing needs for military ware, equipment, 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. 12/17-P

ON THE ISLAMIC OFFICE FOR THE BOYCOTT OF ISRAEL

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter;

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

Expressing its highest appreciation to the Islamic States which established Regional offices for the Boycott of Israel;

Lauding the excellent efforts exerted by the Main Arab Boycott Bureau, and its effective participation in the action and activities of. The main Islamic Office for Boycott of Israel;

Convinced that Islamic boycott is an effective method, a legitimate weapon and one of the sovereign rights exercised by Islamic State against the Zionist enemy and against all those

who support and protect him, in pursuance, of their right to protect their national interests and defend their just causes, primarily the question of Palestine and Al-AI-Quds AI-Sharif,

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 on Islamic States which have not yet established regional boycott offices to do so , and appoint office directores who would liase with the main islamic office for the boycott of israel , at the general secretariat in jeddah;
3. Decides that the Arab Boycott Bureau be considered as a Regional Islamic Office and its directors as liaison officers with the Main Islamic Office for the Boycott of Israel;
4. Decides to endorse the conclusions of the Third Meeting of the Directors of Regional Islamic offices (Liaison Officers).

RESOLUTION NO. 13/17-P

ON THE ZIONIST COLONIALIST SETTLEMENT IN PALESTINE

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March, 1988),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the OIC;

Stressing the principle of consolidating Islamic solidarity with the people of the Palestine and their blessed uprising .

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

Convinced of the importance of implementing the programme and plans drawn up by the Committee to check 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 achieve lasting demographic and military superiority, effecting demographic, cultural and religious changes in these territories and following a policy of iron-fisted terrorism when dealing with their Palestinian Arab population;

Considering all the relevant Islamic Resolutions;

Decides to support and consolidate the efforts exerted by the Committee to follow up and implement its approved plan of action.

RESOLUTION NO 14/17-P

ON THE MONITORING OF THE MOVES OF THE ZIONIST ENEMY

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3-7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March₁ 1988),

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

Affirming the principles of Strengthening Islamic Solidarity with the people of Palestine and their blessed uprising;

Noting the efforts exerted for the monitoring of the moves of the Zionist Enemy, and the effective ways and means proposed to vindicate the Palestinian people and establishing them to exercise their inalienable national rights on the soil of their homeland, Palestine;

Aware of the importance of the plans and programmes proposed by the Committee to counteract the attempts and moves of the Zionist enemy to break out of its isolation and put an end to its ongoing denunciation at international fora and by world public opinion;

Also aware of the importance of exposing the Zionist enemy's constant violations of divine tenets, international law and human norms, as well as exposing its criminal practices and their right to exist;

Referring to all relevant Islamic resolutions;

DECIDES:

To support and strengthen the efforts made by the Committee to follow up and implement its approved action.

RESOLUTION NO. 15/17-P

ON AL-QUDS FUND AND ITS WAQF

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3-7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March₁ 1988),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter;

Stressing the principle of consolidating Islamic Solidarity with the Palestinian people and their blessed uprising;

Expressing its deep appreciation to the Islamic States that unfailingly donate to Al-Quds Fund and Waqf, in particular the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;

Appreciating the vital role played by Al-Quds Fund in supporting the struggle of the Palestinian people and consolidating their resistance within their occupied country Palestine, and particularly the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

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

Recalling all the Islamic Resolutions adopted in this regard;

1) Calls upon all Islamic States to cover the capital of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, that amount to one hundred million Dollars each.

2) Requests the Islamic States to 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 General Secretariat to take the necessary measures and make the necessary arrangements within the following six months, in order:

a) To convene the periodical meetings of the Board of Directors of the Fund;

b) To enable the delegation entrusted with collection of the donations pledged contributions assessed to visit some Islamic States and carry out its mission.

c) To convene the scheduled meetings of the Board of Trustees of the Waqf so that it may undertake its specified tasks.

RESOLUTION NO.16/17-P

ON THE PALESTINE STAMP

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Recalling the principles and goals the Islamic Conference;

Affirming the need to strengthen Islamic solidarity with the people of Palestine and their glorious uprising, as a matter of principle;

Expressing its deep appreciation to the Islamic States still issuing the "Palestine Stamp" on a continuing and permanent basis;

Referring to the important function which the proceeds from the issue of a Palestine Stamp serves in providing for the families of Palestinian martyrs and freedom fighters;

Referring to all Islamic resolutions adopted in this respect;

DECIDES:

1) That all Islamic States shall continue to issue the "Palestine Stamp" on a permanent and continuing basis as long as the question of Palestine and the Holy City of Al-Quds remains unsolved.

2) To invite Member States that have as yet not issued this stamp to do so.

3) To invite 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 open account of the Islamic Development Bank, Jeddah, on behalf of the Palestine Welfare Society/PLO - Palestine Stamp.

RESOLUTION NO.17/17-P

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

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter;

Stressing the principle of strengthening Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and their auspicious uprising;

Expressing appreciation for the intensive efforts made by the Committee of Experts on Education in preparing a unified course in the History and Geography of Palestine be taught at all levels of school education in all Islamic States;

Recognizing the importance of informing the rising generations of the Islamic Ummah of the nature of the long historic struggle of the Palestinian people and their Arab nation and Islamic Ummah against the Zionist enemy and all those who both support and protect him, to secure and protect the eternal rights of the Islamic Ummah in Al-Aqsa Mosque, Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and usurped Palestine, and to fulfill the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people¹ particularly their right to return to their homeland, Palestine, their right to self-determination, and to establish, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole legitimate representative, their independent national state, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital;

Invoking all the Islamic resolutions adopted in this regard;

DECIDES

1. That the unified course in the History and Geography of Palestine be taught as a mandatory subject at all levels of school education in all Islamic States as of the next school year 1988-1989.

2. That the Islamic States be invited, together with all the institutions concerned, all charitable establishments, universities and the Islamic Development Bank in Jeddah, to participate generously in covering 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.

RESOLUTION NO. 18/17-P

ON AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

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

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

Confirming the sustained enhancement of Islamic Solidarity with the Palestinian people and the solemn obligation of Islamic States to declare Jihad to liberate the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Holy Mosque of Al-Aqsa and to support the Palestinian people to recover their inalienable national rights;

Recalling the Resolutions of the U. N. General Assembly and Security Council stipulating as null and void all legislative and administrative measures and steps adopted by Israel which altered, or were intended to alter, the character and status of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, in particular what is termed as the organic law on Al-Quds and declaring it the capital of Israel;

Reaffirming the principle of Islamic solidarity with the people of Palestine and the firm commitment of Member States to implement all resolutions concerning the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Expressing its full support to the uprising of our fellow brother in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and countering Israeli aggression on holy places and particularly the Mosque of Al-Aqsa Al-Sharif;

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

Expressing its deep concern over the deteriorating situation in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the Mosque of Al-Aqsa Al-Sharif and all the Islamic and Christian holy places there, under Israeli occupation, as a result of the annexation and judaization measures and desecration committed in the city and of the serious peril and considerable damage to which its Palestinian inhabitants have been exposed, the persistent Israeli threats to the city and its

future as an Islamic Arab city - where all the revealed religions had during the Muslim rule, enjoyed full freedom for fourteen centuries and the grave danger to international peace and security posed by the perpetuation of this situation;

