

FINAL COMMUNIQUE

Fez, Kingdom of Morocco
Rabiul Thani 25-29,1406H (January 6 - 10, 1986).

In response to the kind invitation of the Kingdom of Morocco, and in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers was convened in Fez, from 25 to 29 Rabiul Thani, 1406H corresponding to 3anuary 6 - 10, 1986.

2.The Conference was preceded by a Preparatory Meeting of Senior Officials, on 23 Rabiul Thani, 1406H (January 4, 1986), under the Chairmanship of His Excellency Ambassador Mohamed Tazi, Director of the Department of Arab and Islamic Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kingdom of Morocco.

3. The following Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference participated in the Conference

- The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan,
- Unite Arab Emirates
- The Republic of Indonesia,
- The Republic of Uganda
- The Islamic Republic of Iran,
- The Islamic Republic of Pakistan
- The State of Bahrain
- Brunei Darussalam
- Burkina Faso
- The People's Republic of Bangladesh
- The People's Republic of Benin
- The Republic of Turkey
- The Republic of Chad
- The Republic of Tunisia
- The Republic of Gabon
- The Republic of the Gambia
- The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
- The Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros
- The Republic of Djibouti
- The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
- The Republic of Senegal
- The Republic of Sudan
- The Syrian Arab Republic
- The Republic of Sierra Leone
- The Democratic Republic of Somalia
- The Republic of Iraq
- The Sultanate of Oman
- The Republic of Guinea
- The Republic of Guinea-Bissau
- Palestine, The State of Qatar
- The Republic of Cameroun
- The State of Kuwait
- The Republic of Lebanon
- The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah

- The Republic of Maldives
- The Republic of Mali
- Malaysia
- The Arab Republic of Egypt
- The Kingdom of Morocco
- The Islamic Republic of Mauritania
- The Republic of Niger
- The Yemen Arab Republic
- The Democratic Republic of Yemen.

4. The following attended the Conference as Observers:

a)

- Turkish Cypriot Community
- Moro National Liberation Front

b) International Organization:

- United Nations Organization
- Organization of African Unity
- League of Arab States
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- United Nations Commissioner's Office for Refugees
- Arab Education, Science and Culture Organization (ALESCO)
- United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

c) Subsidiary Organs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference

- Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture
- Islamic Centre for Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training.
- Islamic Foundation for Science Technology and Development
- Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research.
- Islamic Centre for Development of Trade
- Islamic Fiqh Academy
- Islamic Committee of the International Crescent
- International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage.

d) Bodies and institutions affiliated to the Organization of the Islamic Conference:

- Islamic Development Bank
- Islamic Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO)
- International Islamic News Agency (IINA)
- Islamic States Broadcasting Organization (ISBO)
- Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange
- Organization of Islamic Capitals and Cities
- Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund
- Islamic Shipowners Association.

e) Islamic institutions and associations:

- Muslim World League
- Islamic Da'wa Association
- Islamic World Congress
- World Federation of International Arab-Islamic Schools
- World Assembly of Muslim Youth
- International Association of Islamic Banks
- Islamic Council of Europe.

f) The Conference was also attended by representatives of the Afghan Mujahideen.

5. His Royal Highness Sidi Mohamed, Crown Prince of the Kingdom of Morocco, inaugurated the Conference with an important speech, on behalf of his father, His Majesty King Hassan II, Sovereign of Morocco. He commenced his address by welcoming the participating delegations, and by expressing the pride of Morocco to host this gathering to which the Muslim Ummah is looking forward. He conveyed his good wishes for the success of the Conference, and expressed the hope that two of the noblest virtues preached by Islam and on which many of its teachings are based, will prevail during the Conference. The first one is tolerance which constitutes the foundation underlying the Organization's cohesion and harmony which are a unique source of strength for the Muslim Ummah. The second virtue is alertness to all developments in the moral, spiritual, scientific and technological fields. He added that " we have to review our standards from time to time, in order to adapt them to present-day requirements, thus enabling our Islamic Ummah to recover its position amongst nations."

A number of heads of delegations expressed thanks and appreciation to His Majesty King Hassan II for his gracious inaugural address to the Conference which the Conference considered as a guiding light for its work.

