

FINAL DECLARATION

1-At the kind invitation of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and in pursuance of the resolution of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Niamey, Republic of Niger, The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers was convened in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2-7Rabiul Awa1, 1404 H (6 - 11 December 1983)

2-A preparatory meeting of Senior Officials, was prior to the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, on 30 Safar, 1404 H (4 December, 1983).

3-The following Members States participated in the Conference:

People's Republic Democratic of Algeria, People's Republic of Bangladesh, State of Bahrain
People's Republic of Benin, United Republic of Cameroon, Republic of Chad, Federal Islamic
Republic of Comoro, Revolutionary People's Republic Guinea, Republic of Gabon, Republic of
Gambia, Republic of Indonesia, Republic of Iraq, Islamic Republic of Iran, Hashemit
Kingdom of Jordan, Republic of Djibouti, State of Kuwait, Republic of Lebanon, Socialist
People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Republic of Maldives, Republic of Mali, Islamic
Republic of Mauritania, Kingdom of Morocco, Republic of Niger, Sultanate of Oman, Islamic
Republic of Pakistan, Palestine, State of Qatar, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Republic of
Senegal, Republic of Sierra Leone, Somalia Democratic Republic, Democratic Republic of the
Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Republic of Tunisia, Republic of Turkey, Republic of Uganda,
State of the United Arab Emirates, Republic of Upper Volta, Yemen Arab Republic and
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

4.The following attended the Conference as observers

- a. Turkish Cypriots, Moro National Liberation Front.
- b. The following international organizations

United Nations organization, League of League of Arab States, UNESCO, FAO, UNICEF,
WHO, UWDP, UNIDO, Office of the UN High Commission for Refugees. Arab League
Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, U.N. Committee for the Exercise of the
Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

c. The following Subsidiary Organizations of the OIC also participated in the Conference.

Islamic Development Bank, Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,
International Islamic New Agency, Islamic States Broadcasting Organization, Islamic
Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange. Organization of Islamic
Capitals, Permanent Council of Islamic Solidarity Fund, Research Centre on Islamic History,
Art and Culture, Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic
States Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development - Islamic Centre for
Technical and Vocational Training and Research - Islamic Centre for Development of Trade.

Islamic bodies and societies

Rabitat Al-Alam Al-Islami Motamar Al-Alama, Council of Europe, World Federation of
International Arab Islamic Schools, Islamic Da'wa Society, International Association of
Islamic Banks, World Assembly of Muslim Youth

5. The Conference was inaugurated by His Excellency Lieutenant General Hussain Muhammad Ershad, ndc, psc, Chief Martial Law Administrator and President of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

Extending a warm welcome to all distinguished delegates the Head of Government of Bangladesh expressed the pride that the city of Dhaka took in hosting the Conference. He hoped that despite their heavy schedule they would be able to visit the countryside to experience, however, feelingly the Islamic heritage of the people of Bangladesh which had shaped every sphere of their activity.

He referred to the convening of the First Islamic Summit following the burning of the Al-Aqsa Mosque and Stated that such a reaction was the result of deep-seated consciousness and awareness of the Islamic identity transcending national frontiers. Muslim nations across the world were galvanized into action by the spirit of Islam emanating from their sense of unity and solidarity. Islam's glorious history had infused Muslims with a sense of their potential for the future.

The Head of Government of Bangladesh referred to the crisis confronting the Islamic world currently whereby the basic Fundamental rights of the Palestinians continued to be denied and the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque had been wrenched from the bosom of Islam.

He traced the growth of the OIC and the establishment of the Secretariat at the Rabat Summit. He referred to the fact that the road to promoting Islamic unity and solidarity had not been easy. Progress had been slow. He stressed the need for greater institutional support including establishment of Universities and Research Centres which would give Islamic identity a sharper focus.

Stressing the need for greater cooperation among Islamic countries he pointed out that the helplessness and ineffectiveness of Muslims in the current international setting was the direct result of their internal conflicts a disputes and called on delegates to pledge themselves at the Dhaka Conference to rebuild Islamic unity and solidarity. In this context, he stressed the need to work collectively to end the sad fraternal conflict between Iran and Iraq and made a fervent appeal to their leaders to end the war. He pledged his own services in making every effort to end the conflict.

General Ershad Stated that problems of the Muslim world multiplied as a result of their internal divisions. In this context, he referred to the presence of foreign troops in Afghanistan, the denial of the rightful claims of the Turkish Cypriot Community, to a bi-zonal Federal State the problems of Chad and Western Sahara. These divisions had undermined the Islamic worlds legitimate role in international affairs. He called for a more active not passive role for the Muslim countries, to uphold their Charter principles, oppose foreign intervention, to remove apartheid achieve Namibian independence. promote disarmament and render unequivocal support for the establishment of a just and equitable international economic order. He urged special attention for the Least Developed Islamic countries.

