

REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS ON THE POLITICAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE POLITICAL AND INFORMATION

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3/16-P AL QUDS COMMITTEE.

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5/16-P ISLAMIC OFFICE FOR THE BOYCOTT OF ISRAEL.

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20/16-P SECURITY AND SOLIDARITY OF ISLAMIC STATES.

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22/16-P STRENGTHENING OF THE SECURITY OF NON-NUCLEAR WEAPON STATES AGAINST THE THREAT OR USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS.

23/16-P STRENGTHENING OF ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY IN THE CONTROL OF HIJACKING

24/16-P SITUATION IN THE HORN OF AFRICA.

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REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE POLITICAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS COMMITTEE OF THE SIXTEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

HELD IN FEZ, KINGDOM OF MOROCCO, FROM

25 TO 29 RABIUL THANI, 1406H (6-10 JANUARY, 1986).

The Political and Information Affairs Committee of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers met in Fez from 25 to 29 Rabiul Thani, 1406H (6-10 January, 1986) to examine the items relating to Political and Information Affairs on the Agenda of the Conference and to submit recommendations thereon to the Plenary Session of the Conference.

2. The Member States attending the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers participated in the deliberations of the Committee.

3. The meeting of the Committee was opened by His Excellency Mr. Mustafa Yakub, Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Yemen Arab Republic, which had hosted the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. After a brief statement welcoming the delegates and thanking the Government and people of the Kingdom of Morocco for hosting the Conference, he invited His Excellency Dr. Ezzeddin Al-Iraqi, Minister of National Education of the Kingdom of Morocco as representative of the host country to preside over the sessions of the Committee.

4. In a brief introductory statement, His Excellency Dr. Ezzeddin Al-Iraqi welcomed the participants and expressed hope for the success of the Committee's deliberations.

5. The Committee then elected the representatives of Malaysia, Niger and Palestine as Vice-Chairmen, while the representative of Yemen Arab Republic was elected Rapporteur.

6. The Committee reviewed items 10-32 on the Agenda. Each item was duly considered and deliberated upon and views were exchanged on the various draft resolutions proposed in a spirit of responsibility, solidarity and fraternal understanding which enabled the Committee to conclude all its work adopting resolutions aimed at promoting Islamic unity and solidarity.

7. The Political and Information Affairs Committee adopted the following resolutions:

1/16-P THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE AND THE MIDDLE EAST.

2/16-P THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF.

3/16-P AL QUDS COMMITTEE.

4/16-P AL QUDS FUND AND ITS WAQF.

5/16-P ISLAMIC OFFICE FOR THE BOY~OTT OF ISRAEL.

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32/16-P SUPPORT FOR UNESCO AND FOR THE ACTION OF ITS DIRECTOR GENERAL.

33/16-P INFORMATION PLAN.

34/16-P THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC NEWS AGENCY.

35/16-P THE ISLAMIC STATES BROADCASTING ORGANISATION.

8. The Resolutions were adopted by consensus and most of them enjoyed unanimous support. however, some member States expressed reservations as follows

MEMBER STATES	RESOLUTION(S)
People's Democratic Republic of Algeria.	Resolutions No.19/16-P; No.24/16-P; No.26/16-P; and No.30/16-P.
United Republic of Cameroun.	Resolution No.24/16-P, 26/16-P and 30/16-P.

Arab Republic of Egypt.	Resolution No.1/16-P, No. 10/16-P; and No.15/16-P.
Islamic Republic of Iran	Reservation on Egypt's participation in the Conference.
Republic of Iraq.	Pars 6 of Resolution No.12/16-P and Paras 6-10 of Res. No.19/16-P.
Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	Operative para 4 of Resolution No.1/16-P.
Republic of Lebanon.	Reference 5 to 'Palestinian camps' in Resolution No.12/16-P.
Socialist People's Jamahiriya	Resolutions No.19/16-P; and No.30/16-P Reservation on Egypt's participation in the Conference.
Palestine	Resolutions No.19/16-P; and 30/16-P.
Syrian Arab Republic.	Resolutions No.19/16-P; No.30/16-P; 24/16-P; and NO.26/16-P.
People 'a Democratic Republic of Yemen.	Resolutions No.19/16-P; 24/16-P; 26/16-P; and 30/16-P;
Malaysia, Republic of Indonesia; and Brunei Darussalam	Operative paras 1-5 of Resolution No.28/16-P.

9. The Committee, upon a reference from the Cultural and Social Affairs Committee, considered and unanimously adopted Resolution No.32/16-P on "Support for UNESCO and for the action of its Director General"

10. Regarding the Draft Resolution on the International Islamic News Agency, the Committee having considered the subject decided to refer it to the Administrative and Financial Affairs Committee in view of the fact that one of the paragraphs of the draft Resolution dealt with financial matters. Since the Administrative and Financial Affairs Committee had by that time already concluded its work, it was decided that the said draft Resolution be submitted to the Plenary Session for consideration

11. Regarding draft Resolutions on the Iran-Iraq war, it was agreed, after long discussion, to submit the subject to the Plenary.

12. At the conclusion of the Committee's deliberations, the Chairman thanked the delegates for their fraternal cooperation and the spirit of mutual understanding with which they had contributed to the discussions. The Committee expressed thanks to the Chairman for the competent and efficient manner in which he conducted the deliberations of the Committee.

It also commended the efforts of the General Secretariat in connection with the preparations for the meetings and for its effective contribution to the deliberations

EZZEDINE AL IRAKI

Chairman

Political and Information Affairs Committee.

RESOLUTIONS ON POLITICAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS

RESOLUTION NO.1/16-P

THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE AND THE MIDDLE EAST

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

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

Commending the sustained efforts made by Islamic States in the United Nations and all other international forums in support of the Question of Palestine and the Middle East;

Expressing grave concern over the increasingly deteriorating situation in Occupied Palestine and the Middle East as a result of the continuous wars and hostile practices of the Zionist enemy, against the countries and peoples of the region, thus posing a serious threat to world peace and security;

Convinced that the time has come to hold an International Conference, under the aegis of the United Nations, in which the Palestine Liberation Organisation would participate on an equal footing with all parties concerned, with a view to enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable national rights and the recovery of all the Occupied Palestinian and

Arab territories including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif in accordance with the relevant U.N. resolutions;

Reaffirming the principle of strengthening Islamic Solidarity with the Palestinian people and the unswerving commitment of Islamic States to implement all the resolutions adopted on the Question of Palestine and the Middle East, especially Resolution No.1/15-P of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

1. Reaffirms its adherence and commitment to the following seven principles and basis which should underline the solution of the Question of Palestine and the Middle East:

(a) The Palestine Question - the primary cause of the Muslims - is the core of the Middle East problem and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

(b) The Palestine Question and the Middle East problem must be treated and solved as an indivisible whole. Consequently, there cannot be a partial solution, or a solution that involves only some of the parties in the conflict, or limited only to some of the causes of the conflict to the exclusion of others. It is also not possible to have partial peace, since peace must involve all parties and eliminate all reasons for hostilities, in addition to being a just peace

(c) A just peace in the region can only be based on the complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli enemy from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and the restoration of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, which include:

(i) Their right to their national homeland, Palestine

(ii) Their right to return to their homeland, Palestine, and recover their possessions as guaranteed by U.N. resolutions.

(iii) Their right to self-determination without any external interference.

(iv) Their right to freely exercise their sovereignty over their land, Palestine, and their natural resources.

(v) Their right to the establishment of their national independent sovereign State in Palestine, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its Capital, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

(d) The City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif - the capital of Palestine - is an integral part of the occupied land of Palestine. The Israeli enemy should, therefore, withdraw unconditionally from it and restore it to Palestinian sovereignty.

(e) The Palestine Liberation Organisation is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. It alone is fully entitled to represent this people, and to participate independently and on an equal footing in all international Conference, activities and fora dealing with the Palestine

Question and the Arab-Israeli conflict, for the restitution of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people. No solution can be just, complete or acceptable, unless the Palestine Liberation Organisation participates, as an equal and independent party, with other parties concerned, in its establishment. No other party is entitled to claim the right to represent or negotiate on behalf of the Palestinian people, their land or their rights. Anything in contradiction with this rule is null and void, and has no legal consequence.

(f) Security Council Resolution No.242 is not consistent with the Arab and Palestinian rights and is not an adequate basis for a solution to the Palestine Question and the Middle East problem.

(g) No Arab party should unilaterally seek a solution to the Palestinian Question and the Arab-Zionist Conflict. The Camp David Approach and Accords as well as their consequences and any initiative based on them should be resisted continuously until they are foiled and full and effective support, both material and moral, their effects are removed. The Conference reaffirms the imperative of extending to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories in order to reinforce their resistance to the 'Self-rule' conspiracy. The Conference also endorses the Resolution No.1/14-P adopted by the Dhaka Conference pertaining to the rejection and condemn-nation of the Camp David Accords and to continued support to the Palestine Liberation Organisation and its independence.

2. Reaffirms that any solution not founded on all these principles and basis and on their application, simultaneously and without exception, cannot lead to a just peace but, on the contrary, it will render the situation in the region more explosive and help the Israeli enemy to achieve its objectives and its expansionist, colonialist and racist settlement policies, as well as encourage bilateral and partial solutions in disregard of the essence of the Palestinian Question, and pave the way for the hostile policies and designs aimed at liquidating the Palestinian Question.

3. Reaffirms anew the commitment of the Islamic States to the resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly calling for the convening of the International Conference, under the aegis of the U.N., to arrive at a just and comprehensive solution of the Palestine and Middle East Question, a Conference in which the Palestine Liberation Organisation will participate as an independent party and on an equal footing with all the other parties concerned, together with the Soviet Union, the United States of America and the other permanent members of the Security Council with a view to implementing the relevant UN resolutions as well as the recommendations made by the U.N. Commission on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian people.

4. Reaffirms the need for Member States to take active and collective steps for the adoption, by the Security Council, of a new resolution explicitly providing for:

a) The total and unconditional withdrawal of the Zionist enemy from all the Occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including the City of AlQuds Al-Sharif

b) Guarantees for the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return to their homeland, Palestine, their right to self-determination and their right to establish their independent Palestinian State on their national soil, with AI-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, their legitimate and sole representative in accordance with the relevant international resolutions.