Denouncing the continued racist acts of aggression and the attempts at judaization and the obliteration of the historical sites of the blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa, Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi Al-Sharif, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, and other Islamic and Christian holy places and archaeological sites in Palestine which preserve for the Arab and Islamic Ummah its civilization and history;

Condemning the acts of aggression perpetrated by the Israeli occupation authorities against people performing prayers in the blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa and dispersing them by force of arms, gas, poisonous and incendiary bombs;

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 and to safeguard the success achieved by the Palestinian people, led by their legitimate and sole representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, through their struggle in their occupied homeland, and at international level, and to pursue the necessary joint Islamic action to achievements;

1. Affirms the commitment to implement the content of the Islamic Programme of Action designed to confront the Zionist enemy, which was adopted by the Third Islamic Summit, and to consider the Question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif as the paramount cause of Islam and Muslims, and the Jihad to liberate Palestine and the Holy Mosque of Al-Aqsa and support the Palestinian people, the personal duty of every Muslim man and woman;
2. Condemns the crimes and practices perpetrated by the Israeli occupation authorities and their continuous aggression on holy places, particularly the Holy Mosque of Al-Aqsa Al-Sharif, which constitute a serious violation of the principles of international law the UN Charter and UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, the Charter and Resolutions of the OIC, and the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.
3. Confirms its firm determination to preserve the Islamic Arab character of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the commitment to endeavor to liberate it and restore it to Arab Sovereignty.
4. Rejects and condemns Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Al-Quds Al-Sharif and to introduce demographic therein and to consider such a decision as illegal, void, and with no legal effects whatsoever;
5. Confirms the commitment of Member States to pursue and coordinate their action with those international groups which support Arab and Islamic right and the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, with a view to implementing international resolutions adopted by the United Nations and its specialized agencies, such as UNESCO, etc., on stopping the hostile measures and aggressive practices in this Holy City, in particular the deliberate violations of the sanctity of the Holy Mosque of Al-Aqsa and other sacred places, and the oppression of the City's Palestinian Arab inhabitants.

6. Invites all States to refrain from having any dealings with the Israeli occupation authorities which might be interpreted as an implicit recognition of acceptance of fait accompli imposed by the proclamation of Al-Quds as the permanent and unified capital of the Zionist entity; and to invite all States which still maintain diplomatic relations with the Israeli enemy to refrain from transferring their Embassies or missions to the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

7. Lauds the stand taken by the Holy See condemning Israeli measures and practices perpetrated in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and calls upon Member States to maintain 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.

8. Calls upon Member States to coordinate their efforts at Information level and to hold Seminars to promote public awareness of the Question of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine throughout world capitals and at grass root level, especially in the United States and Western Europe.

9. Calls on Member States to declare the twinning of their capitals with Al-Quds Al-Sharif, capital of Palestine, in order to enhance Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people, and as a tribute by the Islamic Ummah to the inhabitants of this Holy City for their unflinching defense of the sanctity of the First Qibla and the Third Holy Mosque - the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, and other sacred places, and for the unwavering steadfastness in the face of Israeli occupation and their admirable heroic resistance to it and their determined stand against Zionist designs aimed at the judaization of their Holy City.

10. Requests the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to submit a report thereon to both the Al-Quds Committee and the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 19/17-P

ON THE AL-QUDS COMMITTEE

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Recalling the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Islamic Conference;

Affirming the principle of strengthening Islamic Solidarity with the people of Palestine and their blessed uprising;

Expressing its deep appreciation to those Islamic States who follow up with practical implementation the resolutions and recommendations adopted by the meetings AI-Quds Committee, in support of the Holy Struggle waged by the Palestinian people and their heroic steadfastness;

Recalling the praiseworthy efforts exerted by Al-Quds Committee, under the chairmanship of the sovereign of Morocco, His Majesty King Hassan II in following up the implementation of the Islamic resolutions on Palestine and the Holy City of Al-Quds;

Referring to all Islamic resolutions adopted in this respect;

Calls upon all Islamic States to commit themselves to the implementation of all the decisions and recommendations of the Al-Quds Committee, the most recent being those adopted at its extraordinary session held in Ifrane, Morocco, on 5 January 1988, and carry them out, to support the uprising of the Palestinian people and their blessed revolution.

RESOLUTION NO. 20/17-P

ON THE SANCTITY OF THE HOLY PLACES AND HAJJ RITES

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Recalling the acts of sabotage and disruption perpetrated by Iranian pilgrims in Makkah Al Mukarramah during the Hajj season of 1407H which marred the sanctity of the Holy Places and of Hajj Rites, endangered the security of pilgrims to the Sacred House of God and resulted in the death of innocent victims;

Recalling the resolution adopted in this respect by the Extraordinary Arab Summit held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, in November 1987;

Determined to avoid the repetition of any acts of disruption and sabotage in the Holy Places in future;

1. Condemns the acts of disruption and sabotage perpetrated by the Iranian pilgrims in Makkah Al Mukarramah during the Hajj Season of 1407H.
2. Expresses complete solidarity with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and total support of the measures it is taking to secure a proper environment in which the pilgrims to the Holy House of God can conduct the Hajj ritual in safety and piety, and to prevent any offense against the sanctity of the Holy House of God and the feelings of Muslims and expresses its rejection of any acts of disruption in the Holy Places that may affect the security and safety of the Hajj and the sovereignty of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
3. Confirms the right of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, stemming from its responsibility for keeping and maintaining order and for safeguarding the Holy Places and the security of pilgrims to the Holy House of God, to take whatever deterrent measures it deems necessary to prevent the recurrence of such incidents of disruption and discord, and of any misguided practices that contravene the teachings of the True Islamic Religion, including the injunction against using the Hajj season to stage demonstrations and marches and to raise banners, such deterrent measures being taken to safeguard the sanctity of the Holy House of God, out of respect for the Hajj ritual and with a view to maintaining the unity and cohesion of Muslims.
4. Invites Member States to cooperate with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in implementing this resolution.

RESOLUTION NO. 21/17-P

ON THE SPECIAL MEASURES DESIGNED TO ORGANIZE AND SPECIFY THE NUMBER OF TRAVELERS GOING ON PILGRIMAGE TO THE SACRED PLACES

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Proceeding from the principles of the Charter of the OIC and its objectives which enjoin the sovereignty of every member and the enhancement of Islamic solidarity and cooperation in all matters likely to serve the interests of Islam and Muslims;

Taking into account the commendable intention of the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia easier for all Muslims, men or women, to perform the Pilgrimage and Umrah, and the Visit, as well as its praiseworthy efforts to organize satisfactorily the Pilgrimage and ensure to those performing it and the Umrah proper accommodation, easy access and decent transportation;

Taking note of the Memorandum submitted by the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia indicating that it was draw-up new plans, programmes and projects designed to expand the area of the two holy Harams, develop and improve the buildings to accommodate the pilgrims, pull down the old ones and erect new premises, and set up the necessary organs, institutions and organizational structures towards that end;

Granting that hosting, ensuring an easy flow of pilgrims and a smooth organization of their movement requires a suitable organization of the groups of incoming pilgrims from various parts of the world, in such manner as would ensure for them the services provided by the competent organs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and be in keeping with the actual space available for performing Pilgrimage and Umrah rites.

THE CONFERENCE

1- Supports the measures to be taken by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia specifying a quota for pilgrims on the basis of a State population number of Muslims in. the world ratio.

2- Requests that all Member States of the OIC to cooperate with the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in all matters pertaining to the adoption of appropriate measures designed to afford equal chances for all the pilgrims, and ensure for them proper performance of their rites and suitable amenities.