6. His Excellency Dr. Abdel Karim Iryani, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Yemen Arab Republic and Chairman of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in his speech urged the Conference to pay utmost attention to the major causes of the Islamic Ummah. He hoped that the Conference would address itself to the urgent issues and historic challenges facing the Ummah.

7. His Excellency Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada, Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, who had assumed charge in January 1985 following his unanimous election by the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, took the oath of office. The three Assistant Secretaries General : His Excellency Mr. Tan Sri Abdul Rahman Ibn Abdul Jalal; His Excellency Mr. Mohamed Mokhtar Ould Bah; and His Excellency Mr. Sharif Muhammad Lamine Haidara also took oaths of office.

8. His Excellency Syed Sharifuddin Pirzad, Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, delivered an address in which he paid tribute to His Majesty King Hassan II, and to the Government and people of the Kingdom of Morocco. He praised the role of the Kingdom of Morocco in promoting Islamic causes and Islamic unity and solidarity. His address outlined the goals which His Excellency intended to pursue, the efforts exerted by him, the support he has received from Member States and the obstacles he has encountered during his first year in office as Secretary General of the Organization. His speech also dealt with the administrative and financial situation of the General Secretariat, and its various Organs and bodies.

9. The Conference unanimously elected His Excellency Dr. Abdel Latif El Filali, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Kingdom of Morocco, as Chairman of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

It also unanimously elected the following three Vice-Chairmen:

- His Excellency Mr. Tenku Ahmed Rithauddin, Foreign Minister of Malaysia.
- His Excellency Mr. Mahamane Sani Bako, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Niger.
- Mr. Farouk Kadoumi, Head of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization

As per tradition, His Excellency Dr. Abdel Karim Iryani, the Outgoing Chairman was elected as Rapporteur General.

10.His Excellency Dr. Abdel Latif El Filali, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Kingdom of Morocco delivered a speech in which he thanked the delegations for having elected him Chairman of the Conference. He warmly welcomed them and expressed the hope that the deliberations of the Conference would focus on promoting Islamic unity and effective solidarity. He also urged increased cooperation among Member States in all fields particularly in the economic field within the framework of the Plan of Action and through the agreements, projects, agencies and institutions set up under the umbrella of the OIC.

11.The Conference also heard two speeches delivered on behalf of His Excellency the Secretary General of the United Nations and His Excellency the Secretary General of the League of Arab States by the representatives of these Organizations. The representative of the OAU; His Excellency the Director General of UNESCO; and the Director General of ISESCO also addressed the Conference.

12.Ambassador Mohamed El Tazi, Director of Arab and Islamic Affairs at the Moroccan Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Chairman of the meeting of Senior Officials, read out the report of the said meeting which was adopted by the Conference.

13.The Conference adopted its Agenda and set up four Committees in accordance with the rules of procedure for the meetings of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers:

- Political and Information Affairs Committee
- Economic and Social Affairs Committee
- Cultural Affairs and the Islamic Solidarity Fund Committee
- Administrative and Financial Affairs Committee.

14.During the course of the general debate, Their Highnesses and Their Excellencies the heads of delegations of Member States delivered addresses in which they dealt with the subjects and issues submitted to the Conference expressing the views of their countries on these questions. The deliberations of the Conference also dwelt on issues of paramount interest to the Islamic Ummah.

15.The Conference issued a statement expressing its solidarity and active support for the Libyan people in their defence of their sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Conference drew the attention of the international community to the repeated provocation and the escalation of hostile acts by international imperialism and the Zionist entity against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; acts which pose grave threats to international security and peace. The Conference considered the imperialist and Zionist threat to Libyan

Arab Jamahiriya as directed against all Islamic States. The Conference released another statement condemning the measures taken by the U.S. Administration against Libyan Arab Jamahiriya which violate international law and convention. The Conference affirmed its absolute solidarity with Libyan Arab Jamahiriya against these arbitrary measures and requested the U.S. Administration to repeal them, stressing their unlawfulness, while inviting Member States to take appropriate action to counter these measures.

16. The Conference expressed its appreciation to the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs, headed by H.E. President Abdou Diouf of the Republic of Senegal, for its efforts to strengthen and consolidate cooperation among Member States in these fields. It urged the speedy implementation of the recommendations of the second session of the Standing Committee.