5. Requests the Six-Member Committee of the OI£ to follow-up the implementation of paragraphs (4,20,30 and V of the Resolution Nos. 1/12-P, 1/13-P, 1/14-P, and 1/15-P, adopted by previous Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers.

6. Reaffirms the imperative of continued support to the efforts being exerted with a view to integrating UNRWA's budget into the regular annual budget of the United Nations.

7 Strongly condemns the United States for:

(a) Its hostile attitude towards the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, its continued support for the occupation by the Zionist enemy of all the Palestinian and Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and its non-recognition of the P.L.O. as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people.

(b) Its continued and growing support for the Zionist enemy in all fields particularly in the military, political and economic fields under the Strategic Cooperation Agreement between

them, and the endeavours to turn the Zionist entity into an arsenal of strategic weapons and a depot of ammunition to be used against the peoples and States in the region.

(c) The use of the right of veto to prevent the adoption of resolutions by the U.N. Security Council pertaining to the Question of Al-Quds, Palestine and the Middle East, which amounts to totally supporting the Zionist enemy and its continued acts of aggression, occupation and attempts to annihilate the Palestinian people and to annex the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, thereby ignoring its obligations as a major power responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security.

(d) The rabid diplomatic and propaganda campaign launched by the USA all over the world particularly in Western Europe against the P.L.O. with a view to the closing down of PLO offices there, withdrawing recognition from the said organisation and the elimination of the political presence of the Palestinian people in such countries.

8. Calls upon the European Community to take practical steps to implement its previous resolutions on the question of Palestine and the Middle East based on their mutual and vital interests and not to renege on those resolutions under American pressure. It requests the European Community to evolve its policies with a view to helping the Palestinian people achieve their inalienable national rights in accordance with the U.N. resolutions.

9. Requests the Chairmanship of the Islamic Conference, the Member States and the General Secretariat to contact the Spanish government and ask it not to recognize Israel and to continue its current policy whereby it has affirmed the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

10. Calls upon Member States to re-examine their diplomatic relations with the United States of America and any other state in the light of its support and assistance to the Zionist enemy.

11. Calls on Member States to explain, by all ways and means, the Arab Peace Plan adopted by the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference held in Fez and endorsed by the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference held in Casablanca and to expound the dimensions of this Plan and to enlist international support for its implementation.

12. Reaffirms its commitment to the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and considers that all settlements that have been, or will be established, by the Zionist enemy in all the Occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including the city of AlQuds Al-Sharif are measures and practices that are null and void and

unlawful. These settlements must be dismantled and no more established, in accordance with the United Nations Charter and relevant resolutions.

13. Reiterates its condemnation of the persistence of the Zionist enemy in systematically pursuing a policy of organised state terrorism against the Palestinian people in the occupied territories; dismantling their camps and deporting the inhabitants, confiscating their property and establishing Zionist settlements around the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif as well as in all the other parts of the occupied homeland; in contravention of the will of the International Community, the U.N. resolutions, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Fourth Geneva Convention. The Conference once again demands that an end be put to all these criminal acts and practices.

14. Strongly condemns anew the measures approved by the Israeli Knesset 3 January 2, 1984 for the enforcement of Israeli legislation in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip and considers that such highly dangerous measures represent a continuation of the Zionist enemy's designs to annex and judaize the Occupied Palestinian and Arab territories.

15. (a) Strongly condemns the Zionist enemy for its failure to comply with the U.N. Security Council and General Assembly resolutions regarding its annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights and the enforcement of its laws and suzerainty over the occupied Golan Heights. It reaffirms that this annexation is illegal, null and void and has no legal validity whatsoever. It is an act of aggression according to the provisions of the U.N. Charter and its resolutions.

(b) Also strongly condemns the oppressive terrorist measures taken by the Zionist enemy against Syrian Arab citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, depriving them of their basic rights and freedom in violation of Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Conference pays tribute to the resistance launched by these citizens against occupation and annexation and reaffirms its total support to their just struggle in defence of their freedom, territorial integrity and national identity

(c) Rejects and condemns the threats of the Zionist enemy against the Syrian Arab Republic, its territorial integrity, its regional security, and its armed forces, and expresses its full and active support for and solidarity with the just struggle of the Government and people of the Syrian Arab Republic against the Zionist aggression and occupation and for the liberation of their occupied territories.

16. Reaffirms its determination to maintain the independence and sovereignty of Lebanon, the unity of its people and institutions and its territorial and institutional integrity. It reaffirms that the Israeli forces should withdraw immediately and unconditionally from all Lebanese territories and emphasizes the need to safeguard the complete and absolute sovereignty of Lebanon over all its territories and in all national affairs. It also hails the

steadfastness and firmness of the heroic people of Lebanon in their sustained resistance against the Zionist occupation forces, and lauds the courageous national resistance to the Israeli invasion troops in South Lebanon.

17. Reaffirms the commitment of Member States and their peoples to sever political, economic, cultural, military and other forms of direct or indirect relations with the Zionist entity, to enforce the provisions of the Islamic boycott against it; and decides again that Member States which still maintain any form of relations, at whichever level, with the Zionist enemy should sever such relations forthwith and without delay, in implementation of the Charter and resolutions of the Islamic Conference.

18. Reaffirms the commitment of all Islamic States to work together for the coordination of their stands and to redouble their efforts at all international fora in order to eliminate all forms of racism, racist discrimination and zionism, to rid humanity, international communities and Arab, African and Islamic peoples of their evils and their manifestations evidenced at present by the Israeli entity in occupied Palestine and the Pretoria racist regime in South Africa. It also calls upon Member States to use all their economic and financial potentialities as an effective weapon against zionism and racism and their supporters. Moreover it reiterates its unwavering solidarity with the just struggle of the Namibian people, led by SWAPO, and the struggle of the South African people, led by its national movements.

19. Condemns all countries that allow Jewish emigration from or across their territories to occupied Palestine and calls for an end to such illegal Zionist emigration to Palestine. It further calls for resolute action to encourage the return of the migrant Jews to their countries of origin.

20. Reaffirms the imperative of establishment of offices of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in the capitals of the Member States where such offices have not yet been established, considering that the P.L.O. is the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people, and calls for grant of full diplomatic rights, privileges and immunities to these offices.

21. Commends the valiant Palestinian people for their steadfastness and unfailing struggle against the Zionist enemy, their brave resistance to occupation in all its forms and their rallying around their sole, legitimate leadership represented by the Palestine Liberation Organisation. It reiterates the Islamic States' commitment to the preservation of Palestinian national unity, the independence of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the inadmissibility of interference in its international affairs

22. Reaffirms the principle of Islamic solidarity with the people of Palestine, the right of the PLO to continue the struggle in all its military and political forms using all other possible

means in order to liberate Palestine and recover the national and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people

23. Reaffirms the need on the part of all Muslim people and governments to celebrate Islamic Solidarity Day with the people of Palestine on 21 August every year and to recall on this occasion the criminal Zionist attempt to set fire to the blessed Aqsa Mosque, and the establishment of the O1£ in 1969 as a natural and unified response to this act, and to emphasize Islamic solidarity towards its primal cause: the question of Palestine and that of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and its stand against the Zionist enemy and its supporters and protectors.

24. Calls anew upon all Member States to extend immediate and effective aid to the Palestine Liberation Organisation so that it may reconstruct the Palestinian refugee camps and houses destroyed in Lebanon in the war, and compensate the inhabitants of these camps for their vast human and material losses.

25. (a) Hails friendly Third World countries which cherish peace, justice and equality, particularly Non-Aligned Countries and OAU Member States, for their principles and firm support for the question of Palestine and the Middle East; and their consistent backing of the just struggle waged by the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO against the Zionist enemy and its supporters.

(b) Also hails the firm stand of these friendly countries in the face of the Zionist enemy's attempts to infiltrate them in order to achieve its designs aimed at restoring relations with them and putting an end to its diplomatic isolation from them.

(c) Calls, the resolution by the League of Arab States that the African racist issues are to be treated as Arab causes like the Palestine cause.

(d) Reiterates its stand that the resumption of diplomatic relations with Israel, the twin regime of racist South Africa, serves to encourage the racist Israeli-Pretorian policy in Africa and the Arab Countries, and constitutes an infringement on the rights of the peoples of South Africa, Namibia and Palestine. The policy of neither of the two regimes can not be distinguished from that of the other; indeed, the enemy is the same insofar as both parties share identical objectives, use the same tactics and pose similar dangers.

26. Strongly condemns the air raid carried out by Israel on Tunis, and the PLO Headquarters there, on 1st October, 1985, which resulted in heavy losses of life and property. It considers that this act of aggression is a link in a chain and another episode in the series of Zionist terrorism and aggression supported by the U.S.A. against the political

presence of the Palestinian people, the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the peace loving fraternal State of Tunisia, and the Arab and Islamic Ummah.

27. Commends the countries that have denounced that aggression and stood by the fraternal State of Tunisia and the PLO in their valiant resistance to it and in claiming compensation for the losses sustained, in implementation of the Security Council resolution in that respect.

28. Calls upon the world states at large to take joint action for the imposition of preventive sanctions as provided for in the Seventh Chapter of the UN Charter, against the Zionist enemy and its supporters and to enforce a strict, comprehensive boycott, as well as political isolation, against the Zionist entity.

29. Strongly condemns the continued Israeli threats supported by the United States of America to attack PLO offices, centres and headquarters anywhere in the world. These threats constitute flagrant violations of the U.N. Charter and resolutions, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the Palestinian people's right to existence, independence, and their right to exercise national sovereignty on their soil under the leadership of the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative. The Conference strongly condemns such threats, regards them as directed against the entire Arab and Islamic Ummah, and invites peace and justice-loving countries of the world to reject such aggressive threats, and calls for continued support for the steadfast struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative.

