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REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE FOR POLITICAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS TO THE FIFTEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS, HELD IN SANAA, YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC FROM: 25-29 RABIUL AWAL 1405H (18-22 DECEMBER, 1994).

The Committee for Political and Information Affairs held many working sessions. At the first session His Excellency Mohsen Aini, Ambassador of the Yemen Arab Republic to Washington was elected chairman of the Committee; the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Republic of Senegal and Palestine were elected Vice-Chairmen and the representative of the People's Republic of Bangladesh was elected Rapporteur.

The Committee reviewed items 10 to 37 of the agenda of this session which deal with political and information affairs. Hen each item was examined and discussed separately, and views were exchanged on the relevant draft resolutions in an atmosphere imbued with a sense of responsibility, solidarity and brotherhood which enabled the chair to perform its task under optional conditions. Thanks to the cooperation of all delegations, the Committee

was able to complete all its work at an early time, and to formulate draft resolutions that consolidate the solidarity and unity of the Islamic Ummah.

There was general agreement on all these resolutions and many of these were adopted quasi-unanimously.

I thank all delegations for their cooperation and their valuable views and profound thoughts which contributed positively to the enrichment of the proceedings of the Committee and to the preservation of the spirit of cohesion and cordiality that prevailed throughout the meetings of the Committee a spirit which stems from the teachings of our true Islamic religion and I pray to Allah to bestow success on our work in the service of our Muslim Ummah and its lofty aspirations to unity and progress, and to the triumph of truth.

The Chairman of the Committee

Ambassador Mohsen Aini.

Sanaa, 21.12.1994 A.D.

RESOLUTION NO. 1/15-P

ON THE PALESTINE QUESTION AND THE MIDDLE EAST

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Sanaa, the Yemen Arab Republic, from 25-29 Rabiul Awal 1405H (18-22 December, 1984),

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

Pursuant to all previous Islamic resolutions on the Palestine question and the Middle East.

Inspired by the Rabat Declaration, the Lahore Declaration, Makkah Al-Mukarramah Declaration, the Holy Jihad Declaration, the Islamic Programmes for the Confrontation of the Zionist enemy, and the Casablanca Charter;

Guided by all the resolutions of the United Nations on the Palestine question and the Middle East;

Entrenching as a principle the common destiny of all Islamic countries, and their commitment to the objectives of their joint struggle against imperialism, occupation, racism and Zionism, in addition to emphasizing that the question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the primal cause of the Islamic Ummah.

Expressing grave concern over the increasingly deterioration 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 in which the Palestine Liberation Organization would participate on an equal footing with all other parties concerned, with a view to securing the inalienable national rights of the Palestine people and the recovery of all the other occupied Arab Palestinian territories including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, in accordance with the relevant U.N. resolutions;

Considering that maintaining relationship, in any form whatsoever, political, military, economic, cultural or otherwise, and at any level, with the Zionist enemy will only help him to persist on his usurpation of Palestine, Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, as well as in his continued occupation of the Arab territories;

Emphasizing that the Zionist entity in occupied Palestine and the Pretorian racist regime in South Africa are linked by the same aggressive policies, racist practices, stifling freedoms demanding human dignity, domination, hegemony, acquiring territories by force in denial of the inalienable rights and independence of the peoples of the two nations;

Convinced that practical measures, should be taken to contain the sustained acts of aggression of the Zionist enemy, his flagrant violations, the escalation of official and organized terrorist operations against the inhabitants of the occupied Palestine and Arab territories especially the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif; and that it is imperative to take all the deterrent measures provided for in Chapter of the U.N. Charter against the Zionist entity;

Reaffirms its previous resolutions which include:

I. Reaffirms its adherence and commitment to the following seven principles and bases, which should underline the solution of the question of Palestine and the Middle East:

The Palestine question is the primary cause of the Muslims is the core of the Middle East problem and the Arab Israeli conflict;

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;

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

Their right to their national home, Palestine.

Their right to return to their home, Palestine and recover their possessions as guaranteed by U.N. resolutions.

Their right to self determination without any external interference.

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

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 Organization.

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;

The Palestine Liberation Organization is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. It alone is fully entitled to represent this people, and participate independently and on an equal footing in all international conferences, activities and for a dealing with the Palestine question and the Arab-Israeli conflict and seeking the fulfillment of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

No solution can be just, complete or acceptable, unless the Palestine Liberation Organization 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.

Security Council Resolution 242/96 runs counter to the Arab and Palestinian rights and is not a suitable basis for a solution to the Palestine question and the Middle East problem;

No Arab party should unilaterally seek a solution to the Palestinian question and the Arab-Zionist conflict. Resistance should continue to the Camp David Approach and Accords, as well as to their consequences and any initiative based on them, until they are foiled. Full and effective support, both material and moral, should be extended to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories and their resistance to the Self-rule conspiracy reinforced. The Conference also endorses the Dhaka resolutions, and more particularly paragraph 4 of Resolution 10/14-P pertaining to the refusal and condemnation of the Camp David Accords.

II. Reaffirms also that any solution not founded on all these principles and bases and on their application, concurrently and without exception, cannot lead to a just peace but, on the contrary, it will render the situation in the region more explosive and implement his expansionist, colonialist and racist 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 projects, aimed at liquidating the Palestinian question;

III .Reaffirms the need for Member States to take quick, collective action for the adoption by the Security Council of a new resolution explicitly providing for:

The unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli enemy from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

The guarantees for the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, namely 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 Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital, and under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole, legitimate representative in accordance with the relevant international resolutions.

The convening of an international conference under the series of the United Nations to arrive at a just and comprehensive solution of the Palestine and Middle East question, in which the Palestine Liberation Organization should participate as an independent party, on

an equal footing with all the other parties concerned, in cooperation with the Security Council, in implementation of the relevant U.N. resolution, the recommendations of the U.N. Commission on the exercise of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the international conference held in Geneva in 1983, and adopted by the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, held in Casablanca.

IV. Calls upon all Islamic States to exert every constructive effort to strengthen the political will for the immediate convening of the international conference on the solution of the Palestine and Middle East question to ensure rapid achievement of its objectives. The Conference welcomes the valuable efforts exerted by the U.N. Secretary General with the aim of convening that Conference. The Conference condemns the United States of America and the Israeli enemy for their persistent refusal to convene that Conference.

V. Requests anew that the six-man Islamic Committee, in full cooperation and joint coordination with the U.N. Committee for the exercise of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, to take each and every effective measure at the largest international scale possible, within the UNO and its specialized agencies, and at all other international organizations, bodies, and fora.

To implement the provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of the present resolution.

To apply the sanctions provided for in Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter against the Israeli enemy in view of its persistent refusal to implement United Nations resolutions and violating its Charter;

To support and strengthen the efforts being exerted at the United Nations with a view to integrating UNRWA's budget into the regular annual budget of the United Nations:

To request the United Nations to assess, with the approval of the Government of Lebanon, the casualties and property damage resulting from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and attacks against the Palestinian people, and demand that compensation paid to them by the Zionist enemy and the United States, who had abetted and protected that invasion, for the appalling human casualties and great material losses resulting from the continued Zionist occupation of Lebanese towns and villages and the ongoing destruction of Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.

To implement the provisions of paragraphs 4, 20, and 20 of its previous resolutions 1/12-P, 1/13-P and 1/14-P respectively.

VI. Strongly condemns anew the United States for:

Its persistent hostile attitude towards the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, its continued support to the occupation by the Zionist enemy of all the Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and its non-recognition of the PLO as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people;

The policies it seeks to impose on the States and peoples of the region in order to force them into the spheres of American influence, control and hegemony.

Its sustained and growing support to the Zionist enemy in all fields, particularly the military, political and economic under the Agreement of Strategic Cooperation concluded between them; the transformation of U.S. loans to the Zionist entity into grants; and the endeavours to turn the Zionist entity into an arsenal of strategic armament and a store house of ammunition to be used against the peoples and states of the region.

The right of veto when voting at the Security Council on resolutions pertaining to the issues of Al-Quds, Palestine and the Middle East, thus providing full protection to the Zionist enemy in its continued acts of aggression, occupation and attempts to exterminate the Palestinian people and annex the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including the Holy City of Al-Quds, thereby relinquishing its obligations; as a major power responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security;

VI. Calls upon the European Economic Community to take more positive stands than those recently adopted in Dublin with regard to the Palestine and Middle East question;

VII. Taking into account the vital common interest, and endeavour to develop their stands so as to secure to the Palestinian people their inalienable national rights, in accordance with the UN resolutions;

VIII. Strongly condemns the presence of United States fleets, aircraft carriers and Marines along the Arab coastlines, and East Mediterranean. It considers that the continued American military influx in the Middle East, and the acts of aggression and threats of wars, jeopardize security and peace in the region and constitute a flagrant aggression against the peoples and States in this region as well as an encouragement of and protection to the Zionist entity. It views the presence of these forces as a permanent vanguard post for the rapid deployment forces and a blatant maneuver to ensure the return of imperialist forces to the region, thus depriving the United Nations of its role as the international organization responsible for peace and security in the world at large. It urges the shunning of any action likely to bring about polarization or more international conflict to the Middle East.