RESOLUTION NO. 22/17-P

ON THE IRAQ-IRAN CONFLICT

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Recalling Resolution 6/3-P(IS) adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarrahah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 19-22 Rabi-ul Awal, 1401H (25-

28 January 1981), Resolution 8/4-P(IS) adopted by the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 13 to 16 Rabi-ul Thani, 1404H (16-19 January 1984), and Resolution No. 10/5-P(IS) adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference held in Kuwait, from 26 to 28 Jamadi-ul Awal, 1407H (26-29 January 1987);

Reaffirming its commitment to the objectives and principles of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, in particular, the commitment of Member States to seek a peaceful settlement of disputes that might arise among Member States and refrain from resorting to the threat or the use of force;

Recalling the principles and provisions of international law on respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in internal affairs and *the* inadmissibility of acquisition of territories by force;

Considering Security Council Resolutions on the Iran-Iraq Conflict, in particular Resolution 598 (1987) adopted on 20 July 1987, and the acceptance by Iraq of this Resolution on 23 July 1987, there as Iran has hitherto refused to announce its acceptance of it;

Expressing its alarm at the continuation and the escalation of the war which seriously threatens peace and security at regions and international levels;

Expressing again its appreciation for the efforts exerted by the Islamic Peace Committee;

1. Expresses its support to Security Council Resolution 598 adopted on 20 July, 1987, and emphasizes the need for its implementation as an indivisible whole and the implementation of all its provisions, as set forth in the resolution.

2. Reaffirms the need for an immediate cessation of all military operations, the withdrawal of forces to the comprehensive exchange of war prisoners, shortly after the cessation of military operations, with a view to putting an end to their sufferings as early as possible, and sitting at the negotiating table to solve the dispute by peaceful means.

3. Affirms the application of the principles and rules of international law relating to respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in internal affairs and the inadmissibility of acquisition of territories by force.

4. Expresses once more its satisfaction at the position of Iraq in accepting the Resolutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and Security Council Resolutions, in particular its Resolution 598 of 1987.

5. Urges the Security Council to take the necessary measures in accordance with the Charter of the UN towards Iran for not having announced its acceptance of Resolution 598, as the party rejecting the Council Resolution, which obligates the two parties to arrive at a peaceful settlement through negotiations.

6. Requests the Member States to act in a concerted manner in order to put an end to the war, in accordance with the principles and bases set forth in the present Resolution.

RESOLUTION NO. 23/17-P

ON THE THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Bearing in mind the commitment of all States to refrain from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of any State, or to act in any manner inconsistent with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations;

Reaffirming the inalienable right of all peoples to determine their own form of Government and to choose their own economic, political and social systems, without any foreign interference, intervention, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever;

Seriously concerned over the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and the consequent impediments which stand in the way of the Muslim people of Afghanistan to exercise their right to determine their political future according to their free will;

Recalling the principled stand adopted by the Islamic Conference in its Resolutions relating to the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan since January 1980;

Taking into account also the Resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at the Sixth Emergency Special Session and its 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st and 42nd regular Sessions, as well as the decisions adopted by the Ministerial Conference of the Non-Aligned countries held in New Delhi in February 1981, in Havana in June 1982, in Luanda in September 1985 and New Delhi in April 1986, the Seventh and Eighth Summits of the Non-Aligned countries held in New Delhi in March 1983 and Harare in September 1986, against foreign military intervention in Afghanistan;

Considering further the great sufferings and distress of the valiant Muslim Afghan people;

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

Recalling its decision to suspend the membership of Afghanistan in the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its invitation to member states to withhold recognition to the illegal regime in Afghanistan and sever diplomatic relations with that country until the complete withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

Also recalling its decision that member states stop all aid and all forms of assistance given to the present regime of Afghanistan;

Fully aware of the immense burden borne by Afghanistan's Muslim neighbours, in particular the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, as a result of the asylum provided to millions of Afghan refugees driven away from their homeland by Soviet military occupation;

Deeply conscious of the need for a comprehensive solution to the grave situation created in result of the Soviet military intervention;

Reaffirming that such a comprehensive solution requires;

- a. the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan;
 - b. the creation of appropriate conditions to enable the Afghan refugees to return to their homeland in safety and honour;
 - c. the restoration of the political independence and non-aligned and Islamic character of Afghanistan; and
 - d. the exercise of the right of the Afghan people to determine their own form of government and choose their own economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever.
1. Reiterates its deep concern at the continuing foreign armed intervention in Afghanistan and the continued serious sufferings of the Afghan people including the 5 million refugees in Pakistan and Iran.
 2. Demands, once again, the immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan.
 3. Welcomes the statement of the General Secretary Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev of 8 February 1988 announcing the intention of the Soviet Union to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan and expresses the hope that a comprehensive political solution will be expeditiously reached so that conditions of peace and stability are created in Afghanistan and Afghan refugees could return to their homes with dignity and honour.
 4. Commends the historic struggle of the people of Afghanistan for the liberation of their homeland from the foreign forces and supports and recognizes the role of the Afghan Mujahideen Alliance for the restoration of the independent and non-aligned status of Afghanistan and its identity as an Islamic country and decides to establish closer cooperation with the Afghan Mujahideen Alliance for the realization of the objectives of the just struggle of the Afghan people.
 5. Deeply deplores the repeated violations of the air-space of Pakistan, the bombardment of its territory from the Afghan side and the terrorist acts perpetrated against Pakistan and appreciates the restraint exhibited by the Government of Pakistan in the face of these provocations.
 6. Expresses the hope that the agreement for a political solution of the Afghanistan problem being negotiated under the auspices of the U.N. Secretary-General's Personal Representative, will be concluded satisfactorily and signed as soon as possible to ensure the immediate withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan.

7. Expresses its satisfaction with the continued laudable efforts being made by the Secretary General of the United Nations to find a comprehensive solution to this question and encourages him to continue with these efforts.
8. Calls upon the foreign forces in Afghanistan to refrain from conducting any military operations during the process of their withdrawal.
9. Considers that the strict implementation of the agreement negotiated in the Geneva Proximity Talks will require the cessation on a reciprocal basis of military supplies from all sources to the concerned Afghan Parties.
10. Recognizes that the formation of a broad-based transitional government is essential for the restoration of peace and the creation of appropriate conditions to enable the Afghan refugees to return and the people of Afghanistan to exercise their right to choose their own economic, political and social system free from outside intervention.
11. Welcomes the principled position adopted by Pakistan to evolve a comprehensive political solution on the basis of the withdrawal of foreign troops, the return of the Afghan refugees, the restoration of Afghanistan's independent, non-aligned and Islamic charter and the exercise of self-determination of the people of Afghanistan.
12. Emphasizes the commitment of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to contribute in achieving a comprehensive political solution of the situation in Afghanistan which is of concern to the entire Islamic world, in accordance with the principles approved by the OIC and the International Community.
13. Decides to keep the seat of Afghanistan in the OIC vacant until the complete withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan, the return of the Afghan refugees and the formation of a government acceptable to the people of Afghanistan.
14. Decides to continue generous humanitarian assistance to the Afghan refugees as well as for their repatriation and rehabilitation in Afghanistan in cooperation with the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
15. Requests the Islamic Development Bank to study the magnitude of the needs of Afghanistan's economic reconstruction and to draw up specific programmes for participation by the Bank and OIC Member States in the process of economic reconstruction in Afghanistan.
16. Requests the OIC Secretary General to contribute to the realization of the objectives of this Resolution and submit a report to the next Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 24/17-P