30. Requests the General Secretariat to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report on the progress achieved to both Al-Quds Committee and the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.2/16-P

THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHABIF

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

Proceeding from the principles and the objectives of the OIC Charter

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

Commending the continuous efforts of the Member States at the United Nations and all other international organizations in support of the Palestine issue and Al-Quds Al-Sharif

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 deep concern over the deteriorating situation in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and all the Islamic and Christian holy places there under the Zionist Israeli occupation as a result of the acts of annexation, judaization and sacrilege committed in the City, the grave perils and damage to which its Palestinian inhabitants have been subjected, the persistent Zionist threats to the City and its future as an Arab-Islamic City - where all the revealed religions had, during the Muslim rule, enjoyed full freedom for fourteen centuries - and the grave danger to world peace and security posed by the perpetuation of this situation;

Considering the fundamental linkage between the Palestine Question and the conflict with Racist Zionism in the wake of Zionist usurpation of Palestine, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the fact that the Zionist usurpation is the root cause of the struggle against this city should never be a subject for bargaining or concession;

Determined to combat the escalating organised official Zionist terrorism in Palestine, particularly in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, which has reached a most serious stage and is aimed at the expulsion of Palestinian Arabs from their homeland and the destruction of the blessed Aqsa Mosque and the erection on its ruins of the so-called Third Temple, as well as the continuous attempts to achieve such aims, in addition to encircling the City of Al-Quds by a cordon of buildings and settlements and bringing in new Jewish immigrant settlers;

Reaffirming that the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif is an integral part of the usurped Palestinian homeland and the capital of the Independent Palestinian State under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and that its return to Palestinian sovereignty is the only guarantee for the preservation of its sanctity and its Islamic character, and for guaranteeing the freedom of religious practice in it;

Expressing its strong denunciation of the continued racist Zionist acts of aggression and attempt at the judaization and obliteration against the blessed Aqsa Mosque, Al-Haram Al Ibrahimy Al Sharif, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, and other Islamic and Christian holy

places and archaeological sites in Palestine, which are pursuance for the Ummah Muslim Arab civilization and history;

1. Calls upon the Member States to take immediate measures to implement all resolutions concerning the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, especially Resolution 2/15-P of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and to put them into effect during the year 1986.

2. Reiterates its strong conviction that the Islamic Arab character of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif be preserved, and its commitment to work for its liberation and its return to Arab Palestinian Sovereignty as the capital of the independent Palestinian State on its national soil under the leadership of the PL&, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

3. Calls upon the Member States to mobilize all their resources against the decisions and measures taken by the Zionist enemy to annex the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and to declare it the permanent capital of the Zionist entity, including political, economic and cultural boycott and the prevention of any form of direct or indirect cooperation at any level.

4. Appeals to all countries of the world to refrain from establishing, with the Zionist authorities, any form of communication which could be construed by the Zionist entity as implying a tacit recognition of the fait accompli imposed by its declaration that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the unified permanent capital of the Zionist entity

5. Calls upon the Member States to take action individually and collectively, to implement all international resolutions on the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to reject all the measures and criminal practices of the Zionist enemy; and to strongly condemn all these measures and consider them as null and void' ille gal and unacceptable as fait accompli, and to demand that such measures be continuously resisted until they are, together with their effects and consequences, completely eliminated.

6. Urges. the Member States to maintained contacts with the Holy See and other Christian religious circles so as to erdue a unified Islamic-Christian stand to preserve the Arab historical and Sacred religious character of Al-Quds Al-Sharif., and to urge them to take a clear and unequivocal stand against the aggressive Zionist measures and practices in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

7 Calls upon the Member States to implement the Information Plan and to hold seminars to promote public awareness of the Palestine issue and Al-Quds Al-Sharif

throughout world capitals and at grass root levels especially in the United States and Western Europe.

8. Also calls upon the Member States to declare the twinning of their capitals with Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the capital of Palestine, a symbol of Islamic solidarity with the people of Palestine, especially the inhabitants of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and as a tribute to their steadfastness and heroic resistance against the Zionist occupation.

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

RESOLUTION NO. 3/16-P

AL - QUDS COMMITTEE

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

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter;

Paying tribute to the continuous efforts made by Al-Quds Committee, under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, in the follow-up and implementation of the resolutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference pertaining to the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Palestinian Question;

Reaffirming the principle of Islamic Solidarity with the People of Palestine, and the constant commitment of the Islamic States to implement all resolutions adopted by Al-Quds Committee

1. Decides again that the Member States take immediate measures necessary for the implementation in 1986, of these resolutions, especially Resolution 3/15-F of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

2. Requests the General Secretariat to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report on this issue to both Al-Quds Committee and the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 4/16-P

AL-QUDS FUND AND ITS WAQF

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

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter;

Commending the Member States which regularly settle their annual contribution. to the Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, especially the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, in order to consolidate the efforts and struggle of the Palestinian people;

Reaffirming the principle of strengthening Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and the firm commitment of the Islamic States to implement all the resolutions concerning the financing of Al-Quds Fund and the setting up of its Waqf;

1. Calls upon the Member States to adopt immediate measures to implement these resolutions, particularly Resolution No.4/15-F, and to put them into effect during 1986.

2. Calls upon the Member States to contribute generously to cover the capital of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, to provide them with fixed annual contributions, to transfer the contributions pledged in the previous years in order to provide and pay out the assigned assistance to set up the Waqf with the sums available in the Fund, to consider it part of the capital allocated to the Waqf and to begin operating and investing it, in conformity with the statute of the Waqf, as soon as possible.

3. Requests the General Secretariat to follow-up the implementation of this Resolution and to submit a report in this regard to Al-Quds Committee and the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.5/16~P

ISLAMIC OFFICE FOR THE BOYCOTT OF ISRAEL

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

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter;

Lauding the Islamic States which have recently established Office for the Boycott of Israel, or participated in the First Constituent Meeting of Liaison Officers, thus strengthening the efforts exerted by the Arab States to ensure the complete boycott of the Israeli enemy, its supporters and protectors;

Expressing its appreciation for the outstanding efforts exerted by the Arab Boycott Bureau, and its active participation in ensuring the success of the work of the Islamic Office for the Boycott of Israel;

Reaffirming the principle of consolidating Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people, and the unflagging commitment of the Islamic States to implement all resolutions concerning the Islamic Office for the Boycott of Israel;

- 1 Urges the Member States to take immediate measures to implement these resolutions, particularly Resolution No.5/15-P of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, during the year 1986.
2. Endorses the conclusions of the First Constituent Meeting of Liaison Officers, and the meeting of the Committee of Experts and the holding of such meetings at regular intervals.
3. Considers the representatives of Arab States to the Arab Boycott Bureau as Liaison Officers ex-officio of their States in the Islamic Office for the Boycott of Israel.
4. Calls upon other Member States to nominate their Permanent Representatives and to inform the General Secretariat accordingly in order to ensure their active participation in future meetings.

5. Requests the General Secretariat to follow-up the implementation of this resolution. and to submit a report thereon to Al-Quds Committee and the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO: 6/I6-P

ISLAMIC BUREAU FOR MILITARY COORDINATION WITH PALESTINE (PLO)

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

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

Commending the Islamic States which support, consolidate and protect the Palestinian military struggle or which have participated in the first constituent meeting of the Military Muslim Officers;

Reaffirming the principle of consolidating Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and the firm commitment of the Member States to implement all the resolutions adopted pertaining to military coordination with the Palestine/Palestine Liberation Organization;

1. Calls upon the Member States to take immediate measures to implement those resolutions, particularly Resolution No.6/15-P of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers during the current year 1986

2. Calls for convening a meeting of the Military Muslim Officers, representing all Member States, to examine the best ways and means of laying the foundations of and to draw up adequate programmes for, military coordination with the PLO to ensure optimum use of the potentialities of the Member States and meet the PLO needs in terms of human resources and military requirements, both in quantity and quality.

3. Calls upon the General Secretariat to make all the necessary arrangements to prepare for and convene a meeting of the Military Muslim Officers at its headquarters in Jeddah within the next three months.

4. Requests the General Secretariat to follow-up the implementation of this resolution in coordination with Palestine/Palestine Liberation Organization and to submit a comprehensive report on the progress achieved thereon to Al-Quds Committee and the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 7/16-P

THE PALESTINE STAMP

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

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the CIC Charter;

Commending the Islamic States that issue the Palestine Stamp, pending resolution of the Palestine Question, and transfer one quarter of the proceeds to the PLO/Palestine Welfare Society;

Reaffirming the principle of consolidating Islamic Solidarity with the people of Palestine and the unflagging commitment of Islamic States to implement all the resolutions regarding the Palestine Stamp;

1. immediate action to implement these resolutions, particularly resolution No.7/15-P of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers during the current year 1986;

2. Urges the Member States that have not yet issued the Palestine Stamp to do so in conformity with the prescribed technical and financial specifications.

3. Requests the Member States that have issued the Palestine Stamp and have not transferred one fourth of the proceeds, to effect the transfer.

4. Requests the General Secretariat to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the AI-Quds Committee and the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 8/16-P

COUNTERING THE ZIONIST COLONIAL SETTLEMENTS IN AND AROUND AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF AND IN THE OTHER PARTS OF THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

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

In implementation of Resolution 2/14-P adopted by the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Responding to the recommendations adopted by Al-Quds Committee at its Seventh Session, held in Marrakesh, on 23 January, 1983, under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II; which provide for '1the elaboration of an urgent plan to counter the dangers represented by the persistence of Israeli settlement in and around Al-Quds Al-Sharif as well as in the other occupied Palestinian territories";

Pursuant to the decision of the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to set up a committee called: "The Islamic Expert Committee for the study of the means of countering the dangers of the Zionist Colonial settlement in Palestine";

Pursuant to the Explanatory Note and its annexes submitted by the General Secretariat concerning the meetings of this Committee and its conclusions and recommendations;

In implementation of the resolutions adopted by the previous Islamic Conferences, which consider the question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif, as the first and premost cause of the Muslims, and call for support for the Palestinian people1s steadfastness and struggle against the Zionist enemy and the liquidation schemes in their own land, particularly in Al-Quds Al-Sharif

1. Approves the plan proposed by the "Islamic Expert Committee for the study of the means of countering the dangers of the Zionist colonial settlement in Palestine", at its third meeting, held from 26 to 27 Safar, 1406H (9-10 November, 1985).

2. (A) Calls upon the Member States to contribute to Al-Quds Fund as well as its Waqf, providing an amount of one hundred million U.S. dollars each for the budgets of the Fund as

well as the its Waqf, in pursuance of the provisions of the previous resolutions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

(B) Decides that the contributions of the Member States to the budgets of the Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf be made annually, regularly and obligatorily;

(C) Requests the General Secretariat to take the necessary measures for the consolidation of the Fund and its Waqf through the collection of donations from institutions and individuals.

3. Emphasises the need for intensifying Islamic action at the international level in order to stem the flow of Jewish emigration in implementation of the international resolutions declaring the settlements established by the Zionist entity as null and void and illegal.