IX. Invites member States to reconsider their diplomatic relations with the United States of America, or any other country, in the light of their support for and protection of the Zionist enemy;

X. Considers that President Reagan's Plan for the solution of the question of Palestine and the Middle East, disregards the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return to their homes, to self-determination, as well as their right to establish their independent Palestinian State on their national soil, with Al-Quds as its capital, and does not recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people;

XI. Strongly supports all international just initiatives for the solution of the question of Palestine and the Middle East, that recognize the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return, to self-determination, and to establish their independent sovereign Palestinian State on their national soil, with Al-Quds as its capital, and the Palestine Liberation Organization as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people;

XII. Calls for the exploring of all ways and means likely to clarify the Arab Peace Plan approved by the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference held in Fez and endorsed by the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference held in Casablanca for the solution of the question of Palestine and the middle East, and urges that measures to be taken to explain the dimensions of this Plan, and secure international support for its implementation.

XIII. Reaffirms its commitment to the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territories by force, and considers that all the settlements that have been, or will be, established by the Zionist enemy in all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including the City of Al-Quds 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:

XIV. Strongly condemns anew the Zionist enemy's intention to implement its project of constructing a canal linking the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea, which poses a direct threat to the vital interests and economic installations of both the Palestinian and the Jordanian peoples;

XV. Reaffirms the right of the Arab peoples and States, whose territories are occupied by the Israeli enemy, to permanent, full and effective sovereignty over their natural and other resources as well as over their wealth and economic activities. It reaffirms its condemnation of all measures taken by the Zionist enemy to plunder these resources and wealth. These

measures being illegal, such resources should be restored, and compensation paid for their depletion, loss or damage;

XVI. Strongly condemns anew the persistence of the Zionist enemy in perpetrating official and organized acts of terror against the Palestinian citizens living under occupation. It also condemns the armed operations organized and launched by the army and extremist gangs of the Zionist enemy, by forcing their way into Palestinian camps, villages, towns, schools and universities, breaking into Islamic and Christian places of worship, besieging and isolating them for long periods, subjecting Palestinian citizens to acts of oppression, razing their homes, confiscating their lands and possessions, opening fire at random on them, and planting explosives to liquidate them - in addition to exposing Palestinians to eviction, internment, torture, imprisonment, displacement and deportation, in disregard of the will of the international community, UN resolutions, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Conference once again calls for the cessation of all those criminal acts and practices;

XVII. Strongly condemns anew the Zionist enemy for persisting in the implementation of his schemes and designs aimed at the dismantling of Palestinian refugee camps on the occupied West Bank and in the Gaza Strip.

Warns the international community against the danger of those schemes which relate to the aggressive policy of the Zionist enemy pertaining to the annexation of occupied territories, the erection of Jewish settlements and the evacuation of Palestinian citizens;

Requests the international community to effectively counter those schemes and refrain from extending such assistance as would contribute to the materialization of such schemes;

Requests the international community to back up Arab and Islamic efforts to resist and counter those schemes, which constitute a constant infringement on the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, and pose a direct threat to the national security of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan;

XVIII. Strongly condemns anew the arrangements approved by the Knesset (Israeli parliament) on 2 January 1984, for the enforcement of Israeli legislation in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip; and considers such highly dangerous measures a further stage meant to complement the enemy's designs of annexing and Judaizing the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied since 1967;

The Conference again requests the international community to take practical and effective steps to counter such new aggressive arrangements and prevent their materialization, because they constitute a flagrant and deliberate violation of the provisions of the United Nations Charter, international law, the Fourth Geneva Convention, and all relevant international resolutions;

XIX.a) Strongly condemns the Zionist enemy for its failure to comply with the U.N. Security Council and General Assembly resolutions on the Syrian Golan Heights and reaffirms that the decision of the Zionist entity to annex the Golan Heights and enforce its laws in that territory is an act of aggression according to provisions of the U.N. Charter and resolutions, and that such a decision is null and void and has no legal validity.

b) Strongly condemns the terrorist and repressive measures taken by the Zionist enemy against Syrian Arab citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, depriving them of their basic rights and freedom thus violating the Fourth Geneva Convention and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Conference pays tribute to the resistance launched by these citizens against occupation and annexation and expresses its support to their just struggle to defend 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;

XX.Reaffirms its determination to maintain the independence and sovereignty of Lebanon, the unity of its people and its territorial integrity, and its commitments to continue to support all efforts to achieve national reconciliation of the Lebanese. It further affirms 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 matters. It also hails the steadfastness and firmness of the heroic people of Lebanon in their sustained resistance of the Zionist enemy now occupying their territory, and lauds the courageous national resistance to the Israeli invasion troops in South Lebanon.

XXI.Strongly condemns the crime of genocide committed by the Zionist enemy in the camps of Sabra and Chatilla, in 1982, claiming as victims thousands of unarmed old men, women and children, and recalling to mind the Nazi crimes during the World War II; a crime committed with the blessing and the protection of the United States which relinquished its obligations as a major power responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security. It also strongly condemns the continued crimes of the Israeli enemy and the retaliatory military operations it carries out against Lebanese towns and villages and against the Palestinian camps in South Lebanon;

XXII.Reaffirms the pledge of Member States and their peoples to sever political, economic, cultural, military and other forms of direct or indirect relations with the Zionist entity and enforce the provisions of the Islamic boycott against it. 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;

XIII.Reiterates its strong condemnation of the collusion between Israel and South Africa, and their common racist, colonialist policy as well as their aggression and settlement characteristics. It also strongly condemns cooperation between them in all fields, particularly in the area of nuclear armament thus gravely threatening the peace and security of the countries of Africa and the Middle East;

XXIV.Reaffirms the commitment of all Islamic States to work together for the coordination of their stands and reinforcement of their efforts at all international for a 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 strong solidarity with the just struggle of the Namibian people, led by SWAPO, and the struggle of the South African people, led by the National Liberation Movement of South Africa.

XXV.Condemns all countries that allow Jewish emigration from or across their territories to occupied Palestine and calls for the cessation of 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;

XXVI.Appeals against to the countries of the European Economic Community to ensue that their bilateral and multilateral agreements with the Israeli enemy, are not enforced in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and seek a similar stand from other countries which have concluded such agreements as well as abstain from importing goods produced by the Zionist settlements in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories;

XXVII. Appeals again to all Islamic countries to adopt a firm stand in the face of legislation enacted by some Western countries to counter Arab and Islamic boycott; urge other friendly countries to refrain from promulgating such hostile legislation, and requests all Islamic States to strictly adhere to Islamic boycott provisions against the Zionist enemy and to emphasize the legitimacy of the boycott.

XXVIII. Reaffirms the need to open offices for the Palestine Liberation Organization in the capitals of the Member States where such offices are not established, considering that the Organization is the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people, and grant these offices full diplomatic rights, privileges and immunities;

XXIX. Commends the valiant Palestinian people for their steadfastness and unflinching stand against the Zionist enemy, their resistance to occupation in all its forms and their rallying around their leadership represented by the Palestine Liberation Organization. All Islamic States renew their commitment to the safeguarding of national Palestinian unity, the independence of the Palestine Liberation Organization and refrain from interfering in its international affairs.

XXX. 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.

XXXI. Reasserts the need for all Muslim peoples and governments to celebrate Islamic Solidarity Day with the People of Palestine which falls on 21 August every year and on this occasion recall the criminal Zionist attempt to set fire to the blessed Aqsa Mosque, and the establishment of the OIC in 1969 as a natural and unified response to this act, emphasizing 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 his supporters;

XXXII. Calls anew upon all Member States to extend immediate and effective aid to the Palestine Liberation Organization 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, as it calls for the reconstruction of the Palestinian houses and camps with the consent of the Lebanese Government;

XXXIII. Hails friendly, peace, justice and equality loving Third World countries, particularly Non-Aligned Countries and OAU Member States for their principled and steadfast support to the Palestine question and the Middle East Conflict; and their consistent backing of the just struggle waged by the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO against the Zionist enemy and his supporters; also hails the firm stand of these friendly countries in the face of the Zionist enemy's attempts to infiltrate into them in order to achieve his designs aimed at restoring relations with them and putting an end to his diplomatic isolation;

XXXIV. Urges all OIC Member States to take all measures needed for the implementation of this resolution and any other previous relevant resolutions of the OIC and requests the General Secretariat, Al-Quds Committee, and the Six-Member Committee to follow up its implementation and submit a progress report to the next Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 2/15-P

ON THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF.