ON THE SECURITY AND SOLIDARITY OF ISLAMIC STATES

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

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 peoples 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 Resolution No. 16/11 -P, 19/13-P, 17/11-P, 31/15-P and 20/16-P on the Security and Solidarity of Islamic States adopted by the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers;

Noting that an inter-governmental experts group set up to study this matter has submitted its recommendations to the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Gravely concerned at the escalation of international tensions, the intensification of rivalries and conflicts, the increasing 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 rights 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, and specially of the Islamic countries, jeopardizing 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 express its deep concern at the continuing foreign military intervention in Afghanistan and the continuing Iran-Iraq conflict, as well as other 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 independent policies from 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;

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 Islamic countries, in accordance with the objectives and principles of the Charter of the Organization of the Conference.
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 ways 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 sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-use of international relations, peaceful settlement of disputes and non-intervention and non-interference 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 recommendations of the Group of Experts for strengthen the security and solidarity of Islamic States, approved the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.
7. Also calls upon Member States to inform the General Secretariat as soon as possible of the action taken in implementation of the recommendations of the Group of Experts for strengthening the security and solidarity of Islamic States.
8. Directs the General Secretariat to extend necessary assistance to the Member States in implementation of these recommendations.
9. Requests the Secretary General to convene as soon as possible, 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 Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers also;

Noting the importance of the establishment and maintenance of security, peace and stability throughout the Islamic World and the further promotion of the climate of mutual confidence and solidarity among the Muslim countries;

Appreciating 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;

1. Requests the Secretary General to appoint from the Islamic States a group composed of five eminent personalities to study the question of confidence and security building measures among Islamic countries and to submit its conclusions to the 18th ICFM for consideration.

RESOLUTION NO. 25/17-P

ON THE TERRITORIAL DISPUTE BETWEEN LIBYA AND CHAD

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Realizing that the territorial dispute between Libya and Chad threatens the peace and security of the region;

Strongly reaffirming the commitment of all States to refrain from the threat or use of force against the national sovereignty of any State, its political independence and territorial integrity, or resort to any practice incompatible with the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Commending the efforts exerted by the organization of African Unity to settle this dispute within an African framework;

1. Requests the two parties to the dispute to refrain from any action likely to increase the dangers of that situation.
2. Affirms that the Organization of African Unity is the natural framework for the solution of this dispute and expresses its full support to this Organization.
3. Urges the two sister and neighbouring States, Libya and Chad, to settle their territorial dispute through peaceful means, free from pressures and foreign interference, in accordance with the principles and objectives of the Charters of the OIC and OAU.
4. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution, in cooperation with the OAU Secretary General, and report thereon to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers at its next session.

RESOLUTION NO.26/17-P

ON THE U.S. AGGRESSION AGAINST THE GREAT SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYAH

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988.),

Having discussed the Agenda item related to the U.S. aggression against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya;

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

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

Reaffirming the support pledged at all times by the OIC to the Islamic and Arab countries subjected to imperialistic and Zionist threats;

Taking into consideration that all states have a commitment to refrain from the use of force or the threat of the 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 U.S. Administration against the Great Socialist People's 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 U.S. aggression against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and confirmed its right to reparations for the physical and human losses sustained;

1. Decides a new:

1. To condemn the continuing U.S. aggression and plots against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya;
2. to support the right of Al-Jamahiriya to reparations for the physical damage and human losses sustained as a result of aggression.
3. to support Al-Jamahiriya's right to reparations in conformity with U.N. General Assembly resolution No. 38/41.

2. Reaffirms its solidarity with the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in defending, her independence? sovereignty, territorial integrity against the economic boycott measures which seek to undermine her plans for development.

3. Condemns the U.S. economic boycott measures against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya which have been renewed this year, and calls for their cancellation forthwith as they violate international laws and conventions;

Requests the OIC Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a progress report thereon to the forthcoming Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 27 /17-P

ON THE QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

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 two organizations on the Question of Namibia;

Recalling in particular, Chapter VII of the United Nations' Charter on the application of mandatory sanctions;

Taking into account the declarations of the different international conferences on sanctions against the racist and occupationist minority regime in South Africa;

Considering that the racist ideology of the South African Apartheid regime, its illegal and brutal occupation of Namibia and the plundering of its natural resources and its repeated aggressions against the Front Line independent states, and neighbouring countries are similar to the practices of the Zionist entity in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and pose a serious threat to international peace and security;

Endorsing the recommendations of the International Conference on the immediate independence of Namibia, held in Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986;

Welcoming the declaration of the Eighth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement, held at Harare (Zimbabwe) from 1 to 6 September 1986 on the Question of Namibia;

1. Solemnly reaffirms the legitimacy and justice of the heroic struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative, by all available means including armed struggle.
2. Condemns strongly the escalation of State terrorism of the Pretoria regime through repeated violation of the territorial integrity of neighbouring African States.
3. Strongly reaffirms the continued legal responsibility of the United Nations towards Namibia and reiterates its demand for the implementation of the United Nations resolutions concerning Namibia, in particular Resolution 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) of the Security Council.
4. Emphasizes the validity of the decisions taken at the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on Namibia from 17 to 20 September 1986.
5. Strongly condemns the South African regime for its plundering of national resources of Namibia, in flagrant violation of Decree No. 1 issued by the United Nations Council for Namibia.
6. Vigorously condemns the obstructionist attitude of the South African regime, its installation of a puppet regime in Namibia, and its efforts to prevent the holding of democratic, free and fair elections on the basis of Resolution 435 (1978), to delay the accession of Namibia to independence.
7. Rejects categorically all attempts to link the implementation of resolution 435 (1978) to certain extraneous problems, like the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.
8. Calls upon Member States to extend full support and material assistance to the Namibian people, through SWAPO within the framework of the Emergency aid in favour of Namibia, as well as on a bilateral basis, so that it can further intensify its armed struggle for the independence of Namibia.

9. Expresses its total solidarity with the frontline States and neighbouring countries and calls upon Member States to increase their assistance to these countries against the repeated aggression of the racist regime of Pretoria on their peoples, their sovereignty, territorial integrity, security and stability.

10. Demands the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria regime as provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

11. Urges the OIC Ministerial Committee on South Africa and Namibia to pursue its efforts in order to achieve the objectives that were assigned to it, and calls upon Member States to extend all kinds of assistance to that effect.

12. Decides to include the item entitled 'Question of Namibia' on the agenda of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

13. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers

RESOLUTION NO 28/17-P

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

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

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 the system of majority rule alone, based on the principle of universal suffrage in a United South Africa, can lead to a just and lasting solution;

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 only 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;

Commending the continuing international anti-apartheid campaign for the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the South African Apartheid Regime;

1. Strongly condemns the white minority regime for its heinous policy of Apartheid which constitutes a crime against humanity.
2. Strongly condemns the white 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 economical 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 neighbour 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 "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 recognized liberation movements of South Africa and to grant them the privileges and immunities needed for the accomplishment of their mission, and pays tribute to those Member States that have already allowed the opening of such offices.
8. 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, the countries bordering on 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 and unconditional release of the 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 induce 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,
- To reject the policy of establishment of the Bantustans,
- To declare an embargo on arms supplies to South Africa.
- To desist from any collaboration with South Africa in the transfer of nuclear equipment, fissionable matter, technology and manpower.