17. The Conference re-elected the members of the Finance Control Organ for a term of two years.

18. The Conference unanimously approved the request submitted by H.E. Haji Luqman, Minister of Mines and Energy of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, for his country's accession to the membership of OIC making Nigeria the forty-sixth member of the OIC. On this occasion, the Chairman of the Conference, a number of the Heads of Delegations, and the Secretary General took the floor to welcome Nigeria as member of the Organization.

19. The Conference mandated the Secretary General to hold consultations with Member States on the date and venue of the next Conference and to notify Member States the results of his consultations within two months.

20. The Conference, after due deliberation, adopted a number of important resolutions on

I-POLITICAL AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION

(i) On the question of Palestine and the Middle East, the Conference condemned Israeli aggression against Tunisia and the PLO Offices in Tunis. It reaffirmed its adherence and commitment to the principles on which any solution to the question of Palestine and the Middle East must be based. Foremost of these principles is the fact that the Palestine cause is the core of the conflict in the Middle East; that a just and lasting peace in the area can only be based on total withdrawal by the Zionist entity from the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories; and the restoration of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people~ including its right to return to its homeland, Palestine, its right to self-determination, and its right to establish an independent sovereign state of its own in Palestine with Al-Quds, as capital.

(ii) The Conference reaffirmed the commitment of Member States to the U.N. General Assembly Resolution for holding a U.N. sponsored International Conference with a view to solving the question of Palestine and the Middle East, with the participation of the PLO as an independent party and on an equal footing with all the concerned parties and with the participation of the USSR and USA as well as the other permanent members of the Security Council.

(iii) The Conference strongly condemned the USA for its constant hostile attitude towards the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and for its continued support of the Zionist enemy. It requested the European Economic Community (EEC) to adopt practical and positive stands for the implementation of its previous resolutions on the question of Palestine and the Middle East.

(iv) The Conference reaffirmed the commitment of Member States and their peoples to sever all diplomatic, military, economic, cultural and other direct and indirect relations with the Zionist enemy

(v) The Conference deplored the resumption of diplomatic relations by some states with the Zionist enemy, and called upon them to reconsider their decision to avert its negative effects on their relations with the Arab and Islamic States.

(vi) The Conference reiterated that Israel's decision to annex the Syrian Golan Heights was illegal, null and void. It condemned Israel's persistence in carrying out measures designed to change the physical character, the demographic structure and the legal status of the Syrian Golan Heights.

(vii) The Conference called upon the United States of America to refrain from taking any step that may increase Israel's military power and support her acts of aggression. It also condemned the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance and all the agreements and forms of cooperation between them.

(viii) The Conference condemned Israel's continued occupation of parts of Southern Lebanon, its terrorist practices and criminal acts against civilians, reiterating its demand for the implementation of the Security Council resolutions calling for the immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Lebanese territory. The Conference also took note of the efforts being exerted for national reconciliation in Lebanon and for the preservation of the unity of the Lebanese people and institutions as well as that country's territorial integrity.

(ix) The Conference emphasized the Member States' commitment to use all their capabilities to counter Israel's decision annexing Al-Quds and to impose a political and economic boycott on the states that recognize the Israeli decision.

(x) The Conference issued a statement condemning the incursion of Israeli authorities into the Al-Aqsa Mosque in an effort to secure for Jews a place for prayers inside the Mosque, and expressed its deep concern over this dastardly aggression. It called upon the international community to take the necessary measures in order to prevent the repetition of such acts of aggression.

(xi) The Conference again condemned Israel for its refusal to implement Security Council Resolution 487 unanimously adopted in 1981, and for its continued aggressive policy aimed at obstructing the scientific and technological development of the Islamic States. It urged the Member States to exert every possible effort to persuade the International Agency for Atomic Energy to desist from its scientific cooperation with Israel unless the latter agrees to subject all its nuclear establishments to safeguards of the Agency.

(xii) The Conference requested the Secretary General to prepare a study in collaboration with the League of Arab States and the Organization of African Unity on Israeli nuclear armament.

(xiii) The Conference again condemned the Israeli military attack on the Iraqi nuclear installations. It emphasized the right of Iraq and all developing countries to develop the peaceful use of nuclear energy in their development programmes.