4. Calls for the intensification of Islamic information activity in order to ensure the widest possible projection of the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif and to expose the Zionist colonial settlement policy and its dangers for peace and security in the Middle East.

5. Requests the General Secretariat to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to Al-Quds Committee and the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 9/16-P

ISLAMIC COMMITTEE FOR OBSERVATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OF THE ZIONIST ENEMY

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

Proceeding from the genuine Islamic position that the Palestinian cause is the prime cause of the Muslims;

Reiterating the international stances that have been adopted by the Organization of African Unity, League of Arab States, the Non-Aligned States Movement, the Security Council, U.N.

General Assembly as well as all other international institutions and bodies which support this cause and strongly condemn the movements of the Zionist enemy;

Taking note of the Zionist enemy's continued pursuit of its expansionist plans at all levels and in the various fields in an attempt to break away from the international isolation imposed upon it;

In pursuance of the recommendations of the First Meeting of the Islamic Committee for Observation of the Movements of the Zionist Enemy which was held in implementation of the Resolution No.8/15-P of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

1. Decides to assign the secretariat work of the Islamic Committee for Observation of the Zionist Enemy to "the Department of Al-Quds and Palestine" of the General Secretariat.
2. Requests Member States to provide the requisite material assistance and staff to the General Secretariat so as to enable the Committee to discharge its functions.
3. Requests the Secretary General to submit an annual report to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers with regard to the progress achieved in this connection.

RESOLUTION No. 10/16-P

THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN HEIGHTS, ISRAEL'S DECISION TO ANNEX THEM AND THE TERRORISTIC MEASURES TO WHICH ARAB SYRIAN CITIZENS ARE SUBJECTED

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

Having considered the item entitled "The Occupied Syrian Golan Heights, Israel's Decision to Annex them and the Terroristic Measures to which Arab Citizens are Subjected;

Referring to Resolution No.7/ 4-P(IS) of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, Resolution No.1/14-P of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and Resolution No.15-P of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Also referring to Security Council Resolution No.497 (1981) of 17/12/1981, the UN General Assembly Resolutions No.36/226-B of 17/12/1981, No. E S. 9/1 of 5/12/1982, No. 37/123-B of 16/12/1982, No.38/180-A of 19/12/1983, No.38/79-B of 15/12/1983, No.39/146-B of 14/12/1984 and 168/40 of 16/12/1986;

Recalling Security Council Resolution No.465 of 1/3/1980 which affirms inter-alia, that the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 relating to the protection of civilians in times of war is applicable to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967 including Al-Quds;

1. Reaffirms that Israel's decision of 14 December, 1981, to annex the Syrian Golan Heights and to apply Israel's laws, jurisdiction and administration on them is illegal, null and void and with no legal effect whatsoever and constitutes a flagrant violation of relevant UN Resolutions and the norms of International Law, especially the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territories by force;
2. Reaffirms its condemnation of the United States of America for its continued and unlimited support to the Zionist enemy and for its defending of Zionist policies in pursuance of the Strategic Alliance concluded between the USA and Israel and encouraging Israel to pursue its policy of annexation of the Golan, Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and South Lebanon thus imposing a de-facto situation in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories with the ultimate goal of annexing them.
3. Strongly denounces anew the continued Israeli measures aiming at changing the physical characteristics of the Syrian Golan, its demographic composition, its institutional structure, and its legal status, as well as imposing Israeli citizenship and identity cards on its Syrian citizens.
4. Strongly denounces as well any dealings with Israel and the establishment of political, economic or military relations which could be construed as an encouragement to or support for Israel's continued annexation of the Golan Heights and other Occupied Arab Territories.
5. Calls upon all Member States to adopt, at national and international levels, all the necessary measures against Israel so as to compel it to rescind its decision to annex the Syrian Golan Heights as well as all related measures.
6. Requests the Secretary General to pursue his good offices with the States parties to the Geneva Convention of 1949, on the protection of civilians in times of war to ensure that it is applied to the Occupied Syrian Golan Heights.

7. Requests the Secretary General to submit a progress report to the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on:

- a) The measures to be adopted by Member States in the implementation of this Resolution;
- b) The outcome of his good offices in implementation of paragraph (5) of this Resolution.

RESOLUTION NO. 11/16-P

STRATEGIC ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ISRAEL

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

Having discussed the item entitled the strategic alliance between the United States of America and Israel;

Referring to Resolution 6/4-P(IS) of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference;

Reaffirming Resolution 1/14-P of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and Resolution 10/15-P of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Referring to Resolution No.108H of 19/12/1983 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, which inter-alia, urges Member States, particularly the United States of America, to desist from taking any measures that would enhance Israel's military capabilities and aggressive acts whether in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories or against other countries in the area;

Referring also to the United Nations General Assembly Resolution No: 39/146A of 14/12/1984 and Resolution No: 40-168A of 16/12/1985;

1. Strongly condemns the strategic alliance between the United States of America and Israel and all agreements and all forms of mutual cooperation between them.

2. Considers the alliance and subsequent agreements particularly with regard to the establishment of a free trade zone between the United States of America and Israel as being aimed at enhancing the military and economic capabilities of Israel thus enabling it to continue its aggressive and expansionist practices in the area and consolidate its settlement policy in Palestine and other occupied territories.

3. Also considers the alliance a confirmation of the United States' hostile approach to the Arab and Islamic Ummah.

4. Urges Member States to take all effective steps and measures to counter the dangers arising from this aggressive alliance and to strengthen the Arab struggle against it.

5. Requests the Secretary General to submit a report to the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the implementation of this Resolution and the measures taken by Islamic States in compliance thereof.

RESOLUTION NO. 12/16-P

ISRAELI AGGRESSION AGAINST SOUTH LEBANON

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

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

Referring to Resolution 1/15/PIL, of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers as well as other resolutions of the Organization of Islamic Conferences, which emphasize the independence of Lebanon, its sovereignty, territorial and people's integrity, and the need for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the entire Lebanese territory, so as to ensure Lebanon's total and absolute sovereignty over its entire territory;

Drawing the attention of the international community to the continued acts of aggression and crimes committed by the Zionist enemy against the Lebanese cities and towns and the Palestinian refugee camps in South Lebanon, aimed at vacating them of their original inhabitants, who are thus forced to migrate, and Israel's constant violations of Lebanese airspace;

Paying tribute to the Lebanese national resistance forces in South Lebanon for their stand against the Israeli occupation, Israel's agents, and its repressive practices which are in contravention of all United Nations principles, and the provisions of the Declaration of Human Rights and the Geneva Convention of 1949, and the Hague Convention of 1907;

1. Strongly condemns Israel for its continued occupation of some parts of Southern Lebanon, within what it calls "the Security Belt", but is actually an implementation of its expansionist policy.

2. Strongly condemns Israel for its continued terroristic practices, for the harassment of, and criminal acts against, civilians and Palestinian refugees, which often force them to migrate.

3. Reiterates its demand for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 425 and 426 of 1978 and 508 and 509 of 1982 calling for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the Lebanese territories and that the deployment of the Lebanese army and UNIFIL be extended to the internationally recognized boundaries.

4. Supports the Lebanese Government's complaint to the UN Security Council against the recent Israeli assaults, and calls upon delegations of the Islamic States at the United Nations to back the Lebanese request.

5. Renews its support for the Lebanese Government in its efforts to extend its sovereignty over all Lebanese territories

6. Takes note of the Damascus Accord and supports all efforts to consolidate peace and security and to achieve national concord conducive to the unity of the Lebanese people, territory and institutions, and enabling Lebanon to resume its authentic civilizational role in all fields, and to protect Palestinian refugee camps.

7. Renews its support for the national Lebanese resistance in its heroic struggle to liberate the Lebanese territories from the Israeli occupation.

8. Calls upon all states and the specialized UN Agencies to contribute towards the reconstruction of Lebanon, by offering every assistance possible.

9. Requests the Secretary General to submit a report to the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the results of his efforts to implement this Resolution.

RESOLUTION NO. 13/16-P

ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARMAMENT

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

Recalling the resolutions of the previous sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, in particular Resolution 18/15-PIL of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Referring to the Resolution of the U.N. General Assembly on the Israeli Nuclear Armament;

Referring to the findings of the U.N. Committee of Experts on Israeli Nuclear Armament included in Document 37/431(1982), and to the conclusion of the study conducted by the U.N. for Disarmament Research published in Document 40/520/1985;

Referring also to Resolution 39/72-A of the U.N. General Assembly on the relationship between Israel and South Africa, particularly in the nuclear sphere;

Referring also to the U.N. General Assembly Resolution 39/54/1984 calling upon inter-alia all States of the Middle East to agree to subject all their nuclear activities to the safeguards laid down by the International Atomic Energy Agency pending the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East, and to proclaim in the meantime their support for the establishment of such a zone and to deposit their declaration at the Security Council;

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

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

of the International Atomic Energy Agency inspite of repeated calls on her to do so by the U.N. General Assembly, the Security Council, and the International Atomic Energy Agency;

Deeply concerned at the persistence of the racist Zionist entity in its feverish 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 of information.