12. Decides to include an item entitled "Policies of Apartheid of the racist minority regime in South Africa", in the agenda of the 18th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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

RESOLUTION NO. 29/17-P

ON THE SOUTH AFRICA'S DESTABILIZATION POLICY AGAINST NEIGHBORING INDEPENDENT STATES

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3-7 Shaban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Having considered the items entitled "the Question of Namibia" and the "Policy of Apartheid of the Racist minority regime of South Africa";

Recalling the provisions of the Charters of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and of the United Nations Organization, 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 fundamental aspects of the 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 neighboring States;

Deeply concerned by the military and nuclear alliance between South Africa and Israel, and by 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 Forth-second Ordinary Session of the UN General Assembly, which condemned South Africa's policy of destabilization against neighboring 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 destabilizing 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 neighboring 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 Front Line States and particularly Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Angola.

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, and particularly in Mozambique and Angola, 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 with 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, maintaining the illegal occupation of Namibia 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' establishing the "Africa Fund" and urges all Member to contribute to this important instrument of sol with the peoples of Southern Africa.

9. Decides to include in the agenda of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers an item entitled "Destabilization Policy of South Africa towards neighbouring independent States".

10. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the 18th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 30/17-P

ON THE CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION IN AFRICA

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3-7 Shaban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Recalling its previous resolutions on the subject, in particular Resolution No. 15/5-P(IS) of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference;

Emphasizing that the African Development Crisis is of deep concern to the entire Islamic Ummah;

Noting with appreciation the positive response of the international community, particularly the Islamic countries, to the economic difficulties being faced by the continent of Africa.

Expressing full support for the United Nations Programme of Action for African economic recovery and development 1986/90 adopted by the Special Session of the General Assembly in May 1986;

Deeply concerned that despite the adoption of the Programme of Action, the structural problems of Africa continue to hinder economic development and could precipitate recurrent crises continue to hinder economic development and precipitate recurrent crises;

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 Conference of Heads of States and Governments of the OAU , held at Addis Ababa in July 1985.

2. Calls upon the International community particularly the developed countries and the concerned International financial agencies to participate fully and effectively in the Recovery Plan contained in the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986/90.

3. Calls upon member states to increase their assistance to the countries of Africa in order to enable them to initiate the necessary structural changes required to hasten their economic development.

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

5. Decides that the focus of assistance of member states and the international community should 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 18th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.31/17-P

ON THE SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLES OF THE SAHEL

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March, 1988),

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;

- 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 Banks 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, accentuated by the endemic rainfall hazards and aggravation of food dependence;
- Also expressing anxiety over the continuing decline of the Sahelian countries' resources due to increasing indebtedness, continuous 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 social and economic development efforts of the drought-stricken countries; of the limited material and human resources of the Sahelian 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 Sahelian 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 significant losses of yields standing at 20%, caused every year by locusts, 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 reserve 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 off 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 - Addresses an appeal 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 natural management of water resources in the Sahel, as well as their support to pilot actions 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 take the necessary steps to implement the new OIC/SAHEL Programme drawn along the following lines',

- Control of crop pests and diseases;
- food security;
- control and rational management of water resources;
- support of pilot action of desertification control.

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 draft a schedule of follow-up and implementation of the present Resolution.

RESOLUTION NO .32 /17-P

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

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Shaban 1408H (21-25 March, 1988),

Recognizing that the establishment of Nuclear Weapons Free Zones in various regions of the world is one of the guarantee 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 Weapons 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 previous 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 42nd Session on Israeli nuclear armament and the nuclear capability of racist South Africa;

Deeply concerned at the attempts and schemes of South 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 recent proposal for the conclusion of a bilateral or regional nuclear test ban agreement in South Asia as well as of the proposal to convene under the UN auspices a Conference on nuclear non-proliferation in South As .

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 nuclear weapon States, to respond positively to the proposals for the 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 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 Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 33/17-P

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

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3-7 Sha 'ban, 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

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 menace or use of nuclear weapons, whatever their origin;

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

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers 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 Emergency 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 states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons;

Noting that the UN General Assembly at its 42nd Session has recommended that the Conference on Disarmament should actively pursue negotiations with a view to reaching early agreements to assure non-nuclear 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 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 states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons.
3. Recommends that Islamic States should continue to cooperate with Conference on Disarmament at the United Nations General Assembly and at other International fora with a view to promoting the above mentioned objective 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 promote 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 Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 34./17-P

ON THE CONVENING OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO DEFINE THE MEANING OF TERRORISM AND DISTINGUISH IT FROM THE STRUGGLE OF PEOPLES FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3-7 Sha 'ban, 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

In compliance with ethical and humane principles in which the Muslim Ummah believes, and inspired by its tolerant faith, civilization and traditions which rejects all forms of injustice, aggression and crime;

Convinced of the existence of an international consensus on the need to counter all forms of terrorism and to stem its causes and evils which are aimed against innocent individuals and their property and which violate national sovereignty and negate the rights of peoples;

In view of the absence of specific international agreed criteria to enable the world community to clearly distinguish between terrorism and national struggle;

Considering the need for international cooperation to elaborate a workable formula to effectively combat and check terrorism;

Reaffirming the inalienable right to self-determination and independence for all peoples under colonial and racist regimes, foreign occupation or other forms of foreign domination and recognizing the legitimacy of their struggle, in particular the struggle of national liberation movements;

Deploing all acts of terrorism including those committed, directly or indirectly by States and which spread violence and terror and aim at destabilizing States and communities;

Denouncing the frantic attempts to obliterate the distinctions between terrorism and legitimate struggle of peoples in accordance with the principles of international law and the provisions of the Charters of the of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations;

Recalling Resolution 1514 (1960) of the U.N. General Assembly on the granting of independence to colonized countries and peoples and Resolution 159 (XLII) of the UN General Assembly dated 7/12/1987;

Recalling Resolution 30/5-P (IS) of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference;

- 1) Reiterates its support for the convening of an International Conference under the auspices of the United Nations to define terrorism and to distinguish it from struggle of peoples for national liberation.
- 2) Commends the efforts exerted during the 42nd Session of the United Nations General Assembly for the convening of such an International Conference.
- 3) Calls upon Member States to respond affirmatively to the request of the UN Secretary General, under the U. N. General Assembly Resolution 42/159 of 7-12-1987, for the views of States on the "convening of an International Conference under UN auspices to define "terrorism" and distinguish between it and peoples struggle for national liberation".
- 4) Expresses its gratitude to the General Secretariat for the symposium it held in Geneva on the subject of terrorism and requests it to organize another symposium on the subject "Definition of the meaning of terrorism and distinction between it and the struggle of peoples for national liberation."
- 5) Requests the Secretary General to make a report on the implementation of this resolution to the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 35/17-P

ON STRENGTHENING ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY IN THE CONTROL OF HIJACKING

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3-7 Sha 'ban, 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Recalling the resolutions No. 28/12-P, 25/13-P, 22/14-P, 19/15-P and 3/16-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 (Surate Al-Maida/32);

Noting the recent increase in crimes of hijacking aircraft 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 increase of 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 increase in 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 transgression of the precepts of Islam, the religion of all Member States of the OIC, which prohibits the slaying of any one whom 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 crimes of hijacking aircraft and unlawful acts against the safety and security of civil aviation.
2. Calls upon 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 to expedite the ratification of, and adherence 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 and urges the states who 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 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 Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 36/17-P