(xiv) The Conference reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia to use every available means, including armed struggle, to liberate themselves

from colonial domination and racial discrimination. It condemned the policy of establishment of pseudo-independent entities designed to consolidate the racist regime in South Africa

(xv) The Conference heard a statement by the representative of the Afghan Mujahideen and paid tribute to their struggle for the liberation of their country from foreign invasion, for the preservation of their national independence and identity as an Islamic non-aligned country. The Conference welcomed the unity achieved by the Mujahideen and urged the Member States to strengthen cooperation with them

(xvi) The Conference declared that the security of each Islamic States is a matter of concern for all Member States. It called for consolidation of the security of member states through solidarity and cooperation among them in conformity with the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter. The Conference emphasized the determination of Member States to preserve Islamic values and the Islamic way of life.

(xvii) The Conference urged all States particularly those possessing nuclear weapons, to respond to the proposals calling for the establishment of nuclear free zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia. It condemned the ongoing collusion between the Zionist entity and the racist regime of South Africa in the production of nuclear weapons. It also welcomed the decision of Member States of ASEAN which called for declaring South East Asia as a nuclear free zone.

(xviii) The Conference called upon the Islamic States to continue their cooperation with the Disarmament Conference, United Nations General Assembly, and other international fora with a view to consolidating the security of non-nuclear states. It urged the two Super Powers and the other military powers to initiate serious negotiations at the Geneva Disarmament Conference.

(xix) The Conference reiterated the territorial integrity of the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros whose sovereignty extends over four islands including Mayotte. It expressed its support to the legitimate efforts of the Comoro Government to recover Mayotte. It requested the French Government to honour the promises it had made on the eve of the 1974 Referendum regarding respect for unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago.

(xx) The Conference called for extending assistance and relief to the mass exodus of refugees to the Member States. It called for efforts to facilitate their safe repatriation to their originse. The Conference also recommend an increase in the assistance extended to the Member States hosting huge number of refugees.

(xxi) The Conference reaffirmed its support for the struggle for self-determination of the Muslims in Southern Philippines. It urged the Member States to extend support to the Moro National Liberation Front, the legitimate representative of the Moro people. The Conference emphasized its readiness to continue its support to the Moro people to defend their legitimate rights and to resist all forms of injustice and repression.

(xxii) The Conference appealed to all Member States to give due importance to the problems of the Muslim minorities and to make every possible effort to enable the oppressed minorities in non-Islamic States to enjoy their legitimate rights and to ensure that they are treated on equal footing with the other citizens.

(xxiii) Having considered the item entitled light of the Turkish Muslim minority in Bulgaria and the violation of the legitimate right of the Muslim community in Bulgaria to preserve its identity and maintain its cultural and religious heritage, the Conference mandated the Secretary General to establish a three-member Contact Group to examine the conditions of the Muslim minority in Bulgaria and to make recommendations with a view to finding a solution to this problem. The Secretary General was also requested to follow the developments relating to this question and to make a report thereon to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

(xxiv) The Conference invited the Islamic Group at the United Nations to consolidate the ongoing cooperation and coordination between the OIC and the United Nations System. It recommended that the second meeting between the OIC General Secretariat and the concerned UN agencies be held during 1986.

(xxv) The Conference noted the unjustified withdrawal by some states from UNESCO, and expressed its full support for this Organization and its Director General H.E.Mr. Amado Mahtar Mbow. The Conference also called upon all the countries adhering to the noble principles of UNESCO to effectively support this Organization.

(xxvi) The Conference endorsed the recommendations of the Committee on Islamic Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel which held a meeting during the Conference to discuss the problems of the African Sahel States. It emphasized the importance of developing the economies of the Sahel countries; the adoption of medium and long term programmes to fight drought; and emergency measures for the production of foodstuffs to meet the needs of the population. The Conference expressed its appreciation of the role played by popular committees in some Member States for the purpose of consolidating fraternal solidarity with brotherly Sahelian States.

(xxvii) The Conference heard a statement by Mr. Kenan Atakol, the representative of the Turkish Cypriots. It expressed its sympathy with their efforts to achieve equal status with the Greek Cypriots and to regain their legitimate rights. The Conference further expressed the hope that the mediation efforts of the U.N. Secretary General will lead to a just and lasting solution of the Cypriot question in a manner that would affirm the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Cyprus as a non-aligned country.