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic, from 25 to 29 Rabiul Awal, 1405H (18-22 December 1984),

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

Pursuant to all the previous resolutions of the Islamic Conference on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Taking into consideration the deteriorating situation in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and its Holy Shrines under the Zionist Israeli occupation; the acts of annexation, judaization and sacrilege committed in the City; the grave perils and damage which its Palestinian inhabitants have been subjected; the persistent threats to the city and its future as an Arab city in which revealed religion under Muslim rule have enjoyed full religious freedom for fourteen centuries; and the fact that the continuation of this situation poses a real danger to world peace and security;

Considering the inseparable link between the question of Palestine and the struggle against racist Zionism, and that the usurpation of Palestine including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the core and cause of the conflict, so that the City can never be a subject for bargaining or concessions;

Determined to combat the spreading phenomenon of official and organized Zionist terrorism in Palestine, in particular in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, a phenomenon which is entering a most critical stage: setting up permanent centers in the Holy City, constituting specialized bodies that comply with a planned policy and executive programmes drawn up by the Zionist authorities, with the ultimate purpose of expelling the Arab Palestinian inhabitants from their homeland, threatening to destroy the blessed Aqsa Mosque and erect on its ruins the so-called Third Temple and persisting in wicked attempts to achieve that end;

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, that its return to Arab

sovereignty is the only guarantee for the preservation of its sacred nature and its Islamic character and for securing freedom of religious practice in it.

Expressing its strong denunciation of the continued racist Zionist aggression against Al-Aqsa Mosque, Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi Al-Sharif, which was violated by the Zionists who tried to turn its main part into a Jewish temple the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, and Islamic and Christian Holy Shrines and other archaeological sites in Palestine with a view to disfiguring, seizing, plundering their possessions, Judaizing them and marring these historical monuments which safeguarded for the Arab and Islamic Ummah its civilization and heritage.

Reaffirms its previous resolutions which include:

I. Full commitment to taking all necessary practical steps towards implementing "The Declaration on Holy Jihad" against the Zionist enemy and his supporters and protectors, with a view to liberating occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories as well as rescuing Al-Quds Al-Sharif and redeeming the blessed Aqsa Mosque - the first Qibla and third holy Shrine - it being a mandatory obligation on all Muslims, males and females;

II. Full commitment to implementing the provisions of the Islamic programme of action against the Zionist enemy adopted by the Third Islamic Summit of Makkah Al-Mukarramah and Taif (Session on Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif) besides all the resolutions and recommendations adopted by Al-Quds Committee under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II;

III. Full preservation of the Arab and Islamic character of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the City of Hebron and commitment to serious and devoted action to liberate the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and restore it to Arab Palestinian sovereignty as capital of the independent State of Palestine - under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people;

IV. Full commitment to mobilizing all resources available to Islamic States against the resolution taken by the Israeli enemy regarding the annexation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and declaring it to be the permanent capital of the Zionist entity, as well as against any other states supporting this resolution, including the application of political, economic and cultural boycott and refraining from all forms of direct or indirect cooperation with Israeli at any level; and appeals to all States of the world to refrain from dealing with the Israeli enemy authorities to involve a tacit recognition of the fait accompli created forcibly by the latter's

declaration of Al-Quds Al-Sharif as the unified and permanent capital of the odious Zionist entity;

V. Requests all States to reconsider their relations with the Republic of Costa Rica and the Republic of El-Salvador, for having moved their respective Embassies to the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, in contradiction with the Security Council resolutions in this regard;

VI. Strongly condemns the Zionist enemy for having set up a military Centre in the courtyard of the blessed Al-Aqsa , making it possible for the Zionist gangs to have access to it and thereby achieve their objective, namely to destroy it and erect on its ruins the so-called Third Temple; and calls upon the international community to take speedy measures in order to counter this new Zionist aggression;

VII. Full commitment by Member States, individually and collectively to follow up the implementation of all international resolutions, adopted on the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif by the United Nations and its specialized agencies such as the UNESCO, etc., and non-recognition of all measures and criminal practices applied by the Zionist enemy. The Conference strongly condemns all those measures and considers them null and void as well as illegitimate. In consequence, such measures should not be dealt with on the basis of recognizing them as a fait accompli. The Conference also calls for continued resistance to those measures and practices until they are frustrated and all their effects and consequences are removed;

VIII. Maintaining contacts with the Holy See and other Christian religious circles so as to reach a common Islamic Christian stand in order to safeguard the historical and religious character of Al-Quds, and urges the adoption of a clear and public position on aggressive Zionist measures and practices in Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

IX. To urge Third World countries and specialized international organizations to take a decisive stand against current Zionist enemy violations of the sanctity of holy places and shrines in Palestine in disregard of United Nations Security Council resolutions, that set up fact-finding commissions which were prevented by the Zionist enemy from

X-Its commitment to implement the information programme provided for the Information Plan, and to hold the scheduled symposia to promote public awareness of the question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif throughout world capitals and at grassroot levels representing groups of world public opinion, particularly in the United States and Western Europe;

XI. That capitals and major and historical cities in the Islamic States should continue to be twinned with the City of Al-Quds, Capital of Palestine especially the Palestinian Arab inhabitants of Al-Quds, and as a tribute to their steadfastness and heroic resistance in the face of the odious Zionist occupation; and requests the Secretariat to follow up the implementation of this resolution and fulfill the twinning measures within the next six months, in full cooperation with Palestine - the Palestine Liberation Organization, and to submit a report thereon to both the Al-Quds Committee and the forthcoming Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 3/15-P

ON THE AL-QUDS COMMITTEE

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic, from 25 to 29 Rabiul Awal, 1405H (18-22 December 1984),

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

Pursuant to all previous resolutions regarding the Al-Quds Committee;

Paying tribute to the great efforts made by the Al-Quds Committee, under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, in following up the implementation of "the Islamic Programme of Action for the confrontation of the Zionist enemy", the "Holy Jihad Declaration", and "the seven principles and bases for the solution of the question of Palestine and the Middle East" and for the liberation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the restoration of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to return to their land, to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital and under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole legitimate representative.

Expressing its great appreciation for the joint steps taken by the Al-Quds Committee and the seven-man Arab Committee in the field of international communications for the clarification of Arab and Islamic Peace, Plans, which had guided the work of the U.N. sponsored international conference held in Geneva in 1983, and was subsequently approved by the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by that Conference, towards the realization of Arab and Islamic common objectives, for the solution of the question of Al-Quds, Palestine and the Middle East;

Reaffirms its full commitment to the putting into effect of all the previous recommendations adopted by Al-Quds Committee at its previous meetings, the last of which was its ninth session held in Fez on 19.7.1404 (20.4.1981);

Calls on the Secretariat to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a progress report to Al-Quds Committee and the forthcoming meeting of the Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 4/15-P

ON THE AL-QUDS FUND AND ITS WAQF

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic, from 25 to 29 Rabiul Awal, 1405H (18-22 December 1984),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter;

In compliance with all previous Islamic resolutions on Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf;

Appreciating the important role played by the Al-Quds Fund in support of the resistance and struggle of the Palestinian people and the crucial role to be played by the Waqf in ensuring regular financial resources for the Fund;

Commending the Member States which regularly settled their annual contributions to the Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, primarily the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;

Commending the initiative taken by His Majesty King Hassan II Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee to promulgate special legislation establishing an administrative body in the Kingdom of Morocco to organize the collection of popular donations in favour of the Al-Quds Fund, and its Endowment.

Reaffirms its previous resolutions that:

1. Urges Member States to make generous donations to cover the capital of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf and to make annual contributions whose rates shall not be under those of their contributions to the annual budget of the OIC Secretariat so as to enable the Board of Directors to grant the previously decided assistance and provide the necessary aid to vital projects still under consideration.

2. Requests Member States which have pledged voluntary contributions to the Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf and have not yet transferred them, to do so as soon as possible;

3. Requests Member States to expedite the adoption of legal measures conformable to their legislation and internal regulations with a view to establishing a committee, a board, or administrative body, for the purpose of collecting popular donations to the Al-Quds Fund and its Endowment from institutions or individuals;

4. Requests the General Secretariat to take as soon as possible, the necessary measures and arrangements in order to enable the delegation of the Board of Directors of the Al-Quds Fund to pay its scheduled visits to some Islamic countries within the next six months for the collection of the new voluntary contributions or those already pledged by some Member States and not yet deposited in the Fund account and its Endowment as well as to help establish popular committees and explain their objectives and aims in those states;

5. Calls upon the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of this resolution, in complete coordination with Palestine - the PLO, and submit a progress report to the Board of Directors of the Al-Quds Fund, to the Al- Committee, and the forthcoming Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 5/15-P

ON THE ISLAMIC BUREAU FOR THE BOYCOTT OF ISRAEL

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic, from 25 to 29 Rabiul Awal, 1405H (18-22 December 1984),

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

Pursuant to all previous Islamic resolutions regarding the Islamic Bureau for the Boycott of the Zionist enemy;

Appreciating the importance of the vital, effective role of Islamic States in enforcing the provisions of the Islamic boycott of the Zionist enemy, in isolating him and preventing him from infiltrating into them, and the preclusion of any form of transactions with him, direct or indirect, at whatever level these may be;

Reaffirms anew its previous resolutions which include the following :

1.To speed up the setting up of the Islamic Bureau for the Boycott of the Zionist Enemy, so as to fulfill its talks as provided for in the previous Islamic resolutions, Nos.15/12-PIL, 7/13-PIL, and 8/14-PIL;

2.To maintain the closest possible relations of cooperation, consultation and coordination with the Arab Bureau for the Boycott of the Zionist Enemy, to ensure the highest degree of efficacy in opposing the Zionist enemy and his supporters;

3.To maintain the closest possible relations of coordination with the specialized Islamic bodies of the OIC;