ON THE PROBLEM OF THE HORN OF AFRICA

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3-7 Sha 'ban, 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Guided by the lofty principles and objectives of the OIC Charter calling for the eradication of racial discrimination and colonialism in all its forms;

Recalling Resolution 12/3-P(IS) of the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in 1981 in Makkah Al Mukarramah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;

Recalling Resolution 25/14-P of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in 1983 in Dhaka;

Noting with deep concern that the situation in the Horn of Africa remains unchanged despite all the efforts made by the Organization of the Islamic Conference both at Ministerial and Summit levels;

Further recalling Resolution 26/5-P(IS) of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference (Islamic Solidarity Session) held in Kuwait, State of Kuwait, from 26-29 Jumadi Al-Ula 1407 (26-29 January 1987);

Confirming the report submitted by the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on that subject;

1. Calls on Islamic States to extend assistance to oppressed Muslim people of the Horn of Africa.
2. Requests the Secretary General to report on the situation to the next Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 37/17-P

ON THE ETHIOPIA'S OCCUPATION OF TWO TERRITORIES OF THE SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Guided by the lofty principles of Islam and the noble objectives of the OIC Charter which enjoins the support of the struggle of all Islamic peoples for the maintenance of their dignity, independence and national rights;

Taking into consideration the relevant principles enshrined in both the OIC and UN Charters for safeguarding international peace and security on the basis of justice and the inadmissibility of occupation of territory by force;

Recalling the declaration of the OIC Foreign Ministers Coordination Bureau, which convened on 2 October, 1986 during the United Nations General Assembly(XLIV),

Recalling Resolution No. 27/5-PIL(I.S) of the Fifth Islamic Summit (the Islamic Solidarity Session), held in Kuwait from 26 to 29 Jumada Al-Ula, 1407H, (26-29 January, 1987);

Recalling the declaration of the OIC Coordination meeting of 1 January 1987, during the United Nations General Assembly(XLIV);

Reaffirming the OIC Secretary General's report thereon,

Having considered the report submitted by the Somali Democratic Republic delegation;

1. Reaffirms all the relevant previous resolutions of the OIC on the support of and solidarity with the Somali Democratic Republic in its efforts to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity; and calls for the prompt and unconditional withdrawal of all Ethiopian troops from the territory of the Somali Democratic Republic, while urging Ethiopia to seek a peaceful, just and durable solution of the conflict in the Horn of Africa.

2. Requests the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers

RESOLUTION NO. 38/17-P

ON ISLAND OF MAYOTTE THE COMORIAN

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3-7 Sha 'ban, 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

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, Anjocian, Grande-Comore, Mayotte and Moheli;

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 into the Islamic Federal Republic of 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 Islamic Federal Republic of 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 to contact with the French authorities in order to convey them the deep concern of the OIC over this problem, to follow the development of the question in liaison with the Secretaries General of the OAU and the UN , and to make a report to the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 39/17-P

ON REFUGEES

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3-7 Sha 'ban, 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conference on the question of Refugees in particular Resolution No. 27/16-P of the 16th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and Resolution No. 23/5-P(IS) of the Fifth Islamic Summit held in Kuwait in January, 1987

Deeply concerned at the plight of millions of refugees throughout the world, a large majority of whom belongs to the Muslim community and has been compelled to seek asylum in neighbouring Muslim States;

Aware of the heavy political, economic and social burden which the presence of refugees, places on the host countries, all of whom belong to the developing world;

Reaffirming full solidarity with the countries maintaining large numbers of refugees on their soil in the spirit of Islamic brotherhood;;

Noting with concern that international relief for the maintenance of refugees has been declining;

Believing that the problem of refugees can only be resolved through the creation or necessary conditions which would enable them to return to their homes in safety and dignity;

Recognizing the central role of UNHCR in providing relief assistance to refugees in the world including a number of Islamic countries.

1. Urges member states to coordinate their actions at the international level In order to identify and mitigate the essential causes for the vast flows of refugees into the Islamic and other countries.
2. Further urges member states to Increase assistance to Islamic countries which are maintaining large numbers of refugees on their soil, particularly into account the economic and social difficulties caused by the presence of refugees.
3. Urges the international community, in particularly the UNHCR to undertake concerted efforts to reverse the decline in assistance to refugees and to generate resources to ameliorate the sufferings of refugees in the Islamic countries.
4. Condemns all forms of coercion against the refugees including armed attacks against refugee camps and pressures exerted on countries sheltering these refugees.
5. Invites the General Secretariat to strengthen cooperation with the UNHCR, In order to effectively monitor the conditions of refugees and to provide adequate assistance to them till such time as they are enabled to return to their homes.

RESOLUTION NO.40 /17-P

ON THE MUSLIM COMMUNITIES IN NON-MEMBER STATES

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3-7 Sha 'ban, 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

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

Also recalling the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the resolutions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, and the international agreements on Muslim Minorities particularly those urging respect of human rights;

Further recalling the resolutions of previous Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on matters relating to the condition of Muslim minorities living in non-Islamic countries, especially resolution No. 22/5-P(IS) adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference requesting the Secretary General to make recommendations for adoption of procedures in accordance with international law, whereby the Organization of Islamic Conference could encourage and persuade the governments concerned to ensure the exercise by Muslim minorities of their religious, cultural, political and economic rights;

1. Appeals to Member States to pay attention to the problems of Muslim Minorities living in non-Muslim States and to exert utmost efforts through contacts with such states to ensure that the Muslim minorities are treated in accordance with the provisions of the international law concerning human rights and basic freedoms.
2. Expresses its appreciation for the report of the Secretary General on Muslim Communities in the non-Muslim countries submitted to the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and endorses the recommendations made therein.
3. Conveys its thanks to the Secretary of the Organization of the Islamic Conference for the intensive efforts he has made to assist Muslim minorities and requests him to continue such efforts.
4. Commends the efforts of the Secretary General in setting up an Islamic Coordinating Committee, and requests him to continue his efforts to extend the Committee membership to other Islamic organizations and institutions concerned with the affairs of Muslim minorities, and to make a report on this question to the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.
5. Reiterates its request to the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to actively monitor the condition of the Muslim Minorities and to cooperate with Islamic organizations and associations for the implementation of the resolutions adopted on the minorities and to make a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 41/17-P

ON THE QUESTION OF THE MUSLIM OF SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3-7 Sha 'ban, 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Recalling Resolution Nos. 4/4-P, 25/8-P, 20/9-P, 21/10-P, 17/13-P and 25/15-P and 28/16-P, adopted by the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on the question of Bangsamoro

Muslims, as well as the reference to the question of Muslims of Southern Philippines contained in the declaration of the 5th Islamic Summit;

Having considered the explanatory note submitted by the General Secretariat concerning the situation of the Muslims of Southern Philippines, and the report of the Quadripartite Committee;

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

Reaffirming the continuing commitment of the Organization of the Islamic Conference for the full and urgent implementation of the provisions of the Tripoli 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 Philippines;

1. Expresses deep regret over the failure of the Government of the Republic of Philippines to honour its commitment to implement the Tripoli Agreement of 1976.

2. Affirms that the so-called steps taken by the Government of the Republic of Philippines including the formation of the so-called Consultative Council are in no way in conformity with the provisions of the Tripoli Agreement, which clearly provides for the establishment of autonomy to the thirteen provinces, specified therein, and which constitutes a binding international agreement..