Voicing growing concern that the Israeli nuclear installations which are not subject to inspection enable it to produce fissionable material for the manufacture of nuclear weapons;

Reiterating that the possession of nuclear weapons by the racist Zionist entity threatens the security of the Middle East Region and Africa and increases the danger of proliferation of nuclear weapons;

1. Condemns once again the Zionist enemy's continued refusal to implement Resolution 487(1980), of the U.N. General Assembly and International Atomic Energy Agency, calling on it to subject 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 the Middle East in particular, and to international peace and security in general, thereby obstructing the efforts aimed at establishing Nuclear Free Zones in these two regions.
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 the international resolutions, particularly to subject its nuclear installations to international inspection.
4. Strongly condemns the attempts made by certain States to prevent the U.N. General Assembly from continuing its discussion of the Israeli nuclear armament until Israel abides by the international resolutions and subjects its nuclear installations to the international system of safeguards.
5. Requests all States which have special arrangements with the Zionist enemy in the field of nuclear energy to lay down as a precondition that the Zionist enemy accept inter alia, nuclear non-proliferation measures before the delivery to it of atomic reactors

6. Decides to include the item of the Israeli Nuclear Armament in the agenda of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers

.7. Requests the Secretary General to prepare a study on Israeli Nuclear Armament, with the assistance of a group of experts, the League of Arab States and the Organisation of African Unity

8. Requests the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 14/16-P

ISRAELI AGGRESSION AGAINST THE IRAQI NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS AND ISRAEL'S REFUSAL TO COMPLY WITH RESOLUTIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY

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

Taking into account the principles of Islamic Solidarity set forth in the Charter;

Recalling Israel's criminal act represented by its premeditated armed raid on Iraqi nuclear installations set up for peaceful purposes and subject to international nuclear energy control and the grave consequences of the aforementioned raid for the existing international system regarding the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and the system of guarantees established by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

Referring to Resolution 17/15-P of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Viewing with deep concern Israel's refusal to comply with the U.N. Security Council Resolution No.487 of June 19, 1981;

Noting the relevant resolutions adopted by the U.N. General Assembly the latest of which was Resolution No. 40/6(1985) as well as the resolutions of the International Atomic Energy Agency the latest of which was Resolution No. 425(1984);

Gravely disturbed by Israel's failure to declare unequivocally its acceptance of the internationally recognized norms defining the concept of a peaceful nuclear installation and to acknowledge the effectiveness of the international safeguards system as a reliable means pertaining to the operation of nuclear installations for peaceful purposes;

Noting with deep concern Israel's persistence in its aggressive policy and threats to repeat its aggression against Iraq and other States particularly the statement made by a member of the Israeli Cabinet on 26/3/1985 (as published in Doc. A/40/283), in which he declared inter alia: "we are ready to attack any nuclear reactor installed by Iraq in the future";

Also Noting with grave concern to Israel's reservation on the International Atomic Energy Agency Resolution No. 443 (1985) which reflects its disregard for international commitments;

1. Reiterates its condemnation of Israel for its persistent refusal to implement the U.N. Security Council Resolution No. 487(1981) unanimously adopted by the Council on 3 June 19, 1981.
2. Also reiterates its strong condemnation of Israel for its aggressive policies against Islamic States aimed at impeding their scientific and technological development
3. Further reiterates its condemnation of Israel for its armed aggression against the Iraqi Nuclear installations which are complying with the International Nuclear Energy Safeguard System and considers the said aggression as directed against the Agency's safeguard system and a violation of peoples' inalienable right to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.
4. Rejects the Israeli statements of 23/9/1985 addressed to the 29th General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency as being incompatible with the provisions of U.N. General Assembly resolutions, particularly Resolution 38/9 and the International Atomic Energy Agency Resolution No. 409(1983) and No. 425 (1984) which specifically request that Israel withdraw immediately its threats to attack and destroy nuclear installations in Iraq or other Countries.
5. Reaffirms the right of Iraq and all other developing countries to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes as part of their development programmes.
6. Calls on Member States to take serious and effective action through active participation in the Conferences of the United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other

international fora so as to ensure the implementation of the relevant resolutions adopted by the U.N. Security Council, General Assembly and International Atomic Energy Agency.

7. Reaffirms that any armed attack on any nuclear installation, even if carried out with traditional weapons, has the same consequences as an attack with nuclear weapons because of the emanation of the dangerous nuclear substances, a fact that may lead to a nuclear conflagration

8. Calls on the Security Council to take the necessary measures with a view to making Israel comply with the provisions of the Security Council's Resolution No. 487 which was unanimously adopted on June 19, 1981.

9. Considers that Israel's officially declared threat to repeat its armed raid on the nuclear installations in Iraq or in other countries constitutes a permanent violation of the United Nations Charter, and hence of the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

10. Calls on Member States to work for the adoption of international legal steps aimed at prohibiting armed attacks on peaceful nuclear installations which are covered by the IAEA guarantee system as a contribution to the promotion and guarantee of the development and safety of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

11. Urges Member States to exert efforts with a view to persuading the International Atomic Energy Agency to end all technical cooperation with Israel and to refrain from providing technical assistance to it as long as it does not submit all its nuclear installations to the Nuclear Energy Safeguard System.

12. Reaffirms its absolute rejection of all attempts by some States to delete the item on the armed Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear installations from the U.N. General Assembly Agenda as long as Israel does not comply with the U.N. Security Council Resolution No. 487(1981).

13. Decides to include this subject in the Agenda of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

14. Requests the Secretary General to submit a follow-up report on the implementation of this resolution to the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 15/16-P

RESUMPTION OR ESTABLISHMENT, AND THE MAINTENANCE, BY SOME COUNTRIES, OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE ZIONIST ENEMY

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

Inspired by the principles and goals of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Recalling previous resolutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference emphasizing Member States' obligation to break all political, economic, military, cultural and other forms of direct and indirect relations with the Zionist enemy;

Recalling anew that to maintain or resume political, economic, military, cultural and other types of relations with the Zionist enemy would help the continued usurpation of Palestine and the violation of the national and inalienable rights of its people;

Referring to U.N. General Assembly Resolution No. 33/79 of 10 November 1975, during its 30th Session declaring Zionism a form of racism;

Recalling Resolution 21 adopted by OAU Council of Ministers at its Second Extraordinary Session held in Addis Ababa, 19-21 November 1973, which urges Member States to maintain severance of relations with the Zionist enemy;

Recalling to Resolution No. 8/15-P of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on blocking attempts by the Zionist enemy to end its isolation;

Having discussed recent developments with regard to the resumption of relations by some governments with the Zionist enemy and the planned establishment by a certain State of diplomatic relations therewith, thus helping the Zionist enemy to end its isolation and strengthening its ability to continue its repressive, colonial and expansionist practices and policies;

1. Condemns the resumption by some States of diplomatic relations with the Zionist enemy, since it constitutes a violation of OIC and OAU resolutions and a hostile act against the Arab and Islamic Ummah.
2. Requests those States which have resumed diplomatic relations with the Zionist enemy to reconsider their decision;
3. Appeals to States intending to either resume or establish diplomatic relations with the Zionist enemy to reconsider their position in order to avoid any negative repercussions on their relations with Arab and Islamic States.
4. Urges Member States maintaining diplomatic and other relations with the Zionist enemy to abide by the relevant resolutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 16/16-P

SUPPORT TO THE LIBERATION STRUGGLE OF THE PEOPLES OF NAMIBIA AND SOUTH AFRICA.

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

Having considered the item entitled "Support to the Liberation Struggle of the Peoples of Namibia and South Africa", and the report of the Secretary General on the subject pursuant to Resolution No.14/15-F of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Proceeding on the basis of the provisions of the OIC Charter;

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the Security Council on this subject;

Considering that the racist ideology of the South African apartheid regime, its illegal occupation of Namibia, its exploitation of the natural resources of that country, and its repeated aggression against the front-line independent states are similar to the practices of the Zionist entity in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories;

Reaffirming that the liberation struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa and the struggle against Zionism in Palestine are one and the same battle;

Taking note of the Paris Declaration adopted in 1981 by the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa and the Paris Declaration adopted in 1983 by the International Conference on Support to the Struggle of the People of Namibia;

Welcoming the firm decisions and measures taken by the Extraordinary Meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement on Namibia, held in New Delhi from April 19 to 21, 1985;

1. Solemnly reaffirms the legitimacy and justness of the heroic struggle waged by the Peoples of South Africa and Namibia, using all the means available to them, including armed struggle, to liberate themselves from colonial domination, racist oppression, and apartheid.
2. Strongly condemns the minority regime for its heinous racist apartheid policy, which constitutes a veritable crime against humanity and is a real threat to international peace and security, as well its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its repeated aggression against the front-line states.
3. Also condemns the collusion between the South African regime and the Zionist entity, especially the exchange of nuclear military information aimed at enslaving the African and Arab peoples and hindering their economic and social development.
4. Strongly condemns the South African regime for its plundering of national resources, including material resources, in flagrant violation of Decree No.1, adopted by the U.N. General Assembly.
5. Reiterates its condemnation and rejection of the racist Pretoria regime's insistence on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola as a precondition for the independence of Namibia and expresses satisfaction at the relevant Security Council and U.N. General Assembly resolutions
6. Calls upon in particular the United States of America, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, Canada and France to exert immediate and unrestricted diplomatic pressure and implement real economic sanctions against the racist South African regime in order to hasten the implementation of the United Nations Plan for the Independence of Namibia, pursuant to resolution 435 of the Security Council.

7. Declares that the Apartheid policy and minority rule in South Africa are the root causes for the explosive situation prevailing in Southern Africa, as well as obstacles to peace, security, stability and development in the region.

8. Solemnly declares that the eradication of apartheid, in all its forms and manifestations, and the establishment of a majority Government, based on free and full exercise of universal suffrage by the entire adult population in a united and non-fragmented South Africa, constitute the only basis for a just and lasting solution in Southern Africa.

9. Commends the oppressed and militant people of South Africa for their united and resolute opposition to the so-called constitutional proposals and the Bantustan policy aimed at disrupting and liquidating their struggle for a non-racial democratic Society, uniting all the people of South Africa, irrespective of race, colour or faith.

10. Pays homage to the Front Line Countries for their support to the struggle of the ANC, PAC SWAPO and requests the Member States to extend every kind of aid to these countries so that they may withstand the repeated aggressions of the racist Pretoria regime, against their peoples.

11. Denounces the establishment of pseudo-independent States, which are in fact Bantustans, created by the apartheid regime to consolidate the obnoxious racist policy that impairs the territorial integrity of the country with a view to perpetuating the domination of the white minority.

12. Requests all Governments to reject every form of recognition of these puppet States.

13. Urges the Security Council to impose wide-ranging and effective sanctions against South Africa, in conformity with the provisions of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter

14. Reaffirms that Security Council Resolution 435(1978) remains the only basis for the accession of Namibia to independence which should be dissociated from any other issue.

15. Calls upon the United Nations Security Council to explore all ways and use all means that are available to it to accelerate the accession of Namibia to independence.

16. Supports the armed struggle waged by the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) to achieve the national independence of a united Namibia and the struggle of the militant people of South Africa and their national liberation movements to put an end to the apartheid regime and enable the South African people to exercise their fundamental rights and democratic liberties.

17. Demands that the South African apartheid regime put an immediate end to the fierce repression exercised against the South African and Namibian populations and to free the political prisoners arbitrarily detained, including Nelson Mandela, the prominent figure of the liberation struggle.

18. Urgently calls upon the member states to increase substantially their support and all forms of assistance to the liberation movements of Namibia and South Africa.