4.To convene the first meeting of the Islamic Boycott Officers who shall be governmental representatives from all Member States. Representatives of the specialized Islamic bodies, and the Arab Bureau for the Boycott of Israel, shall participate in the meeting, to study the most effective ways and means of - and lay down the principles and programmes for - the enforcement of the boycott provisions by all Member States, inline with what the sister Arab countries are doing:

5.That the Secretariat should take all the necessary measures and make all necessary arrangements for the convention of the first meeting of the Islamic Boycott Officers at the Secretariat's headquarters in Jeddah, within the next six months;

6.Requests the Secretariat to follow up the implementation of this resolution in full coordination with Palestine/PLO, and to submit comprehensive report on the progress achieved in this respect to Al-Quds Committee and the forthcoming Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO.6/15-P

ON THE ISLAMIC BUREAU FOR MILITARY COORDINATION WITH PALESTINE / PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic, from 25 to 29 Rabiul Awal, 1405H (18-22 December 1984),

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

Pursuant to all previous Islamic resolutions on the Islamic Bureau for Military Coordination with Palestine/Palestine Liberation Organization;

Acknowledging the important vital and effective role that could be played by Military Coordination with the Palestine Liberation Organization in utilizing the potential of the Islamic States to support and Consolidate the Palestinian People's Jihad against the Zionist enemy and his allies, and to fulfill the requirements of the Palestine Liberation Organization in terms of qualified personnel and necessary military equipment in quality and quantity;

Reaffirms its previous resolutions including:

I. To expedite the setting up of the Islamic Bureau for Military Coordination with Palestine the Palestine Liberation so that it can start carrying out the duties decided on in the previous Islamic resolutions Nos.14/12-PIL, 6/13-PIL and 9/14-PIL.

II. Establishing the closest possible relations of cooperation, consultation and coordination with the concerned military commands of the Islamic States in order to secure the most effective support for the consolidation of the continuing Jihad of the Palestinian people against the Zionist enemy and his supporters;

III. Establishing the closest possible relations of joint coordination with the concerned military command of the Palestine Liberation Organization;

IV. Holding the first meeting of the Military Muslim officers representing all Member States to study the most effective ways and means and establish the principles and programmes for military coordination with the Palestine Liberation Organization, to utilize the potential of the Islamic States and fulfill the requirements of the Palestine Liberation Organization in terms of qualified personnel and necessary military equipment in quality and quantity;

V. That the Secretariat should take all the necessary measures and make all necessary arrangements to prepare for and convene the first meeting of the military Muslim officers to be held at its headquarters in Jeddah within the next six months;

VI. Requests the Secretariat to follow up the implementation of this resolution in complete coordination with Palestine/ the Palestine Liberation Organization, and to submit a full progress report in this respect to the Al-Quds Committee and the next Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO.7 /15-P

ON THE PALESTINE STAMP

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic, from 25 to 29 Rabiul Awal, 1405H (18-22 December 1984),

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

pursuant to all previous Islamic resolutions regarding the issuance of a Palestine Stamp;

Aware of the vital importance of issuing a Palestine Stamp, on a regular and permanent basis, in the manner prescribed, so long as the question of Palestine remains unresolved, since the families of Palestinian martyr will in a dignified manner, financially benefit from it, and in view of its benefits in the media to the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

Praising the Islamic States which have issued a Palestine Stamp since it was decided upon at the Seventh Islamic Conference held in Istanbul in 1976, and in particular these states which have transferred the stamp proceeds to the Palestine Welfare Society.

Reaffirms its previous resolutions including:

1. Appealing to Member States which have not yet done so to issue a Palestine stamp in the manner prescribed by the relevant Islamic resolutions;

2. Appealing to Member States which have already issued a Palestine stamp and did not, as yet, transfer the revenue to expedite the transfer of its proceeds to the Palestine Welfare Society; and

3. Requesting the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of this resolution in full coordination with Palestine/the Palestine Liberation Organization and submit a progress report thereon to Al-Quds Committee as well as to the next Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO.8 /15-C

ON COUNTERING ZIONIST ATTEMPTS TO BREAK AWAY FROM POLITICAL ISOLATION

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic, from 25 to 29 Rabiul Awal, 1405H (18-22 December 1984),

Processing from genuine Islamic stands;

Recalling paragraph 5 of Article II of the OIC Charter;

Noting resolution 1/9 adopted by the UN General Assembly at its Thirty-seventh Session which did not consider the Zionist entity as a peace-loving Member State;

Reaffirming the repeated condemnations of the Zionist entity by world public opinion in the form of resolutions adopted by the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Non-Aligned Conference;

Recalling the repeated crimes perpetrated by the Zionist enemy in Al-Quds, Palestine, Syria, Lebanon and other sisterly Islamic countries;

Noting its new attempts to break away from the international isolation imposed on it;

1. Decides to set up a Committee of five, composed of nationals of Palestine and of some of the concerned member States, nominated by the Secretary General, taking into consideration a geographical distribution, from among experts and specialists from the Islamic States, to be called "the Committee for the Observations of the Movements of the Zionist Enemy";

2. Places this Committee under the aegis of the Secretary General and gives him full mandate to seek the help of the Member States, as well as that of the offices, administrations and other international committees so as to enhance the Islamic efforts exerted in this connection;

3. Entrusts this Committee to sort and collect all information concerning the political, military, nuclear, economic, cultural and technical movements and activities, and propose the best means whereby to counter them;

4. Requests the Secretary General to regularly submit in a annual report on the progress achieved in this connection to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 9/15-P

ON ISRAELI OCCUPATION OF LEBANESE REGIONS

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic, from 25 to 29 Rabiul Awal, 1405H (18-22 December 1984),

Proceeding from the goals, principles and provisions set forth in the Charter of the Islamic Conference, the U.N. Charter, and the Charter of the League of Arab States calling for the security and territorial integrity of the Member States and their sovereignty over all their territories and for the safeguarding of their national wealth;

Recalling and confirming the resolutions of Islamic Summit Conferences, Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers and Arab Summits respectively held in Cairo, Riyadh, Tunis, and Fez, as well as U.N. resolution on the South of Lebanon, the district of Rashia, and Western Beqqa occupied by Israel;

1.Reaffirms its deep concern for the independence of Lebanon, its territorial integrity, its people and its full sovereignty over all its territory and over all of its territorial jurisdictions within its internationally recognized boundaries;

2.Strongly condemns the Israeli occupation of South Lebanon, the Western Beqqa and the district of Rashia and demand that it be immediately ended, in pursuance of U.N. Security Council Resolutions Nos. 508 and 509 dated respectively 5.6.1992 and 6.6.1992, and that the extended over all its national territory.

3.Strongly condemns arbitrary Israeli practices in these regions and requests Israel to put an end to them immediately, in pursuance of the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, particularly as regards the eviction of the population and the destruction of Lebanese economy in these regions, and also the imposition of an inhuman siege as well as all its acts of violence, oppression and torture perpetrated on the civilian population;

4.Decides to hail and uphold the resistance of the Lebanese people in the South, the Western Beqqa, and Rashia for their attachment to their land and their loyalty to their national institutions and decides as well as to pay tribute to the heroic deeds of the Lebanese resistance against Israeli occupation.

5.Decides to support the efforts of the Lebanese Government in its bid to preserve the inalienable right of Lebanon to its territorial waters in the region adjacent to its frontiers, as well as its right to its historical monuments and national resources in those regions;

6.Further decides to support the stand of the Lebanese Government -at the current military talks under the supervision of the U.N. in the Lebanese village of Al-Nacurah, with a view to securing the Israeli withdrawal from the Lebanese regions of the South~ west Beqqa' and district of Rashia currently under Israeli occupation~ and confirms as well its support to the efforts of the Lebanese Government and its resort to international bodies; in particular the U.N. Organization and friendly countries, with a view to putting an end to that occupation.

RESOLUTION NO:10-15/P

ON THE STRTEGIC ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ISRAEL

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic, from 25 to 29 Rabiul Awal, 1405H (18-22 December 1984),

Having discussed the item on the Strategic Alliance between the United States and Israel;

Referring to Resolution No.(6/4-P (IS) of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference held in Casablanca from 13 to 15 Rabiul Thani, 1404H (corresponding to 16-19 January, 1994) and Resolution No.1/14-P of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Dhaka, Bangladesh, from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal, 1404H (corresponding to 6-11 December 1993);

Referring anew to Resolution No. (108/38H) of the General Assembly, dated 19.12.1983, which, inter alia, calls on all States and, in particular, the United States of America, to refrain from taking any measures that would enhance Israel's military abilities, and its aggressive acts whether on Palestinian territory or in other occupied Arab territories, or again against any of the countries of the region;

Referring again to Resolution No.(39/146 A) of the General Assembly dated 14.12.1984, which considers the agreements concluded between the United States of America and Israel on the subject of the strategic cooperation ratified on 30 October 1981, in addition to the agreements concluded lately in this connection, and encouragement to Israel to maintain its policy and aggressive and expansionist practices in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Al-Quds, thereby checking the efforts towards the establishment of a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East, and threatening the security of the region;

Drawing attention to the developments resulting from the implementation of such agreements, among the most important of which is the establishment of a commercial free zone between the USA and Israel and the joint military and naval maneuvers being carried out East of the Mediterranean, which represents a direct threat not only to the struggle of Arab people of Palestine but also to the safety and security of Arab and Islamic countries;

1. Strongly condemns the strategic alliance between the USA and Israel and all agreements and forms of mutual cooperation between the two countries which threaten the security of the area, and which is considered a practical implementation of the plans and agreements imposed by the USA in the area, under that alliance.