3. Condemns all forms of repression inflicted upon the Bangsamoro people and the denial of their fundamental rights.

4. Calls upon the Government of the Republic of Philippines to honour the commitment of the Tripoli Agreement made to the MNLF and the OIC representing the collective will of the Muslim nations

5. Strongly urges member states to extend material, financial and humanitarian assistance to the MNLF to defend the Muslim people and Islam and to pursue its just and legitimate rights.

6. Requests the Quadripartite Ministerial Committee and the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to intensify efforts including contacts with the Philippines Government for the full and urgent implementation of the Tripoli Agreement and to report to the 18th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 42/17-P

ON THE PLIGHT OF THE TURKISH MUSLIM MINORITY IN BULGARIA

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3-7 Sha 'ban, 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

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

Recalling its resolution 30/16-P; the first report the OIC Contact Group mandated to examine the conditions the Muslim Minority in Bulgaria; the relevant section of Final Communique of the Fifth Islamic Summit; as well as resolutions adopted by the OIC regarding the situation the Muslim Minorities living in non-Muslim countries;

Noting with utmost concern the content and particularly the conclusions of the report of the OIC Contact Group on the Plight of the Muslims in Bulgaria, wherein it is stated Inter alia:

- A. that the Muslims in Bulgaria have been subjected to official pressure and coercion in changing their Islamic names into Bulgarian Slavic ones which has the effect of destroying their Islamic identity,
- B. that the Muslims in Bulgaria have been denied right to follow their religion freely and some their religious rituals/rites such as circumcision of young children have been prohibited on pain criminal prosecution,
- C. that the Muslim in Bulgaria have been denied free use of their worship places (MOSQUES) and the restrictions on their use on a particular day in a week or on a particular time only is a negation of a basic religious right of Muslims,
- D. that the Muslims in Bulgaria, majority of whom are of Turkish origin, have been prohibited and denied the right to use their own language and to protect and preserve their cultural heritage, on pain of criminal prosecution and punishment for violation of such prohibition, and
- E. that there are several cases of split families on account of migration of Muslims from Bulgaria to Turkey and in some such cases very close relations like father, mother, son and daughter were separated from each other.

Taking special note of the State obligations of Bulgaria as underlined in the report of the OIC Contact Group;

1. Expresses its high appreciation to the OIC Contact Group for its very commendable work.
2. Takes note of the report of the OIC Contact Group to the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign and endorses the recommendations therein.
3. Expresses its full solidarity with the oppressed Muslim Minority in Bulgaria.
4. Deplores the continuing repression against the Muslim minority in Bulgaria and practices aimed at the annihilation of the religious and cultural identity of the same and the eradication of Islam in Bulgaria.
5. Appeals to the Bulgarian Government to observe its obligations regarding the restoration to the Muslim minority, all their religious and cultural rights, as well as its basic rights and freedoms recognised by relevant bilateral and international instruments.

6. Takes note with satisfaction of the Turkish-Bulgarian Protocol signed in Belgrade on 23 February 1988 and expresses the hope that it will be instrumental in the realisation of the above-mentioned demands and objectives with regard to the Muslim Minority in Bulgaria and therefore urges the parties concerned to fully implement this Protocol.
7. Decides to mandate the OIC Contact Group to monitor closely the situation of the Muslim Minority in Bulgaria and to report to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers annually.
8. Decides to remain seized with the question of the Muslim minority in Bulgaria until it is satisfactorily resolved and states its determination to follow closely the conditions of the same and in particular its right to assert its religious and cultural identity.
9. Requests the Secretary General of the OIC to report to the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the implementation of the present resolution.

RESOLUTION NO. 43/17-P

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

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3-7 Sha 'ban, 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

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

Having received message of the Secretary General of the United Nations which the Conference decided to treat as an official document of the Conference;

Recalling previous resolutions on the subject adopted by the Islamic Conferences in particular Resolution No. 31/16-P the 16th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Recalling also Resolution No. 3369 (xxx) adopted by the 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, 37/4, 38/4, 39/7, 40/4, 41/3 and 44/4 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 Organization to achieve closer cooperation in their search for solutions to world problem, 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 co-operation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and Specialized Institutions and other agencies of the United Nations;

Taking account of the progress achieved in the implementation of the decisions adopted at the second annual meeting held in Geneva in July 1986 between the representatives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Secretariat of the United Nations Organization and other UN Agencies and the encouraging results achieved so far in various fields identified by the two organizations for cooperation.

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

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 42nd Session of the U.N. General Assembly, as contained in document No. A/42/388 and Add. I 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. 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 organizations to further the mutual interests in the political, economic, social and cultural fields.
5. Recommends that the Third General Meeting between the Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Secretariat of the United Nations and other organizations concerned within the U.N. System, should be organized in 1988 on dates and places to be determined through consultations between the two organizations, as already approved by the U.N. General Assembly.
6. Requests the Secretary General of the OIC to continue his efforts to improve cooperation with the Arab League, Non-Aligned Movement and the OAU as well as other regional and international organizations.
7. Requests the Secretary General of the OIC to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the 18th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No. 44/17-P

ON THE DRAFT DOCUMENT ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN ISLAM

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan from 3-7 Shaban 1408H (21-25 March, 1988),

Faithful to the immortal teachings of Islam concerning freedom, justice, peace, fraternity and equality among mankind, without any discrimination on the basis of race, colour or creed;

Keenly aware of the dignity and rights to which all human beings are entitled according to the Islamic Shari'a;

Recognizing the importance of issuing a Document on Human Rights in Islam;

Having examined the Report of the General Secretariat, the Report of the Experts Committee and the final text of the draft document on Human Rights in Islam;

After examining that matter, decides;

1. To refer the draft Document on Human Rights in Islam to the Ministers of Justice in the Member States for study and finalization.
2. To request the General Secretariat to follow up the draft and to submit the final text to the following Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No.45/17-P

ON THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC LAW COMMISSION

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan from 3-7 Shaban 1408H (21-25 March, 1988),

Having examined the explanatory note of the Secretariat and the report of the Expert Committee to which the final text of the draft Statute of the International Law Commission, was attached

Noting that the Experts Committee is of the view that many of the objectives of the Commission overlap with those of the Islamic Fiqh Academy;

1. Decides not to establish the International Islamic Law Commission.
2. Decides to refer the draft Statute to the Islamic Fiqh Academy in order for it to examine the possibility of undertaking the tasks envisaged for the Islamic Law Commission.

RESOLUTION No. 46/17-P

ON THE STATE OF RATIFICATION, ADHESION AND ACCEPTANCE OF THE AGREEMENT ON IMMUNITIES AND PRIVILEGES OF THE OIC

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan from 3-7 Shaban 1408H (21-25 March, 1988),

Affirming its desire to apply para (8) of Article VI of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the immunities and privileges of the Organization as well as the Agreement on Immunities and Privileges of the Organization;

Realizing the importance of the accession, by all Member States, to this Agreement:

Having considered the Note of the General Secretariat on the status of accession to this the General Agreement:

1. Urges all Member States which have not yet acceded to the Agreement on Immunities and Privileges to take early action to accede thereto.
2. Refers to the 18th ICFM the question of determining the Categories of the General Secretariat's Staff Members to whom the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the OIC is applicable.