19. Requests the Secretary General to coordinate with the Member States for assistance and support extended to the oppressed peoples of Namibia and South Africa.

20. Urges the member states to promote the opening and establishment, in their respective capitals, of representation offices of the Liberation Movements of Namibia and South Africa and to grant them the privileges and immunities needed for the accomplishment of their mission.

21. Requests the Secretary General to communicate this Resolution to the Secretary General of the UN and the Secretary General of the Organization of African Unity.

22. Decides to include in the agenda of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, the item entitled: "Support to the Liberation Struggle of the Peoples of Namibia and South Africa".

23. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 17/16-P

SANCTIONS AGAINST THE SOUTH AFRICAN RACIST REGIME.

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

Having considered the disturbing situation which currently prevails in South Africa;

Considering the obstinate attitude of the racist Pretoria regime in seeking to perpetuate its heinous policy of Apartheid, despite the resolutions and recommendations adopted by the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement and the Organization of African Unity;

Welcoming the awareness and mobilization of the international community with a view to imposing mandatory and global sanctions against South Africa;

Noting with satisfaction, the resolution adopted, on December 10, 1985, by the 40th Ordinary Session of the United Nations General Assembly calling for the convening of a World Conference in June 1986 on Economic Sanctions against racist South Africa;

1. Strongly reaffirms the unreserved support of the Member States to the decision taken by the 40th Session of the United Nations General Assembly for the convening in June 1986 of a World Conference on Economic Sanctions Against Racist South Africa.
2. Invites Member States to effectively participate at a high level in the preparations for and proceedings of this important conference.
3. Requests the Secretary General to contribute significantly, in collaboration with the Secretaries General of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, to the preparations for and proceedings of this conference and to present a report on this subject to the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO 18 /16-P

SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLE OF THE SAHEL.

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

Recalling Resolution No. 713-P(IS) of the Third Islamic Summit and Resolution No. IO/4-P(IS) of the Fourth Islamic Summit on the situation in the African Sahel;

Recalling also the Resolutions of the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers;

Deeply concerned over the tragic consequences of the accelerated spread of desertification combined with persistent drought which reached its highest peak during this century and led to a severe drop in the agricultural production in the countries of the African Sahel and further aggravated the present acute economic crisis in these countries;

Recalling the grave consequences of the drought on all vital aspects of social, cultural and economic life on account of its detrimental effects on all development efforts in the drought-stricken countries;

Noting that the problems of desertification and drought are acquiring increasing structural and endemic dimensions and that practical and lasting solutions to these problems must be sought;

Concerned over the fact that some of the countries of the African Sahel are currently suffering from a negative flow of resources due to a stagnation of official development assistance, high-level of debt service and the falling revenues from primary export commodities;

Realizing that combating the spread and aggravation of desertification requires financial and human resources which are beyond the capacity of the affected countries to achieve their objective in their fight against desertification;

Expressing anxiety over the low expectations of progress indicated by forecasts of stagnant or negative growth, the lowest level of per capita food production as well as the increasing debt burden and the grave effects of drought and desertification;

Noting that despite the progress hitherto achieved in the implementation of the first programmes of emergency aid carried out by the Committee of Islamic Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel, the programmes have not yet been fully implemented;

Recalling with satisfaction the contributions granted within the framework of the Islamic Committee of Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel to the ten drought-stricken countries of the Sahel;

Noting that the economic structural problems, even where the current economic emergency situation in the countries of the African Sahel is being alleviated, continue to cripple the economies of these countries and may accelerate repeated crises;

Having examined the detailed report submitted by the Secretary General to the Committee on the present situation of the aid donations;

1. Reaffirms the importance of directing urgent aid programmes towards the development of the economies of the drought-stricken countries of the African Sahel 'to strengthen their development potentialities and to establish the requisite infrastructures, with special attention to contributions aimed at consolidating the food production capacities of these countries.

2. Emphasizes the importance of the medium and long-term programmes set up by the Sahel Countries for drought control, particularly those relating to stored food reserves and agricultural production projects.

3. Reaffirms the need to adopt urgent measures to increase food production considering that this increase is one of the main elements that will meet the food requirements of the countries of the African Sahel. In this context continued efforts should be maintained at the national, regional and international levels, and national food strategies. Furthermore, programmes and plans of the countries of the African Sahel should play a major role in determining priorities, in coordinating national and international financing, in applying technology, and in developing human resources with a view to consolidating food production and promoting national self-reliance in these countries.

4. Reaffirms further the need of attaching importance, at the different levels, to the delivery of food at the appropriate time to those in need of assistance, and the necessity of assisting the recipient countries in the development and consolidation of their own marketing, transport and administrative capacities, and of their internal distribution networks; as well as stressing the need that donor countries facilitate and simplify, as far as possible, the measures relevant to the granting of emergency aid, and take into account the urgent needs of the population living in severe conditions.

5. Urges Governments of the African Sahel countries which are affected by desertification, to give continuous priority to strategies and medium/long-term programmes, designed to

combat desertification, and to ensure that those strategies and programmes be consistently included in their national development plans, as well as in the regional cooperation programmes, with a view to curbing environmental deterioration.

6. Urges the Member States to give top priority to the critical economic situation in countries of the African Sahel, and, in order to realize this, continue to extend tangible support to meet immediate, medium and long term requirements, so as to revive the economies and ensure sustained development of the drought-stricken countries of the Sahel.

The Conference, urges the Member States to generously contribute, each according to its financial capacity, to the efforts undertaken by the Committee to alleviate the effects of drought.

7. Entrusts the Sub-Committee of the Committee of Islamic Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel, with the task of resuming its meetings, as soon as possible, so as to examine the means for continued discharge of its duties and particularly to find the ways and means for completing implementation of ongoing food aid programmes, and urgent assistance to rural development projects, with special emphasis on examining the problems and difficulties impeding implementation.

8. Requests the General Secretariat, in cooperation with the Inter-governmental Committee for the struggle against Drought in the Sahel (CILSS) and the Islamic Development Institutions concerned, and in the light of the Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa, adopted by the U.N. General Assembly in its Resolution No. 29/39 dated 3 December 1984, and in the light of the Priorities Programme for Economic Recovery (1986-1990), which was approved by the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity held from 18 to 20 July 1985, in Addisababa.

A.To monitor developments of the critical economic situation in countries of the Sahel.

B.To collect the studies undertaken by the United Nations and its specialized agencies on the critical economic situation in the drought-stricken countries of the Sahel, with a view to referring them to the Sub-Committee emanating from the Committee of Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel, so as to examine them and formulate recommendations defining donation procedures.

C.To submit a report on this subject to the Committee of Islamic Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel at its Seventh meeting.

RESOLUTION NO: 19/16-P

SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

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

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 rights 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 constraints of any kind whatsoever

Seriously concerned over the continued 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, the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference held in Casablanca in Rabiul Thani 1404H (January 1984) and the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Sana'a in Rabiul Awal, 1405H (December 1984);

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 and 40th Regular sessions, as well as the decisions adopted by the Ministerial Conferences of the Non-aligned countries held in New Delhi in February 1981, in Havana in June 1982, and Luanda in September 1985, as well as by the Sixth Summit of the Non-aligned countries held in New Delhi in March 1983, against foreign military intervention in Afghanistan;

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

Calling upon all States to respect the sovereignty of Afghanistan, its Islamic identity and its non-aligned character;

Deeply conscious of the urgent need for a solution to the grave situation prevailing in Afghanistan.

1. Reaffirms its commitment to implement the relevant resolutions adopted by the Fourth Islamic Summit and previous Islamic Conferences.
2. Reiterates its deep concern over the continuing Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan, and, once again, resolutely demands the immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan.
3. Calls for urgent efforts to ensure respect for the inalienable national rights of the people of Afghanistan to determine their own form of government and to choose their economic, political and social systems without any foreign interference or coercion.
4. Also calls for increasing efforts to ensure that Afghanistan remains independent and retains its Islamic and non-aligned character.
5. Expresses its deep concern over the continuous influx and the sufferings of millions of Afghan refugees who have sought refuge in Pakistan and in the Islamic Republic of Iran and whose number continues to increase.
6. Strongly urges that appropriate conditions be promoted to enable the Afghan refugees to return to their homeland in safety and honour.
7. Deeply deplores the repeated violations of the air space of Pakistan and bombardment of its territory from the Afghan side and appreciates the restraint exercised by the Government of Pakistan in the face of these provocations.
8. Emphasizes the commitment of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to assist in resolving this issue which is of concern to the entire Islamic world in accordance with the principles approved by the OIC and the international community.
9. Welcomes the efforts being made to find a political solution of the Afghanistan problem and expresses its support for the positive steps taken in this regard by the Secretary General of the United Nations and his Personal Representative by initiating indirect talks.

10. Expresses its support for the principled and positive approach of Pakistan in these negotiations.

11. Commends the heroic struggle waged by the Afghan Mujahideen for the liberation of their homeland from the foreign forces and for the preservation of its independence and its identity as an Islamic and Non-aligned Country; welcomes the unity demonstrated by them; and urges Member States to establish closer cooperation with them.

12. Reiterates to the Soviet Union its conviction that the manifestation of its genuine will to achieve an urgent and just solution to the situation in Afghanistan leading to the withdrawal of its forces from this Islamic Country will remove a major obstacle in the relations between the Islamic Countries and the Soviet Union.

13. Renews its call to all States as well as national and international organizations to extend assistance to alleviate the sufferings of Afghan refugees.

14. Expresses its gratitude to the States and organizations which have made generous donations to the Afghan refugees to alleviate their sufferings.

15. Recommends that the Ministerial Committee, composed of the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Foreign Ministers of Guinea, Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan and Tunisia, continue its efforts to find a political solution for the Afghanistan Problem and, in accordance with the foregoing provisions, cooperate with the Secretary General of the United Nations in his endeavours to evolve a just and peaceful solution of the situation in Afghanistan.

16. Urges those Member States that have not implemented the relevant OIC Resolutions on the Situation in Afghanistan to abide by these Resolutions.