2. Considers this alliance a confirmation of the USA's determination to increase Israel's military power in support of its colonizing activities in Palestine and in the other occupied Arab territories, and its expansionist policies in the area.

3. Also considers that this alliance and its practical implementation confirm the United States' hostile policy towards Arab and Islamic countries.

4. Invites all the Islamic States to take all efficient steps and measures likely to counter the dangers arising from this aggressive alliance and strengthen the Arab struggle against it.

5. Invites the Secretary General to submit a report to the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the practical implementation of this alliance and the measures adopted by the Islamic Member States to implement this resolution.

RESOLUTION NO.11/15-F

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

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers Meeting in Sana'a, Yemen Arab Republic from 25-29 Rabi-Al-Awal, 1405 H (18-22 December; 1984)

Having considered the item entitled "The Occupied Syrian Golan Heights, Israel's decision to annex them and the terrorist measures to which Arab Syrian Citizens are subjected;

Referring to resolution No.7/4-P(IS) adopted by the Fourth Islamic Summit held in Casablanca from 13-16 Rabi-Al-Awal 1404 H (16-19 January, 1984) and resolution No.1/14-P adopted by the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Dhaka., Bangladesh, from 2 to 7 Aabi-Al-Awal 1404 H (6-11 December, 1983);

Also referring to Security Council Resolution No.497(1981) dated 17/12/1981; the General Assembly Resolutions (36/226-B) dated 17/12/1981 (E.S.-9/I) dated 5/2/1982, (37/123-B) dated 16/12/1982, (38/180-A) dated 19/12/1983, (38/79-B) dated 15/12/1983., (39/146-B) dated 14/12/1984;

Recalling Security Council Resolution No.(465) of 1/3/1980 which emphasize inter-alia. that the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 related 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 apply Israel's laws., jurisdiction and administration on them is illegal,. null and void

with no legal consequences whatsoever, constituting a flagrant violation of relevant U.N. Resolutions and the norms of International Law, especially the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territories by force.

2- Affirms anew its denunciation of the United States of America for its continued and unlimited support to the Zionist enemy and upholding its policies in conformity with their Strategic Alliance concluded between them and encouraging Israel to pursue its policy of annexing the Golan, Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and South Lebanon and 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 of Israel's continued annexation of the Golan 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 her decision to annex the Syrian Golan Heights as well as all consequences thereof.

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 ~he occupied Syrian Golan Heights;

7- Requests the Secretary General to submit in pursuance of the provisions of this resolution, a progress report to the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on:

a) the measures to be adopted by Member States in implementation of this resolution;

b) the outcome of his good offices in implementation of paragraph (5) of this resolution;

RESOLUTION NO. 11/15-P

ON THE IRAQ-IRAN DISPUTE

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers Meeting in Sana'a, Yemen Arab Republic from 25-29 Rabi-Al-Awal, 1405 H (18-22 December; 1984)

Guided by the principles and values of the Islamic faith;

Recalling the principles and noble objectives stressed by the Charter of the OIC that entail that the spirit of conciliation, fraternity and cooperation among Member States pay prevail;

Referring to Resolution No.8/4-P(IS) of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference held in Casablanca on 13-16 Rabiul Thani, 1404H (16-19 January 1984) on the Iran/Iraq dispute which stressed the necessity of having a cease-fire between the two parties and solving the dispute peacefully and proceeding from the previous resolutions of the Islamic Summit Conference and those of the United Nations Security Council;

Mindful of the serious and dangerous consequence of the continued conflict between two neighbouring Muslim Member States of the OIC i.e. the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Iran and the waste of human and material potentialities of the two countries thereby weakening the potentialities of the Islamic States while facing the enemies of the Muslim Ummah and threatening the security and the stability of the Islamic States and the world community;

Having heard the report of the Secretary General of the OIC concerning the efforts exerted by the Islamic Peace Committee;

Taking cognizance that Iraq accepts to cooperate with the Islamic Peace Committee;

1. Expresses its appreciation to the efforts exerted by the Islamic Peace Committee.

2 Commends also the positive role played by His Excellency the late President Ahmed Sekou Toure, the previous Chairman.

3 Commends the positive role played by His Excellency President Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara of the Republic of the Gambia, the Chairman of the Islamic Peace Committee.

4. Calls upon the two parties to cooperate fully and sincerely with the Islamic Peace Committee with the aim of putting an immediate end to the war and finding an honorable and just solution to the current dispute between the two countries.

5. Appeals to the two parties to abide by the rules of Islam and the Geneva Conventions with regard to the prisoners of war and to abide also by the Geneva Protocol on chemical weapons.

RESOLUTION NO.13/15-P

ON THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers Meeting in Sana'a, Yemen Arab Republic from 25-29 Rabi-Al-Awal, 1405 H (18-22 December; 1984)

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 governmental 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 principles and stand adopted by the Islamic Conference in its resolutions relating to the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan since January 1983, and most recently at the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Dhaka in Rabiul Awal, 1404H (December 1983) and the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference held in Casablanca in Rabiul Thani 1404H (January 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 and 39th ordinary sessions, as well as the stand taken by the Ministerial Conference of the Non-Aligned countries held in New Delhi in February 1981, the Ministerial Meeting of the non-Aligned Coordination Bureau held in Havana in June 1982, and the non-Aligned Summit held in 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. Also reaffirms its deep concern over the perpetuation of Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, and strongly reiterates its demand for 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. Calls also 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 Iran and whose number continues to increase.
6. Strongly urges that propitious conditions be promoted so that the Afghan refugees may soon be able to return to their homeland in security and honour.

7. Deeply deplores the repeated violations of 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.

9. Welcomes the efforts being made towards finding a political solution of the Afghanistan problem and expresses its support for the constructive steps taken in this regard by the Secretary General of the United Nations, especially the diplomatic process initiated by him.

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

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

12. Recommends that the Ministerial Committee composed of the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and the Foreign Ministers of Guinea, Iran, Pakistan and Tunisia, continue its efforts to find a political solution for the Afghan crisis and in this respect cooperate, in accordance with the foregoing provisions, with the Secretary General of the United Nations in his endeavors to resolve the situation in Afghanistan.

13. Requests the Secretary General of the OIC to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the 16th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 14/15-P

ON SUPPORT FOR THE LIBERATION STRUGGLE OF THE PEOPLES OF NAMIBIA AND SOUTH AFRICA AND DENUNCIATION OF THE COLLUSION BETWEEN THE SOUTH AFRICAN REGIME AND THE ZIONIST ENTITY.

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic, from 25-29 Rabiul Awal, 1405 (18-22 December 1984),

Having examined the item entitled "support for the liberation struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa" as well as the report of the Secretary General on this item, submitted in implementation of resolution 12/13-P adopted by the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Niamey (Niger),

Proceeding from the provisions of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

Recalling the pertinent resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council,

Considering that the racist ideology of the South African regime, its illegal occupation of Namibia, and its repeated aggressions against the independence Frontline States present similarities with the practices of the Zionist entity in the Palestinian and Arab occupied territories,

Reaffirming that the liberation struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa and the struggle against Zionism in Palestine, constitute one and the same struggle,

Taking account of the Declaration of Paris, adopted in 1951, by the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa; taking note of the Declaration of Paris adopted in 1983 by the International Conference for support of the struggle of the people of Namibia,

Commending the decision taken by the Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries, in conjunction with the XXXIXth Session of the General Assembly (New York to convene an Extraordinary Meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on Namibia before April 1985,

1. Reaffirms solemnly that it recognizes the legitimacy and justice of the struggle being lodged by the people of South Africa and Namibia by all available means at their disposal, including arms struggle, to free themselves from colonial, racial aggression and apartheid;
2. Strongly condemns the South African minority regime, its hateful and racist policy of apartheid which is a crime against humanity and constitute a threat to international peace and security, its illegal and continued occupation of Namibia; and for its repeated aggressions against the Front-line.
3. Strongly denounces the collusion, especially Nuclear Collusion, between the regime of South Africa the Zionist entity, especially the nuclear military intelligence fields, designed to

enslave the African and Arab peoples, and to hamper their economic and social development;

4. Strongly condemns South Africa in the plundering of the international resources including the material resources in utter violation of Decree No. 1 adopted at the U.N. General Assembly;

5. Reiterates its condemnation and rejection of the racist Pretoria regime's insistence on the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola as a precondition to Namibia's independence; and welcomes resolution of the Security Council and the relevant resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly in this regard;

6. Welcomes the position recently taken by the Commonwealth Countries in their last Summit in New Delhi (India) on this question and calls on France, Canada, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America to urgently exert individual and collective diplomatic and economic leverage on the racist South African regime toward the speedy implementation of the United Nations plan on the independence of Namibia in accordance with Security Council Resolution 435;