(xxviii) The Conference called for the mobilization of human and material resources of the Member States to evolve a scientific basis for cooperation among them in the field of information through a special Information System reflecting a unified Islamic point of view and the basic concerns of the Islamic Ummah.

II- ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

21. In order to underline the Member States' desire to strengthen cooperation and increase exchanges among them in various economic fields:

(i) The Conference emphasized the importance of the early initiation of simultaneous and comprehensive global negotiations within the U.N. framework for the restructuring of the present international economic order as well as the convening of an international conference on monetary and financial issues. It expressed full support for the efforts of the Group of 77 and the Non-Aligned Movement for the initiation of global negotiations and the establishment of international economic cooperation to promote development with the ultimate goal of establishing a New International Economic Order.

(ii) The Conference requested the General Secretariat to continue to pay due attention to the problems of the Least Developed Member States and to follow up the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries held in Paris, 1981.

(iii) The Conference called upon the international community, particularly the Member States, to implement the provisions of UNCTAD resolutions on the problems relating to land-locked countries.

(iv) The Conference once again appealed to Member States, the O1£ specialized agencies and other Islamic Organizations to continue their assistance to African Member States for the eradication of bovine plague.

(v) The Conference urged all Member States to contribute generously, either bilaterally or through the O1£ specialised bodies, towards combating the effects of drought and desertification in the affected Member States.

(vi) The Conference having considered the follow up of the Lagos Plan of Action noted that the foreign debt of African countries had reached staggering proportions. It invited developed countries and bilateral and multilateral creditors to take appropriate measures to cut down the debt of African countries. The Conference supported the holding of an international conference on the foreign debt of African countries and requested the Secretary General of the O1£ to establish contacts with the Secretary General of the OAU for necessary follow up. It urged the international community to shoulder its responsibilities in pursuance with the declaration of the 39th Session of the U.N. General Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa.

(vii) The Conference called upon Member States to participate at Ministerial level in the Special Session of the UN General Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa to be held in New York in May 1986.

(viii) The Conference requested Member States to support the requests made by African countries to various financial Organizations for increasing the flow of financial resources to Africa.

(ix) The Conference stressed the importance of promoting trade exchanges among Member States and requested them to coordinate their positions on trade issues in international forums. It urged all Member States to participate in the Second Islamic Trade Fair to be held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, in April 1986.

(x) The Conference urged Member States to adopt necessary measures to coordinate efforts for combating epidemic diseases and to apply international health regulations particularly among the pilgrims.

III-CULTURAL AFFAIRS AND THE I.S.F. COMMITTEE

22. In order to contribute to the revival of Islamic cultural heritage and raising the scientific and cultural standards of Muslims.

(i) The Conference reviewed the developments relating to the Islamic Universities in Niger, Uganda, Malaysia and Bangladesh. It requested the Member States, the Islamic Solidarity Fund, and the OIC specialised agencies to continue to extend material and technical

assistance to these Universities, including scholarships for the students of the International Islamic University in Malaysia.

(ii) The Conference reiterated its commitment to the establishment of the Regional Institute for Complementary Education in Pakistan and the efforts for promoting the use of the Arabic Language, and the spread of Islamic culture in non-Arabic speaking Asian countries. The Conference expressed appreciation for the efforts made by the Government of Pakistan for establishing the Institute.

(iii) The Conference called upon the General Secretariat to continue to coordinate with the Islamic Federal Republic of Comoro to overcome the obstacles impeding the establishment of the Islamic Cultural Centre in Moroni.

(iv) The Conference appealed to Member States to provide the International Commission of the Islamic Heritage with information and documents on Islamic Civilization, and expressed its appreciation for the practical steps taken by the Commission under the Chairmanship of His Royal Highness Prince Faisal Ibn Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz.

(v) The Conference entrusted the General Secretariat and the OIC Subsidiary Organs and Agencies in the cultural field to submit proposals for evolving a strategy for Islamic Cultural and Social activities to the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs.

(vi) The Conference approved the report of the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund, and expressed its appreciation for the efforts exerted for the realization of its objectives of consolidating Islamic solidarity, and promoting Islamic Dawa, culture, and civilization.