RESOLUTION No. 47/17-P

ON THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC COURT OF JUSTICE

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan from 3-7 Shaban 1408H (21-25 March, 1988),

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and Ministerial Conferences on the establishment of an International Islamic Court of Justice, particularly Resolution 11/3/PIL(IS) of the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah and Resolution 13/5/PIL(IS) of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference held in Kuwait by virtue of which the Statute of the International Islamic Court of Justice was ratified and Article 3 of OIC Charter was amended to include the Court as the Fourth main Organ of OIC and entrust it with the settlement of disputes that might arise among Member States, in accordance with the provisions of Islamic Shariah and public or international law;

Affirming the conviction of Member States of the important and effective role that could be played by such Court, in promoting and reinforcing relations among OIC Member States;

Noting that the required number of ratifications of this amendment has not been reached although the resolution of the Kuwait Summit was adopted over a year ago;

Decides to:

1. Urges Member States to speed up their ratification of the Statute of the International Islamic Court of Justice and of the amendment of Article 3 of the OIC Charter so that the Court may fulfill its functions;
2. Request the Secretary General to make the necessary contacts with Member States for the implementation of operative Paragraph 1 of this resolution and report thereon to the Eighteenth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 48/17-P

ON INFORMATION

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan from 3-7 Shaban 1408H (21-25 March, 1988),

Recalling Resolutions Nos. 10/4-P (15) and 1/5-P(IS) approved by the Fourth and Fifth Islamic Summits, the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs at its first and second sessions, Resolution 29/10-P, 39/11-P, 30/14-P and 28/15-P of the Tenth, Eleventh, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers relating to the convening of the First Islamic Conference of Information Ministers.;

Recalling Resolution No. 28/15-P adopted by the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which requests the General Secretariat to continue the implementation of the OIC Information Plan and also Resolution No. 33/16-P of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which approved the Work-programme of the General Secretariat for 1985-86 Fiscal Year, approved by the Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs and relating to the implementation of this Plan;

Conscious of the fundamental role of Information within the Ummah and in the world;

1) Expresses thanks and profound appreciation to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for having accepted to host the First Conference of Islamic Information Ministers of Member States in Safar 1409H (end of September/beginning of October 1988).

2) Requests the OIC General Secretariat to submit to that Conference a progress on the implementation of its Information Plan of the OIC with all its technical and financial implication

3) Requests the OIC General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of the Information Plan in conformity with the recommendations adopted by the Second Session of the Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs.

4) Expresses deep gratitude to His Excellency Mr. Abdou Diouf, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs for the efficient role played by the Committee in strengthening cooperation among Member States in the field of Information and for the appeal be made to Member States so that they make voluntary contributions to the Special Fund set up for increasing the efficiency of the Information bodies of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 49/17-P

ON THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC NEWS AGENCY

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan from 3-7 Shaban 1408H (21-25 March, 1988),

Having considered the report of the General Secretariat of of IINA, the report of the IINA Acting Director General, and the report of the Committee set up by the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference to look into the financial situation of IINA;

Noting with concern the financial situation of IINA, which is constantly deteriorating. to such an extent as to jeopardize the very existence of the Agency, in spite of the appeals made to Member States to remedy to that situation;

Considering IINA's ability to play an important role in disseminating information about and among Muslim countries, in promoting understanding, strengthening solidarity and fraternity and consolidating cooperation among Member States in the political, economic, social, cultural and spiritual fields; in publicizing and defending Islamic causes; and in correcting the distorted image and the misrepresentation of Islam and the Muslim world propagated by hostile international information media;

Recalling resolution 34/16-P of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which stipulated that in future IINA's budget shall be entirely financed mandatory contributions from Member States, on the basis of the same scale of assessment as the budget of OIC General Secretariat;

Recalling also resolution 1/5-C (IS) of the Fifth Islamic Summit establishing a Committee of ten members to study IINA's administrative and financial situation, propose specific measures and submit its findings to the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs and to the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Having examined the Working Paper submitted by the delegation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the Conference, and endorsed the constructive proposals and positive initiatives contained therein and the generous donation made to cover the salaries of the existing personnel;

- 1) Requests the General Secretariat Organization of the Islamic Conference to start paying the amounts due to the Agency, and urges regularly in the payment of the future contributions allocated to the Agency in the Organization's budgets;
- 2) Stresses the need for an early transfer of the Agency to the building donated by the Kingdom of Arabia as Headquarters of the Organization of the Conference, provided that the General Secretariat shall assume the expenses of the transfer.
- 3) Decides that the unpaid entitlements of the existing personnel of the Agency shall be settled from the contribution pledged by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia allocated to the Agency and amounting to SR 2,063,196 (two million sixty three thousand and one hundred and ninety six Saudi Riyals), after which the contracts of their personnel shall be terminated; and urges Member States, in coordination with the General Supervisor of the Agency to second some of the employees of their Agencies to IINA and to assume the costs of their salaries and allocations, as a form of assistance to the Agency to facilitate its work.
- 4) Instructs the General Supervisor of the Agency, in coordination with the Chairman of the Executive Council to prepare a provisional operating budget covering the minimum essential requirements of the Agency, pending a final solution of its problems.
- 5) Decides to hold an urgent extraordinary meeting of IINA General Assembly and Executive Council to examine the situation and problems of the Agency, to set the rules for improving

its work, to update its Statutes and Financial and Administrative Regulations, modeled on the statutes and regulations applying to the Arab International New Agency Pool and similar institutions.

6) Requests the First Islamic Conference of Information Ministers to seek suitable solutions to the administrative and financial problems of the Agency.

7) Calls for the participation of Islamic States in the Arab International News Agency Pool and link the latter's Head Office with these agencies through Duplex and Facsimile Lines to ensure the flow of news between them.

8) Urges Member States to discharge their obligations and settle their arrears to the Agency as soon as possible. Urges also national agencies in the Member States to cooperate with IINA in the reception and transmission of news and provide it with news, reports and information on the projects and accomplishments of Member States.

9) Requests the OIC Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to submit a progress report on this matter to the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the First Conference of Information Ministers as it convenes.

10) Expresses its thanks to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for its generous donation that will enable the Agency to fulfill its role in the best possible manner.

RESOLUTION NO. 50/17-P

ON THE ISLAMIC STATES BROADCASTING ORGANIZATION (ISBO)

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan from 3-7 Shaban 1408H (21-25 March, 1988),

Recalling the contents of the report of H.E. the Secretary General of OIC, and the report submitted by the Secretary General of ISBO on the situation, activities, achievements and the outcome of meetings held by ISBO in Kuwait from 17 to 21 Rajab, 1408 H (5-9 March, 1988);

Having considered the memorandum submitted by the Secretary General of ISBO, and the General Assembly resolution attached thereto on the membership of the Republic of Indonesia and the Islamic Republic of Iran and the statements made by the Heads of the two delegation in this connection;

Recalling resolution 1/5/EC/IS adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling the recommendations made by the Ministerial Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs at its first and second sessions in 1983 and 1985 on ISBO;

Recalling the resolution adopted by previous Islamic Conferences on ISBO.

1. Commends the efforts of the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization and of its Secretary General in fulfilling the objectives of Islamic solidarity and enhancing the organization's international position in the field of information, particularly as regards teaching the language of the Glorious Quran to non-Arabic speakers. through television programmes;

2. Express its thanks and appreciation to Member States which meet their obligations towards the Organization and provide it with voluntary donations, equipment and programmes.

3. Expresses its deep concern over the accumulated outstanding arrears of some Member States, and urges them again to settle their arrears so as to enable the Organization to implement the programmes and projects adopted by its General Assembly.