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

8. Solemnly declares that only the eradication of apartheid in all its forms and manifestation and the establishment of majority rule on the basis of the free and full exercise of universal adult suffrage by all the people in a united and non-fragmented South Africa can lead to a just and lasting solution in Southern Africa;

9. Pays tribute to the oppressed and militant people of South Africa for their united and resolute opposition to the so-called constitutional proposals and the Bantustan policy designed to divide them and liquidate their common struggle for a non-racial democratic society for all the south African people, regardless of race, colour or creed;

10. Commends the stand taken by frontline countries in their support to the just struggle waged by the ANC and SWAPO, and urges other States to grant all forms of assistance to these countries which have to bear the brunt of recurring acts of aggression by the racist Pretoria regime against their peoples;

11. Denounces the establishment of the so-called Bantustan designed to consolidate policy of apartheid, disrupt the territorial integrity of the country, and perpetuate white minority domination;
12. Requests all governments to reject all forms of recognition of this so-called Bantustan;
13. Urges the Security Council to impose wide-ranging and effective sanctions against South Africa, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter;
14. Also affirms that Resolution 435 (1978) of the Security Council remains the only basis for a transitional arrangement preparatory to the independence of Namibia;
15. Requests the U.N. Security Council to explore all ways and to use all means that are available to it to accelerate the accession of Namibia to independence;
16. Supports the armed struggle being waged by the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) to achieve national independence in a united Namibia and the struggle of the militant people of South Africa and their movement for national liberation to put an end to the Apartheid regime and permit the South African people to exercise their fundamental rights and democratic liberties;
17. Urgently calls upon Member States to increase substantially their support for the national liberation movements of Namibia and South Africa;
18. Charges the Secretary General with the coordination and organization, at Member States' level, of this assistance to the oppressed peoples of Namibia and South Africa;
19. Urges Member States to encourage the opening and establishment, in their respective capitals, of offices representing the national liberation movements of Namibia and South Africa and grant them the privileges and immunities necessary for the accomplishment of their mission;
20. Requests the Secretary General to inform the Secretary General of the OAU of the contents of this resolution;
21. Decides to include in this draft agenda of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, the item entitled "support for the liberation struggle of the peoples of Namibia

and South Africa" and charges the Secretary General to ensue implementation of this resolution and submit report thereon.

RESOLUTION NO. 15/15-P

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

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic, from 25-29 Rabiul Awal, 1405 (18-22 December 1984),

Recognizing that the establishment of Nuclear Weapons Free Zones in various regains of the world is one of the measures which can most effectively guarantee the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapon as well as general and complete disarmament,

Convinced that the establishment of Nuclear Weapons Free Zones in various regions will strengthen 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 Conference of Foreign Ministers on the establishment of Nuclear Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia,

Recalling further the resolutions adopted by the United nations General Assembly at its 35th Session on Israeli nuclear weapons capability and the nuclear potential of racist South Africa respectively,

Deeply concerned at the attempts and schemes of South Africa and Israel to acquire Nuclear Weapons,

Acting the statements made at the highest level by the Government 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 people,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first Ordinary session held in Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964,

1. Calls upon all states particularly nuclear weapon states, to respond positively to the proposals for the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zone in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia;
2. Strongly condemns the collusion between the Zionist entity and racist South Africa in the Government of nuclear weapons, thereby creating obstacles in the way of establishing Nuclear Weapon Free Zone;
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 the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to follow developments in this regard and report thereon to the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 16/15-P

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

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic, from 25-29 Rabiul Awal, 1405 (18-22 December 1984),

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

Taking into consideration that it is imperative for the international community to develop effective measures to ensure the security of non-nuclear weapon states against the threat 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 resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on the need for assurances by nuclear powers to non-nuclear weapon states to the effect that the former shall not restart 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 affective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons.

Noting that the UN General Assembly at its 39th 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,

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,

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 countries should continue to cooperate with the Conference on disarmament, at the United Nations General Assembly and at other international forums 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), 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 Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 17/15-P

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

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic, from 25-29 Rabiul Awal, 1405 (18-22 December 1984),

Taking into account the principles of Islamic solidarity set forth in the Charter,

Recalling the criminal act perpetrated by Israel by its premeditated armed assault on the Iraqi nuclear installations, which are devoted to peaceful purposes,

Taking account of Resolution 21/14-P adopted by the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,

Noting the relevant resolutions adopted by the UN Security Council, and General Assembly, the last of which was the UN General Assembly resolution adopted on 16 November 1984,

Noting also the relevant resolutions of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the last of which was adopted by the Agency's General Conference in its Twenty-eight Session on 28 September 1984,

Expressing its deep concern over Israel's persistent aggressive policies, its threat to repeat its criminal acts against Iraq and other Islamic countries, its refusal to comply with the UN and the International Atomic Energy Agency resolutions and with the UN Security Council Resolution 487(1981),

Noting that Israel's statements made in its communication to the United Nations, dated 12 July 1984, continues to ignore the safeguard system laid down by the International Atomic Energy Agency and makes no specific mention of the Iraqi nuclear installations, which were the target of the Israeli assault, and gives way to other possibilities of waging aggression against the Islamic countries nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purposes,

Noting also some Western countries' attempts to delete pertaining to Israel's aggression against Iraqi nuclear installations from the agenda of the UN General Assembly and the International Atomic Energy Agency,

1. Reiterates its condemnation of Israel for its persistent refusal to implement the UN Security Council Resolution 487(1981) unanimously adopted by the Council on June 19, 1981.

2. Further strongly condemns Israel for its aggressive policies against the Islamic States, which are designed to impede their scientific and technological progress,

3. Reaffirms the right of Iraq and that of all developing countries to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes as part of their development programmes,

4. Rejects the Israeli statements contained in the communication dated 12 July, 1984, and addressed to the United Nations as they do not conform to the provisions of the UN General Assembly Resolutions 38/9 dated 12 November, 1983, which very specifically asked for Israel's immediate abstention from threatening to attack and destroy the nuclear installations in Iraq and in other countries,

5. Calls upon Member States to take serious and effective action through active participation in the proceedings of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the UN Conference and other international fora to ensure the implementation of the resolutions of the UN Security Council and General Assembly and the International Atomic Energy Agency pertaining to this issue and to exert efforts with a view to prohibiting armed assaults on civilian nuclear installations;

6. Reaffirms that the serious consequences of a conventional arms assault on a nuclear installation is considered as a nuclear armed assault, which could well lead to an atomic war;

7. Calls on the UN Security Council to take the necessary measures to compel Israel to comply with the provisions of the Council's Resolution 487, which was unanimously adopted on 15 June, 1981;

8. Considers that Israel's officially declared threat to repeat its armed attack of the nuclear installations in Iraq or in any other country constitutes a persistent violation of the United Nations Charter, and hence of the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

9. Calls on Member States to take action conducive to the adoption of an international legal instrument aimed at prohibiting armed attacks or threats against nuclear installation as a contribution to the promotion and safeguarding of safe development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;

10. Requests the Secretary General to submit to the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers a follow up report on the implementation of this resolution;

11. Decides to include this subject in the Agenda of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 18/15-P

ON THE ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARMAMENT

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic, from 25-29 Rabiul Awal, 1405 (18-22 December 1984),

Referring to UN resolution on Israeli Nuclear Armament,

Referring in particulars to resolution 39/54 of the UN General Assembly calling inter alia on all the States of the Middle East, 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 in favour of establishing such a zone and to deposit their declaration with the Security Council,

Recalling the resolutions of the previous sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and in particular resolution 19/14-P adopted by the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,

Referring to resolution 487(1981) of the Security Council calling on the Zionist enemy, inter alia, to subject its nuclear installations to the safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Noting with concern the Zionist enemy's persistent refusal to commit itself to abstain from producing or acquiring nuclear weapons, in spite of repeated calls by the UN General Assembly, the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and to subject its nuclear installations to the safeguards of the Agency,

Noting that the Zionist enemy's statements contained in its communication to the United Nations dated 12 July 1984, continue to ignore the system of safeguards laid down by the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Noting also the attempts of certain Western countries to delete the item pertaining to Israeli Nuclear Armament from the Agenda of the UN General Assembly,

1. Condemns once again the Zionist enemy's continued refusal to implement Resolution 487 (1981), unanimously adopted by the Security Council on 19 June 1981

2. Strongly condemns once again the Zionist enemy's refusal to comply with the resolutions of the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency and to subject its nuclear installation to the system of safeguards, in addition to pursuing its programmes to acquire nuclear weapons;

3. Strongly condemns once again the collusion between the Zionist enemy and the apartheid regime of South Africa in the development of nuclear weapons, thereby obstructing the efforts aimed at establishing Nuclear Weapons Free Zone in Africa, the Middle East, and threatening international peace and security;

4. Reaffirms the determination of Member States to take the necessary measures at international level to compel the Zionist enemy to abide by the relevant international resolutions;