17. Decides to include this item on the Agenda of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

18. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this Resolution and submit a report thereon to the next session of the Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO: 20/16-P

SECURITY AND SOLIDARITY OF ISLAMIC STATES

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

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;

Mindful of the objectives and principles enshrined in the Charter of the Islamic Conference, especially the objectives of promoting Islamic solidarity among Member States and strengthening their capacity to safeguard their sovereignty, independence and national rights;

Recalling Resolutions No.16/11-P, 19/13-P, 17/14-P and 31/15-P on the Security and Solidarity of Islamic States adopted by the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth 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 and intervention or threats of intervention, 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 expressing its deep concern at the continuing foreign military intervention in Afghanistan 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 among Islamic countries, in accordance with the objectives and principles of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic 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. Calls upon Member States to take appropriate steps individually and collectively to implement the recommendations of the Group of Experts for strengthening the security and solidarity of Islamic States, approved by the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.
6. 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.
7. Directs the General Secretariat to extend necessary assistance to the Member States in implementation of these recommendations.

8. 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 Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO: 21/16-P

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

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

Recognizing that the establishment of Nuclear Weapons Free Zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures which can most effectively guarantee the Non-Proliferation of nuclear weapons as well 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 40th Session on Israeli nuclear weapons capability and the nuclear potential 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;

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 1994;

Noting the desire of the South-East Asian States to work towards the realization of a Nuclear Weapon Free-zone;

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 Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 22/16-P

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

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

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

Taking into consideration that it is imperative for the International community to develop effective measures to ensure the security of non-nuclear weapon states against the 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 40th Session has recommended that the Conference on Disarmament actively pursue negotiations with a view to reaching early agreements to assure non-nuclear states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of the 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 threat or use of nuclear weapons, although there are still difficulties to be overcome towards evolving a common approach acceptable to all.
2. Requests the members of the Conference on Disarmament to work urgently towards an agreement on an International Convention to assure non-nuclear states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons.
3. Recommends that Islamic States should continue to cooperate with the Conference on Disarmament, at the United Nations General Assembly and at other International fora with a view to promoting the above mentioned 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 Global Disarmament in Geneva on CTBT (Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty), CWT (Chemical Weapons Treaty), the RWC (Radiological Weapons Convention), and other measures of General and Complete Disarmament.
5. Requests the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to closely follow developments in this respect and report thereon to the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO: 23/16-P

STRENGTHENING ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY IN THE CONTROL OF HIJACKING

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

Recalling the resolutions No.28/12-P, 25/13-P, 22/14-F and 19/15-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 hijackers;

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 unjustifiably inflicted on other passengers contrary to the provisions of Islamic Sharia which lays down the principle of individual responsibility in compliance with the words of the Most High: "And the heavy laden shall not bear another's load";

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 on Member States to refrain from yielding to the demands of hijackers which constitute a form of extortion contrary to the interests of the peoples and countries of the OIC and to established rules.

3. Calls upon Member States to take all necessary measures to curb such crimes and to inflict the most severe punishments against offenders involved in them or to hand them over to the other states concerned.

4. Calls upon the 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, 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 owing them, in accordance with the provisions of international agreements.

7. Requests the Secretary General to take necessary measures for the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 24/16-P

SITUATION IN THE HORN OF AFRICA

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

Guided by the lofty principles of Islam and the noble objectives of the Charter calling for the strengthening of the struggle of all Moslem peoples with a view to safeguarding their dignity, independence and national rights;

Recalling Resolution 1/EOS of the First Extra-Ordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad from January 27-29,1980;

Recalling Resolution 12/3-P(IS) of the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al Mukarramah/Taif from January 25-28, 1981;

Recalling Resolution 21/15-P of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Sanaa;

Deeply concerned that the situation remains unchanged in spite of efforts exerted by the Organization at Ministerial and Summit levels;

1. Reaffirms Resolution 21/15-P of the 15th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Sana.
2. Stresses the need to implement relevant resolutions on the Horn of Africa.
3. Decides to be seized with the problem and requests the Secretary General to submit a progress report to the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 25/16-P

THE COMORIAN ISLAND OF MAYOTTE

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

Recalling the relevant resolutions adopted by the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the Comoro Island of Mayotte which affirm that the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros is composed of four Islands: Anjouan, Grande Comoroe, Mayotte and Moheili;

Keeping in consideration that in accordance with declarations 1514 and 2621 of the United Nations on the granting of independence to colonised countries and peoples, the sovereignty of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros extends over the whole of the territory inherited from the colonial era, hence over the four islands of the Comoros including Mayotte;

Noting that pursuant to this provision the separation of the Island of Mayotte from the other sister Islands constitutes a grave violation of the territorial integrity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros

Convinced that an early, just and lasting solution of the problem of Mayotte is indispensable for the preservation of peace and security in the region;

Considering the total readiness of the Comorian Government to arrive at a just and speedy solution to this problem through sincere and genuine dialogue with the French Government for the purpose of returning the Comoro Island of Mayotte to the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros;

1. Strongly reaffirms the territorial unity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros as well as its sovereignty over the Island of Mayotte.
2. Expresses its deep concern at the gravity of this problem
3. Also expresses its active solidarity with the Comoro people and strongly supports the legitimate efforts of the Comoro Government to recover the Island of Mayotte.
4. Deplores the interpretation given to this problem by the French authorities which is contrary to justice and to the sacred principle of the inviolability of the frontiers inherited from the colonial era.
5. Requests the French Government to fulfil the obligations it undertook on the eve of the referendum on the self-determination of the Archipelago of the Comoros of 22 December 1974, to respect the unity and territorial integrity of this Archipelago.
6. Reaffirms its support for a global application of the results of the referendum carried out on 22 December 1974 to the whole of the Comoro territory, and rejects any proposal to carry out a fresh referendum in Mayotte.
7. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this Resolution and to submit a progress report to the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 26/16-P

OCCUPATION BY ETHIOPIA OF TWO AREAS OF THE SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

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

In pursuance of the lofty tenets of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, in particular Article 2 which enjoins the struggle against aggression and support to the victims of aggression;

Keeping in mind the relevant principles enshrined in the U.N. Charter on safeguarding international peace and security and the inadmissibility of aggression and occupation of territory by force.

Recalling Resolution No.15 of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference held in Casablanca.

Recalling Resolution No.17/14-P of the 14th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Security and Solidarity of Islamic States stipulating that the security of each Muslim country is the concern of all other Islamic States.

Recalling Resolution No.24/14-P of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Dhaka;

Recalling also Resolution No.23/15-P of the 15th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Sanaa;

Having considered the progress report of the Secretary General contained in his Annual Report;

Gravely concerned over the continued occupation of the two areas of the territory of the Somali Democratic Republic.

1. Reaffirms Resolution No.23/15-P adopted by the 15th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Sanaa.

2. Reiterates its call to Ethiopia to effect immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all its forces therefrom
3. Decides to keep this subject on the agenda of the Conference
4. Requests the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 27/16-P

REFUGEES

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

Concerned about the fate of millions of refugees throughout the world, a great number of whom belong to the Muslim community and have been compelled to seek asylum in the neighbouring Islamic states, and whose situation has increasingly deteriorated to the extent that their physical survival has become a serious concern to the international community;

Conscious of the heavy burden which their presence, often massive, poses to the host countries including social, economic and political implications;

Reaffirming solidarity of the Member States with the countries maintaining refugees on their soil in the spirit of Islamic brotherhood and the general principles enshrined in the Charter of the OIC;

Noting with concern that relief assistance to the host countries for the maintenance of refugees is declining in absolute and relative terms;

Considering that the problem of refugees can only be permanently resolved by creating requisite conditions which would enable them to return to their homes in safety and dignity;

Recalling the central role of the UNHCR in providing relief, sustenance and other assistance to refugees throughout the world, including in 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 their assistance to all Islamic countries which are maintaining large numbers of refugees on their soil, taking particularly into account their economic and social difficulties caused by numerous reasons, such as drought.
3. Calls upon Member States to continue their support for the follow-up action on the International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa held in Geneva in July, 1984.
4. Recommends to the UNHCR the creation of a new post of Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees in his office to be appointed from a refugee host country, so as to ensure adequate attention to the problems of countries which receive and maintain vast numbers of refugees
5. Condemns all forms of coercion against refugees including armed attacks against refugees camps and all pressures exerted on countries sheltering these refugees.
6. Invites the General Secretariat to strengthen cooperation with UNHCR in conformity with the decision adopted by the General Assembly of UN at its 40th Session on the Question of Cooperation between the UN and the OIC.

RESOLUTION NO. 28/16-P

QUESTION OF THE MUSLIMS OF SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES

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

Recalling Resolutions Nos. 4/4-P, 25/8-F, 20/9-F, 21/10-P, 27/12-P, 17/13-P, 26/14-P, and 25/15-P adopted by the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on the question of the Bangsamoro Muslims.

Recalling Paragraph 7 of the Final Communiqué of the Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers reaffirming support to the Bangsamoro Struggle for self-determination under MNLF leadership.

1. Urges the Member States to extend all forms of material, financial and humanitarian assistance to the MNLF to defend the Muslim people and Islam and pursue its just and legitimate objectives in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Bangsamoro people.
2. Expresses its appreciation to the MNLF leadership for its success in consolidating its internal unity and solidarity and welcomes the MNLF leaders to return the fold of the MNLF, in line with the previous resolutions of Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.
3. Condemns all forms of repression inflicted on the Bangsamoro people and the denial of their fundamental human rights.
4. Expresses its deep indignation over the persistent refusal of the Philippine authorities to implement the Tripoli Agreement concluded on 23 December 1976, between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the MNLF, and supported by the OIC as a basis for settling the problem.
5. Reaffirms its readiness to continue its support for the search of a just and peaceful political solution to the Bangsamoro problem with a view to protecting the rights of the Bangsamoro people from all forms of injustice, oppression and repression.
6. Requests the Quadripartite Ministerial Committee and the General Secretariat of the OIC to follow-up the above-mentioned resolution and to make a report to the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the outcome of their efforts.