The Conference appealed to Member States to organize donation raising campaigns for the Fund and its Waqf during the Holy month of Ramadan, the month of Islamic solidarity, and to designate the bodies responsible for these campaigns.

(viii) The Conference called upon Member States to extend every form of support for the implementation of the plan for the preservation of the historic Moroccan city of Fez, and urged the Islamic Solidarity Fund as well as Islamic Financial Organizations to participate in the realization of this plan.

IV-ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

23. The Conference approved the budgets of the OIC General Secretariat, as well as its Subsidiary Organs for the financial year 1985-86. It also adopted resolutions designed to coordinate and avoid duplication in the activities of these agencies, and to review their financial and administrative regulations.

The Conference expressed concern over the acute financial situation of the General Secretariat and OIC Subsidiary Organs due to non-payment of contributions by several Member States. It requested the General Secretariat to prepare proposals to encourage the Member States to settle their arrears.

24. The Conference expressed appreciation and thanks to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Sultanate of Oman for pledging the following donations

PAKISTAN:

- Al-Quds Fund- \$ 50,000
- I.S.F. - \$ 40,000

SULTANATE OF OMAN

- Al-Quds Fund- \$ 20,000
- I.S.F. - \$ 50,000

25.The Conference expressed its deep appreciation and gratitude to His Majesty King Hassan II, of the Kingdom of Morocco for his kind patronage of the Conference. It also expressed its profound gratitude to the Government and fraternal people of Morocco for the warm welcome and generous hospitality accorded to the delegates and participants, and for the excellent arrangements made for the Conference.

26.The Conference expressed thanks and appreciation to its Chairman His Excellency Dr. Abdul Latif Filaly, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Kingdom of Morocco for his untiring efforts, wisdom and acumen in conducting the sessions of the Conference.

27.The Conference expressed its appreciation for the valuable efforts of His Excellency Sayed Sharifuddin Pirzada, Secretary General, and the General Secretariat in connection with the preparation for the Conference and their effective contributions during the Conference.

DECLARATION BY THE SIXTEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF
FOREIGN MINISTERS ON THE ZIONIST-AMERICAN THREAT
AGAINST THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYAH.

The Sixteenth Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference, held in Fez, Kingdom of Morocco, examined the threat of aggression posed to the Libyan Arab Jamahinysh by the Zionist entity and the United States and condemned such threats. The Conference expressed the view that the threat against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is designed to weaken the resolve of the Jamahiriya to support the legitimate struggle waged by the Palestinian people for the restoration of their inalienable national rights usurped by the Zionist entity and the vacation of the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories by the Zionist entity. The Islamic Conference deeply deplored the open support given by the United States to the aggressive and lawless behaviour.

The Sixteenth ICFM reiterated full support for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and its right to self defence. It noted the urgency of the threat and demanded immediate action by the international community in order to prevent a deterioration of the situation, which poses a danger to the entire region.

DECLARATION OF JANUARY 5,1986
BY DR. ABDELKARIM AL ARYANI
DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND FOREIGN MINISTER
OF THE YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC ON BEHALF OF THE
FOREIGN MINISTERS AND HEADS OF DELEGATIONS
OF O.I.C. MEMBER STATES TO THE SIXTEENTH
I.C.F.M. MEETING IN FEZ, KINGDOM OF MOROCCO.

The Foreign Ministers and Heads of Delegations of OIC Member States, meeting in Fez, Kingdom of Morocco,

Strongly condemn the aggressive threats made by the USA and Israel against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Also condemn the US military movements in the Mediterranean, in the vicinity of the Libyan territorial waters, which constitute a threat to the security, safety and sovereignty of a Member State of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations.

Totally reject all the pretexts and arguments put forward by the USA and Israel to justify their aggressive actions against the peoples of the region.

Recognize that these pretexts, threats and military movements only aggravate the critical situation and the tension in the Middle East region, thus constituting a new and direct threat to international peace and security.

Express their solidarity with and their support to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and its people confronting these American threats and military movements to defend the security and integrity of their country.

Call upon the international Community to express full solidarity with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and to condemn and denounce these provocations.