5. Requests all the States having special arrangements with the Zionist enemy in the field of Nuclear Energy to lay down as a condition that Israel submits itself, inter alia, to the measures aimed at the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons prior to the delivery to it of atomic reactors;

6. Reiterates its appeal to all Member States to pursue cooperation in the United Nations and at other relevant international fora, and to take action to implement the resolutions on Israeli nuclear armament, particularly the subjection of all Israeli nuclear installations to the International system of safeguards;

7. Requests the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to closely follow-up developments in this regard and report thereon to the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

8. Decides to include this subject in the agenda of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 19/15-P

ON STRENGTHENING ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY IN THE COMBATING OF HIJACKING AIRCRAFTS

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic, from 25-29 Rabiul Awal, 1405 (18-22 December 1984),

Recalling resolution Nos. 28/12-P, 25/13-P and 22/14-P on the control of hijacking aircrafts adopted by the 12th, 13th and 14th Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers held in Baghdad, Niamey and Dhaka respectively from 1 to 5 June 1981, from 22 to 26 August 1982 and from 6 to 11 December 1983,

Taking into consideration that the hijacking of aircrafts and the anguish caused to innocent passengers is a crime as serious 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 aircrafts 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 which escalated to the extent of killing two of the hostages of the hijacked Kuwaiti aircraft (Kadhma) in the current month, and the physical and mental torture unjustifiedly 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 Most High: And the heavy laden shall not be with another's load".,

Greatly concerned at the increase of the hijacking at the increase of the hijacking of aircrafts of OIC Member States to secure illegitimate objectives,

Aware that the escalating acts of violence associated with the hijacking of aircrafts which have gone as far as murdering innocents constitute a flagrant transgression of the precepts of the 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 aircrafts 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, for they contribute 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 hand them over to the other states concerned;
4. Calls upon OIC Member States to expedite the ratification of an 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 seriously and firmly implement their provisions, and carry out their obligations under these Conventions faithfully,

5. Calls upon all Member States, on whose airports hijacked planes land to exert utmost efforts in order to foil the designs of the hijackers, and, in consultation with the country owing the aircraft, even preventing them from taking off, taking into account the relevant international agreements;

6. Requests Member States, in such cases, to assist the passengers, the crew members, the aircrafts and the countries owing them, in accordance with the provisions of international agreements;

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

RESOLUTION NO. 20/15-P

ON CONCERNING THE SAHEL PROBLEMS

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic, from 25-29 Rabiul Awal, 1405 (18-22 December 1984),

Recalling resolution No. 7/3-P(IS) of the Third Islamic Summit Conference, held in Makkah Al-Mukkarrahman/Taif on the Sahel problem,

Noting the motives and the social economic and cultural necessities and the political significance of this resolution,

Mindful of Resolution No. 22/12-P of the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Baghdad, Resolution No.15/13-P of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Niamey, and Resolution No.16/14-P of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Dhaka,

Recalling further Resolution No. 10/4-P(IS) of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco,

Deeply concerned over the aggravation of the drought which has adversely affected agricultural production and, in particular, rendered more acute the present economic crisis obtaining in the drought-stricken countries of the African Sahel,

Noting that the drought is still spreading and becoming more and more acute in these countries,

Conscious that the problems of desertification and drought are acquiring increasing structural and endemic dimensions and that real and lasting solutions to this problem must be found,

Noting that 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 has not yet been fully completed,

Recalling the grave consequences of the persistence of drought on all the important aspects of social, cultural and economic life, especially since its impact defeats all developments efforts in the drought-stricken countries,

Expressing their disappointment at the lack of a positive response to the call made by the OIC Secretary General to the Member States that have not yet contributed to the Sahel programme,

Recalling with satisfaction the generous contributions granted within the scope of the Islamic Committee of Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel,

Having examined the detailed report submitted by the OIC Secretary General to the Committee of Islamic Solidarity with the People of the Sahel, on the present situation of the said programme,

Convinced that the enormous dimensions of the disaster in the Sahel region call for a collective response,

1. Reaffirms the importance of adopting and ensuring the flow of the Emergency Food Aid Programme and the assistance programme for urgent development projects in the ten States of the Sahel, as well as the importance of adopting the medium and long term projects set up by the Sahel countries to control drought and consolidate their own food production capacities,

2. Calls upon OIC Member States that have not so far contributed to these projects to offer their generous contributions, each according to its financial means, in the work carried out by the Committee of Islamic Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel for alleviating the effects of drought;

3. Emphasizes the need to direct the urgent aid programmes towards emergency food aid and development efforts in the drought-stricken countries, so as to develop their economies, promote their development potentialities, and erect their infrastructures, with special attention to contributions aimed at direct production in drought-stricken countries of the African Sahel,

4. Urges Member States to set up popular committees of solidarity with the drought-stricken countries, to collect donations in cash and in kind, and provide the necessary facilities to these committees so that such donations would reach their beneficiaries;

5. Urges Member States benefiting by the programme of solidarity with the States of the Sahel to set up popular committees, which will assist in receiving and distributing the aid received by these countries from Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

6. Stresses the need for immediate implementation of the measures relevant to the granting of emergency aid, simplifying them as much as possible, and taking into account the urgent needs of the populations who are existing under severe living conditions.

RESOLUTION NO. 21/15-P

ON THE PROBLEMS OF THE HORN OF AFRICA

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic, from 25-29 Rabiul Awal, 1405 (18-22 December 1984),

Having considered the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

Having listened to the report presented by the General Secretariat of the OIC in compliance with Resolution No. 25/14-P adopted by the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,

1. Reaffirms resolution No. 25/14-P of the 14th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;
2. Maintains this item in the agenda of the Islamic Conference and requests the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to follow up the implementation of this resolution, and submit a full report on it to the forthcoming Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 22/15-P

ON THE COMORAN ISLAND OF MAYOTTEE

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic, from 25-29 Rabiul Awal, 1405 (18-22 December 1984),

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 Comore, Mayotte and Moheili,

Considering that in compliance with declarations 1514 and 2621 of the United Nations on the granting of independence of colonial 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,

Considering that pursuant to this provision that 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 a just and lasting solution to the issue of Mayotte lies in the respect of the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Archipelago of the Comoros,

Also convinced that a speedy solution to the problem is indispensable to safeguard the peace and security prevailing in the region,

Considering the total readiness of the Comorian Government of arrive at a just and speedy solution on this problem through sincere and genuine dialogue with the French Government for the purpose of reinstating the Comoro island of Mayotte in the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros,

1. Strongly reaffirms the territorial unity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros and its manifest sovereignty over the island of Mayotte;
2. Expresses its active solidarity with the Comoro people and strongly supports the legitimate efforts of the Comoro Government to recover the island;
3. Also expresses its concern at the gravity of this problem;
4. Deplores the interpretation given to this problem contrary to justice and to the sacred principle of the frontier inherited from the ...
5. Requests the French Government to fulfill the obligations its pledged 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 the Archipelago of the Comoros;
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 referendum in Mayotte;
7. Appeals for translating into concrete terms the will expressed by the President of the French Republic to actively seek a just solution to the problem of Mayotte;
8. Urges the French Government to effect a speedy reinstatement of the island of Mayotte in the Comorian entity;
9. Calls upon Member States of the OIC to exert, collectively and individually, their influence with France to engage in a frank and serious dialogue with the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros, in order to respect the territorial integrity of the Comoros;

10. Requests the OIC Secretary General to establish contacts with the French authorities in order to convey to them the serious concern of the Organization over this problem, and report thereon to the next session of the Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 23/15-P

ON THE OCCUPATION BY ETHIOPIA OF TWO AREAS OF THE SOMALI TERRITORIES

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic, from 25-29 Rabiul Awal, 1405 (18-22 December 1984),

Having considered the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

Having listened to the report presented by the General Secretariat of the OIC in compliance with Resolution No. 24/14-P, adopted by the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,

1. Reaffirms resolution No. 24/14-P of the 14th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;
2. Retains the issue in the agenda of the Islamic Conference;
3. Requests the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to submit a full report on this resolution, to the forthcoming Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 24/15-P

ON REFUGEES

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic, from 25-29 Rabiul Awal, 1405 (18-22 December 1984),

Concerned about the fate of millions of refugees throughout the world, the majority of whom belong to the Muslim community, and whose situation has increasingly deteriorated

to the extent where their physical survival have become a major issue of concern to the international community,

Conscious of the heavy burden which their presence, often massive, pose to the host countries, who have been aggravated by the disastrous consequences of the drought which has affected their economies,

Reaffirming the indefectible solidarity of the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference with the countries hosting refugees on their soil, often at the price of considerable sacrifices, and thus in the Islamic spirit of brotherhood and the general principles recognized by the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

Noting with satisfaction the efforts exerted by the General Secretariat to implement the relevant decisions adopted within the framework of the Islamic Conference on the question of refugees,

Recalling the two resolutions on the assistance to refugees and countries suffering from national disasters, adopted during the previous sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Niamey (Republic of Niger), and Dhaka (People's Republic of Bangladesh),

1. Urges Member States to intensify their efforts with a view to extending immediate assistance to refugees, as well as to host countries especially in Africa and Asia;
2. Also urges Member States to continue their support to the follow up on the International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, which held its last meeting in Geneva, in July 1984;
3. Invites the General Secretariat to strengthen cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in conformity with the decisions adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in Resolution No.39/7 on November 8th, 1984 on the question of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, recalling that UNHCR has been appointed as a focal point on all matters related to assistance to refugees.