RESOLUTION NO: 29/16-P

MUSLIM COMMUNITIES IN NON-MEMBER STATES

The Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Fez, Kingdom of Morocco, from 25-29 Rabiul Thani, 14 06H, (6-10 January, 1986),

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 for human rights;

Further recalling the resolutions of previous Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on the minorities living in non-Islamic countries;

1. Reiterates its request to the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to organize meetings and symposiums on the problems facing Muslim minorities throughout the world with a view to finding solutions to their problems.
2. 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 whose population includes oppressed Islamic minorities to treat the said minorities on the basis of equality and non-discrimination and to grant them all their legitimate rights, including their religious and cultural rights.
3. Conveys its thanks to the Secretary General 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. Reiterates its request to the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference 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. 30/16-P

PLIGHT OF THE TURKISH MUSLIM MINORITY IN BULGARIA

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

Having considered the Item entitled "Plight of the Turkish Muslim minority in Bulgaria";

Taking also into consideration the recommendation of the Permanent Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs at its second session held in Dakar from October 31, to November 2, 1985;

Considering the right of religious minorities in non-Muslim countries to practice their own culture, to profess and practice their own religion, to speak and teach their own language, to preserve their own traditions and customs as well as their religious and cultural identity;

Inspired by the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the resolutions adopted by the Organization regarding the situation of the Muslim minorities living in non-Muslim countries, as well as those of the United Nations Charter and other International Agreements and Conventions which guarantee these rights;

Deeply concerned by alarming reports that the Muslim minority in Bulgaria is subjected to a coercive assimilation campaign, in violation of their minority rights and status guaranteed by international and bilateral treaties.

1. Express its solidarity with the Muslim minority of Bulgaria.
2. Strongly urges Member States to seek the necessary political solutions, with a view to:
 - a) Ensuring that the religious and cultural rights of Muslim minority and the authentic names of the members of the said minority community are fully restored.
 - b) Obtaining permission for the international and Islamic press to have access to the areas where the incidents have taken place.
 - c) Helping preserve the religious identity and cultural heritage of the Muslim minority in Bulgaria.

d) Supporting these demands in their bilateral and multilateral contacts with the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

3. Entrusts the Secretary General with the task of appointing a three-member Contact Group composed of eminent personalities to examine the conditions of the Muslim minority in Bulgaria, to make whatever contacts it deems necessary for this purpose and to make recommendations with a view to facilitating a political solution to this tragic problem within the provisions prescribed in the previous paragraph and in the context of relevant international conventions and treaties, in particular the International Convention on human rights.

4. Expresses the hope that, in the light of its relations with the Islamic World the Government of Bulgaria may provide the best possible opportunity to the OIC to examine this matter.

5. Decides to remain seized on the matter.

6. Calls upon the Secretary General to follow the plight of the Muslim minority in Bulgaria and to present a comprehensive report to the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 31/16-P

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

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

Having examined the report of the Secretary General in particular the paragraphs on cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Organization;

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

Recalling resolutions 14/6-P, 20/13-P, 28/14-F and 27/15-F adopted by the previous Islamic Conferences on the strengthening of cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Organization;

Recalling resolution 3369(XXX) adopted by the General Assembly 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 and 40/4 of the General Assembly on Cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Organization;

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

Noting the growing cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Specialized Institutions and other agencies of the United Nations;

Taking account of the progress achieved in implementing the decisions taken at the First Annual Meeting, held in Geneva on 15 July 1983, between representatives of the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and the Secretariats of the United Nations Organization and other U.N. Agencies, in particular the multi-sectoral contacts between the Focal Points of both Organizations;

Noting the convening of the cooperation meeting of the focal points of the lead agencies of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations, held at Geneva on 30 and 31 July 1985, which afforded an opportunity to evaluate progress achieved in the five priority areas of cooperation identified by the first annual meeting, held at Geneva on 15 July 1983, between Representatives of the Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Secretariats of the United Nations System;

Taking note of the encouraging results achieved so far in various fields identified by the two Organizations for cooperation;

Convinced of the need to further strengthen cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Organization;

1. Notes with satisfaction the annual report of the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, particularly in respect of cooperation between the OIC and the UNO.

2. Notes also with satisfaction the report of the Secretary General of the United Nations on the state of the cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Organization, and the efforts exerted by him to seek solutions of the crucial problems confronting developing countries.

3. Requests the Secretary General to expand the fields of cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations System, through negotiating cooperation agreements, multiplying contacts and meetings between focal points, to accelerate the implementation of the decisions taken at the Geneva meeting of 15 July 1983.

4. Requests the Secretary General to exert further efforts in order to strengthen the cooperation and coordination existing between the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the United Nations Organization and the United Nations Agencies in furtherance of the mutual interests of both Organizations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields.

5. Requests the group of Islamic States at the UNO to support the consolidation of the existing mechanism at the UN Secretariat for coordination between the OIC and the UN and its specialized institutions and agencies.

6. Recommends that the second 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 United Nations System, should be organized in 1986 on dates and places to be determined through consultations with the Organizations concerned.

7. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 32/16-P

SUPPORT FOR UNESCO AND FOR THE ACTION OF ITS DIRECTOR GENERAL

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

Recalling the Declaration adopted by the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference of Kings and Heads of State and Government held in Casablanca from January 16-18,1984 regarding the withdrawal of the United States of America from UNESCO

Recalling the Resolution urging active support for UNESCO, adopted by the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Sana'a, from 25 to 29 Rabiul Awal, 1405H, corresponding to December,18-22,1984;

Reaffirming its commitment to the universality of UNESCO and its noble ideals, based on the equal dignity of cultures and peoples in its Member States;

Considering the fundamental role of UNESCO in the fields of education, culture, science and communication, particularly with regard to the preservation of the Islamic Cultural heritage the promotion of education in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Having heard with interest, during the inaugural ceremony of the Conference, the statement of the Director General of UNESCO, on the situation of the Organization;

Noting the positive role played by OIC Member States in achieving a consensus within UNESCO during the recent General Conference in Sofia;

Having taken cognizance of the withdrawal of the United Kingdom as from 31 December, 1985;

1. Deplores the withdrawal of some States from UNESCO despite appeals by OIC Member States and majority of the International Community.
2. Reiterates its full support for UNESCO, its noble objectives, and the action undertaken by the UNESCO Director General, Mr. Amadou Mahtar M'bow.
3. Addresses an appeal to all countries committed to the noble ideals of UNESCO to extend active and concrete support to this Organization.

RESOLUTION NO.33/16-P

INFORMATION PLAN

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

Recalling Resolutions 31/10-P and 40/11-F, adopted by the Tenth and Eleventh Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on the measures that should be taken to combat anti-Islamic and anti-Muslim propaganda;

Anxious to project the real nature of Islamic nation's basic pre-occupations in the political, economic and socio-cultural fields through the national and international media, and to rectify the deliberate inaccurate portrayal of the Islamic world by the Zionist entity and some foreign media;

Reaffirming the commitment of the Member States to work through an OIC information system for conveying a unified Islamic viewpoint on the establishment of a New World Information Order.

Resolved to mobilize the Islamic States¹ material and human resources to establish cooperation between them in the field of information on scientific basic;

Noting the recommendations of the Permanent Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs at its Second Session held in Dakar¹ in October-November 1985, under the Chairmanship of His Excellency President Abdou Diouf;

Recalling resolution 28/15-F adopted by the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers requesting the General Secretariat to continue to implement the OIC Information Plan;

Noting that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has offered to host the First Islamic Information Ministers Conference in pursuance of the resolutions adopted by the previous Islamic Conferences;

1. Believes that it is necessary for the Member States to continue to establish close cooperation among themselves in the field of information and that this subject be included in the agenda of the forthcoming First Islamic Information Ministers Conference.
2. Approves the General Secretariat Plan of Action for the fiscal year 1985/86 in the implementation of the O.I.C. Information Plan.
3. Appeals to Member States to offer their utmost assistance and contributions to implement the Information Plan.
4. Highly appreciates the offer by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to host the Member States' Information Ministers Conference.

RESOLUTION No.34/16-P

INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC -NEWS AGENCY(IINA)

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

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the previous Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers regarding financing the activities of the International Islamic News Agency (IINA);

Taking note of the critical financial situation of the Agency which has seriously deteriorated thus endangering the existence of the institution;

Noting with concern that the employees of the Agency have not received their salaries for the last 15 months and the Agency has accumulated liabilities amounting to over three million U.S. dollars;

Considering that the Member States owe more than two million dollars to the Agency in arrears of their contributions and the General Secretariat has not been able to pay the share

of IINA from its budget which has accumulated to U.S.\$3.2 millions, because of its own financial difficulties;

Also taking note of the recommendations of the Second Meeting of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs held in Dakar on 31 October to 3rd November, 1985, that the budget of IINA in future be financed entirely through mandatory contributions by Member States;

Recognizing that the International Islamic News Agency is one of the oldest OIC Institutions set up for the projection of Islamic causes and its operations need to be strengthened with necessary financial support;

1. DECIDES that in future the budget of IINA be financed entirely through mandatory contributions by the Member States, on the basis of the same formula as applied to the budget of the General Secretariat of the OIC.

2. URGES the member-states to pay their contributions regularly to the budget of IINA as well as settle arrears of their contributions as soon as possible.

3. REQUESTS the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to contact Member States urgently with a view to resolving the financial crisis faced by International Islamic News Agency(IINA).

RESOLUTION NO: 35/16-P

THE ISLAMIC STATES BROADCASTING ORGANIZATION

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

Referring to the report of His Excellency the Secretary General of the OIC and to the report submitted by the Secretary General of the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization;

Recalling the Resolutions Nos.12/7-E, 4/8-C, 18/9-P, 29/10-P, 39/11-P, 41/12-P, 24/13-P, 32/14-P and 30/15-P adopted by the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers;

Recalling the outcome of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs at its first Session, held in Dakar, Senegal in 1983;

Commending the recommendation of the Standing Committee, at its second Session 3 held in Dakar, from 31 October to 3 November, 1985, which expressed appreciation of and admiration for the progress and positive results achieved by the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization;

Noting with great satisfaction the Organization's effectiveness and valuable accomplishments in the service of Islamic Da'wa;

Expressing concern¹ over the accumulation of the arrears outstanding against some Member States, amounting to over 13.5 million dollars by the end of 1985;

1. Records its thanks and appreciation to the Member States which have paid, in whole or part, their contributions to the Organization's budget and once again urges all States to pay the arrears of their contributions as soon as possible.
2. Expresses its thanks and appreciation to the Member States which have provided financial and material assistance for the Organization's activities.
3. Expresses also thanks and appreciation to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for its generous material support and assistance which have enabled the Organization to acquire its permanent headquarters.
4. Calls upon financially-able states to extend voluntary contributions to consolidate the projects and plans of the Organization.
5. Commends the Organization and the efforts of its Secretary General to achieve the objectives of the Organization and its important role, in the interest of the Islamic Da'wa, the causes of the Muslim Ummah, the fields of production, exchange and distribution of programmes