DECLARATION
ISSUED BY THE SIXTEENTH ISLAMIC
CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS
ON ZIONIST AND IMPERIALIST THREATS TO THE LIBYAN JAMAHIRIYAH

The Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Fez, Kingdom of Morocco from 25-29 Rabiul Thani, 1406H (6-10 January, 1986),

Convinced of the common destiny of and solidarity among Islamic States; recalling the principles and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference; and reaffirming the unstinted support pledged by the OIC to the Islamic and Arab countries exposed to Zionist threats;

Having heard the statement made by Dr. Ah Abdul Salam Treki, Secretary of the Popular Committee of the Popular Office for External Relations in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, regarding threats levelled at it and the provocation to which the Jamahiriya is exposed by world imperialism and Zionism;

1. Decides its firm solidarity with the Arab Libyan people and its active support in the defence of their sovereignty, territorial integrity and territorial waters.

2- Calls the attention of the international community to the constant provocations and aggressive escalation on the part of international imperialism and the Zionist entity against the Jamahiriya and the ensuing serious repercussions on international peace and security. The Conference considers the imperialist Zionist threat levelled at the Jamahiriya as a threat to all the Islamic States.

DECLARATION OF THE SIXTEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF
FOREIGN MINISTERS ON THE MEASURES DECIDED BY THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AGAINST
THE SOCIALIST PEOPLES ARAB LIBYAN JAMAHIRIYA.

The Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Fez, Kingdom of Morocco,
from 25-29 Rabi ul Thani 1406H (6-10 January 1986),

Believing in the common destiny among Islamic States; considering objectives enshrined in
the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference; and reaffirming the support
always pledged by the OIC to Islamic and Arab countries exposed to imperialistic and
Zionist threats;

Having heard the statement made by Dr. Ali Abdulsalam Treki, Secretary of the People's
Committee of the People's Office for External Relations in the Socialist People Arab Libyan
Jamahiriya concerning the threats, provocations and actions of economic boycott imposed
by the United States of America against the Jamahiriya;

1. Condemns the measures decided by the Government of the United States of America
against the Socialist Peoples Arab Libyan Jamahiriya which contravene the International
Law and Conventions.

2. Reaffirms its unqualified solidarity with the Jamahiriya against which infringe upon the
sovereignty and solidarity with the Jamahiriya against these actions which infringe upon
the sovereignty and the independence of the People of the Jamahiriya and seek to
undermine its economic and-development plans.

3. Calls upon the Government of the United States to rescind these oppressive economic
measures and reaffirms their illegality.

4. Calls upon the Islamic Nations to take the necessary actions deemed appropriate to
counter these oppressive American measures.

5. Requests the to follow-up this the Conference on O.I.C. Secretary General resolution and
report to the latest developments.

DECLARATION OF THE SIXTEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF
FOREIGN MINISTERS ON THE ILLEGAL ENTRY INTO THE
AL-AQSA MOSQUE BY MEMBERS OF THE ISRAELI KNESSET.

The Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Fez, Kingdom of Morocco,
from 25-29 Rabiul Thani, 1406H (6-10 January 1986)

Alarmed by the news of the ignoble attack on the Al-Aqsa Mosque on Wednesday, January
8, 1986, by a group of Israeli Knesset members under the protection of Israeli police;

Having heard the statement made by the Delegation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan;

1- Hails the valiant stand of the residents of Al-Quds Al-Sharif against the heinous attack
and their brave defense of the sanctities of Al-Aqas Mosque and Islamic Shrines.

2-Condemns these repeated, wicked, criminal attacks on Al-Aqsa Mosque which are supported and protected by Israeli occupation authorities

3-Warns Israel of the dire consequences of these repeated attacks. Meanwhile, the Islamic States remain committed to discharging their duties, using all ways and means, to put an end to these Israeli acts of aggression.

4-Emphasizes its determination to support the steadfast stand of Al-Quds Al-Sharif by all possible ways and means.

5- Places on the international community the responsibility for preventing Israel from repeatedly committing such abominable crimes which constitute a violation of U.N. resolutions and international law and conventions.

6- Requests the Secretary General of OIC to immediately contact and convey this statement to the U.N. Secretary General, the President of the Security Council, the five permanent members of the Security Council, and the Director General of UNESCO.