RESOLUTION NO. 25/15-P

ON THE QUESTION OF BANGSAMORO MUSLIMS IN SOUTH PHILIPPINES

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic, from 25-29 Rabiul Awal, 1405 (18-22 December 1984),

Recalling the previous resolutions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Bangsamoro question No. 4/4-P, No.25/8-P, No.20/9-P No.21/10-P No.27/12-P, No.17/13-P and No.26/14-P,

Recalling section 7 of the Joint Communiqué of the Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which reaffirms their support to the Bangsamoro struggle for self-determination under MNLF leadership,

1. Urges all Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to extend all forms of material, financial and humanitarian assistance to the Moro National Liberation Front, being the sole legitimate representative of the Bangsamoro people;
2. Invites all member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to consider authorizing the Moro National Liberation Front to establish liaison offices and conduct campaign for financial and humanitarian assistance on the mass level;
3. Calls upon MNLF and its leadership to close ranks, and reaffirms the stand previously adopted by the Conference in this connection;
4. Affirms that any peaceful solution to the problem of the Muslims in South Philippines must be founded on the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Philippines in conformity with the Tripoli Agreement of 1976 and urges the concerned parties to abide by it;
5. Reaffirms its readiness to continue its support to seek just, peaceful and political solution to the Bangamoro problem;
6. Condemns all forms of repression inflicted on the Bangsamoro people and the denial of basic human rights;

7. Expresses its deep indignation over the persistent refusal of the Philippine authorities to implement the Tripoli Agreement signed on 23 December, 1976 between the Government of the Republic of Philippines and the MNLF, and supported by the Islamic Conference as a basis for settling the problem;

8. Requests the Quadripartite Ministerial Committee and the Secretary General of the OIC to follow up the resolutions and report to the next session on the outcome of their efforts.

RESOLUTION NO. 26/15-P

ON THE ISLAMIC COMMUNITIES IN NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic, from 25-29 Rabiul Awal, 1405 (18-22 December 1984),

Recalling that more than one third of the population of the Islamic Ummah is living in non-Islamic States,

Inspired by the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the resolutions adopted by previous Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers, and international conventions particularly those which stipulate the respect for human rights, liberty and the sovereignty of each state,

Mindful of ensuring the guarantee of social, economic, cultural and religious rights of the Muslim communities living in countries which are not members of the Organization of Islamic Conference,

Recalling Resolutions No.23/11-P, 26/12-P and 16/13-P adopted by the Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers respectively, agreeing to the setting up of a Ministerial Committee on this subject,

1. Requests the Secretary General of the OIC to arrange meetings and symposiums in different parts of the world on the problems of the Muslim minorities and find a way to resolve the problems being faced by the Muslim minorities;

2. Also requests the Secretary General of the OIC to follow up and implement this resolution in coordination with other Islamic Organizations and Societies and submit a comprehensive progress report in this regard to the next Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 27/15-P

ON COORDINATION BETWEEN THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE AND THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic, from 25-29 Rabiul Awal, 1405 (18-22 December 1984),

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, 34/12-P, 20/13-P and 28/14-P of the OIC, 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 and 39/7 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 over the establishment of a just and equitable new International Economic Order,

Noting the strengthening of 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 Organizations and other U.N. Agencies, in particular the multisectorial contacts between the Liaison Centres of both Organizations,

Taking note of the encouraging results achieved over the need to urgently ensure coordination, and follow up the decisions adopted at the meeting,

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

Further noting the celebration in 1985 of the Fortieth Anniversary of the signing of the UN Charter and the Twenty Fifth Anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples,

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 request 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 he exerts to seek a peaceful solution of the crucial problems confronting developing countries;

3. Requests the Secretary General to widen further 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 liaison centers, 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. Mandates the Secretary General to convene, in consultation with the UN Secretary General a three-day meeting grouping the Secretariats of both Organizations, taking account of:

The results of the Geneva Meeting, particularly the contacts established with liaison centers as regards the five priority fields;

The assessment of the activities of the liaison centers and the progress achieved in the preparation of the second annual meeting referred to in the resolution 37/4 of the General Assembly;

7. Calls upon the Member States to give priority to the celebration in 1985, of the Fortieth Anniversary of the signing of the UN Charter and the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples, and to this end, support the programmes drawn up by the UN General Assembly at its thirty-ninth ordinary session;

8. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report to the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 28/15-P

ON INFORMATION

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic, from 25-29 Rabiul Awal, 1405 (18-22 December 1984),

Recalling anew Resolution 31/10-P and 40/11-P adopted by the Islamic Conference at its Tenth and Eleventh Sessions on the measures that should be taken in order to counter propaganda against Islam and Muslims,

Reaffirming the commitment of Member States to correct through an information system belonging to the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the false concepts embedded in peoples' mind about the Islamic world, and emphasize the fundamental concerns of the Islamic Ummah, which are primarily the Palestinian question and the problem of Al-Quds Al-Sharif,

Determined to mobilize the material and human resources of the Islamic States and to pool them in order to correct the distorted image of Islam and convey a unified Islamic viewpoint as regards the establishment of a new and more equitable world information order,

Recalling Resolutions 22/13-P and 30/14-P adopted by the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers respectively which calls for cooperation among Member States in that field, as well as the recommendations of the First Session of the Standing Committee for Cultural and Information Affairs, held in Dakar (Senegal),

1. Reaffirms the recommendations of the First Session of the Standing Committee for Cultural and Information Affairs;
2. Deems it necessary that Member States continue to develop stronger cooperation among them in the field of Information;
3. Requests the General Secretariat to pursue its consultations and exert further efforts to convening a meeting of the Information Ministers of Member States;
4. Requests the General Secretariat to pursue the implementation of the Information Plan, adopted by the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, in accordance with the recommendations made by the First Session of the Standing Committee for Cultural and Information Affairs, held in Dakar, (Senegal);
5. Urges Member States to offer every possible assistance and voluntary contributions for the implementation of that plan.

RESOLUTION NO. 29/15-P

ON THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC NEWS AGENCY

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic, from 25-29 Rabiul Awal, 1405 (18-22 December 1984),

Having considered with appreciation the report of the Director General of the International Islamic News Agency on its functioning,

Noting with concern that the News Agency has not been able to develop further its activities to achieve the objective of being a stable source of information in the Muslim World because of lack of financial resources,

Taking note of the critical financial situation of the Agency which has deteriorated sharply since the last Foreign Ministers Conference, thus seriously endangering the very existence of the institution,

1. Reiterating the recommendations of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs, adopted at its First Session held in Dakar (Senegal) on 18 and 19 January 1993;
2. Requests the Executive Board of IINA to examine a system to distribute the annual budget of IINA among the Member States, which could remove chronic financial uncertainty faced by the news agency;
3. Calls upon the Member States to take immediate steps to clear the arrears of their contribution to IINA;
4. Urges Member States in a position to do so, to make voluntary contributions to IINA to ensure the uninterrupted continuation of its operation.

RESOLUTION NO. 30/15-P

ON THE ISLAMIC STATES BROADCASTING ORGANIZATION

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic, from 25-29 Rabiul Awal, 1405 (18-22 December 1984),

Referring to the report of the Secretary General of the OIC, and to the report submitted by the Secretary General of the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization indicating the progress and achievements of the Organization as well as its projects and needs,

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conference on the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization especially resolutions No.12/7-E in Istanbul, No.4/8-C in Tripoli, No.18/9-P in Dakar, No.29/10-P in Fez, No.39/11-P in Islamabad, No.41/12-P in Baghdad, No.24/13-P in Niamey and No.32/14-P in Dhaka,

Taking note of the conclusions of the Standing Committee for Cultural Affairs and Information at its first session held in Dakar (Senegal) on 18 and 19 January 1983,

Noting with great satisfaction the Organization's achievements, its progress, effectiveness and accomplishments guided by the resolutions of its organs the latest being the resolutions of its General Assembly adopted at its meeting held in Baghdad in 1983,

1. Reiterates its thanks and appreciation to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia which, thanks to its contributions, enabled the General Secretariat, through wise management, to acquire a permanent headquarters for the Organization in Jeddah, also expresses its thanks and appreciation to Kuwait which financed the programmes planned by the Organization for this year, and to all the States which have assisted the Organization in its activities and programmes;
2. Invites the Member States to settle as soon as possible the arrears of their contributions to the budget of the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization, in compliance with the recommendations and resolutions of this Conference and of the Standing Committee for Cultural Affairs and Information adopted at its Dakar meeting;
3. Invites the Member States, which could do so, to grant further voluntary contributions to consolidate the projects of the Organization and enable it to complete the equipment of its new permanent headquarters;
4. Reiterates its appreciation of the valuable achievements secured by the Organization, the Chairman of its Executive Council and its Secretary General, to fulfill the goals of the Organization and reinforce its role at the service of the Islamic Dawa and Islamic information.