The Head of Government of Bangladesh called for priority to be given to strengthen the role of the OIC so that it could be more meaningful and active and greater unity and solidarity could be forced. He felt that the three Summit level Commissions set up at the Taif Summit had clearly an important role to play. This was a charge upon the Casablanca Summit.

General Ershad stressed the need to increase more contacts among Muslim countries, open more diplomatic Missions and expand trade and mutual assistance whenever and wherever possible. He concluded by saying that he would like to see the Dhaka Conference remembered as the one where Islamic unity and solidarity were given new meaning and life.

6 -The Conference adopted the speech of His Excellency Lieutenant General Hussain Mihammad Ershad, Chief Martial Law Administrator, and President of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bangladesh as an official document of the Conference in view of its importance and sound directives it contained.

7-His Excellency Mohammed Ibrahim Massoud, Minister of State, Member of the Council of Ministers of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; His Excellency Dr. Mochtor Kusumaatmadja, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Indonesia; and His Excellency Dr. Abdulai Osman Conteh, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Sierra Leone, addressed the Conference on behalf of the Arab, Asian and African groups, respectively. They all expressed their deep appreciation of the important speech of His Excellency Hossain Muhammad Ershad, Chief Martial Law Administrator and President of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. They also expressed their thanks to His Excellency the Head of State, and to the Government and people of the People's Republic of Bangladesh for the warm welcome and generous hospitality they extended to the conferees during their stay on the Islamic land of Bangladesh.

8-His Excellency Ide Omarou, Foreign Minister of Niger, in his capacity as Chairman of the Thirteenth Session, pointed out that, since the last Session in Niamey, Lebanon had been brutally invaded by the Israelis, giving the Palestinian question a more tragic dimension. It was tragical today to see Palestinian brothers engaged in a fratricidal battle when the Justice of their struggle, their heroic resistance and the steadfast support of the international community gave them, every hope to recover their inalienable rights.

Consequently the PLO should encouraged to reconcile its ranks so as to safeguard its unity.

During his intervention he also underlined the problems caused by drought in the Sahel and he asked that the question of aid be amplified.

9- In the inaugural meeting, the Conference heard the detailed address of His Excellency Mr. Habib Al-Chatty, Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, in which he presented an analysis of the Questions with which the world and the Islamic World in particular is preoccupied and in the forefront of which is the question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

He also affirmed that peace would not prevail in the Middle East area unless the Palestinian people, under the auspices of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, were allowed to restore its inalienable rights, including its rights to self-determination, to return to its homeland and to establish its own independent State.

He commended the conclusion of the cease-fire agreement in Lebanon (for both the internal Lebanese crisis and the crisis of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in Northern Lebanon)

brought about by the fruitful efforts of some of our brothers particularly the Saudi Monarch, His Majesty King Fahd Ibn Abdel Aziz.

His Excellency, the Secretary General, expressed his hope that the cease-fire in Northern Lebanon would restore harmony and serenity between the Palestinian brethren, thus enabling the Palestine Liberation Organisation to preserve its gains abroad; its international weight; and legitimacy.

He then spoke about the Iraqi-Irani war and the efforts of the Islamic Peace Committee. He expressed his hope that the two concerned sisterly Islamic countries would respond to attempts to establish peace and to end the war between them, thus fulfilling the hopes of the Muslim Ummah, and enabling the two countries to mobilize their efforts to confront the enemies of the Muslim Ummah. He stressed that the Islamic Peace Committee submitted a draft settlement accepted by Iraq and considered by Iran as satisfactory.

On the question of Afghanistan he expressed the earnest concern of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference for this cause and outlined the efforts of the Organisation in search of a settlement whereby the foreign troops would withdraw from Afghanistan in accordance with the inalienable right of the Afghani people to freely choose its own form of Government. He deplored the failure of the Inter-communal negotiation causing a set-back which compelled the Turkish Cypriot aide to take the decision we know.

He affirmed that the Organisation condemned the racist policy in South Africa. He also affirmed the full solidarity of the Organisation with the Namibian people and the people of South Africa in their struggle. He stressed the need to take appropriate action for combating racial discrimination calling for relentless resistance against the Pretoria-Tel Aviv axis.

He recalled that the Organisation of the Islamic Conference had established organs, institutions centres, institutes and committees with various specializations and in interests with the aim of promoting and developing Islamic Solidarity in all fields; strengthening cooperation among Member States, and enabling the responsible officials of these States to continuously meet, under the auspices of the Organisation to study the affairs of Muslims and work for the prosperity of the Muslim Ummah.

The Secretary General then enumerated the major achievement of the organisation of the Islamic Conference in the economic, cultural, social and information fields concluding that joint Islamic action was continuing in a positive and constructive manner within the framework of the Organisation.

His Excellency said that if we were able to achieve unity and solidarity and to attain the level of self-reliance and capability required by our times, then we would overcome all the difficulties impeding our progress, liberate our homeland and safeguard the dignity and sanctuaries of our peoples.

The Secretary General concluded his address by stating that the Organisation to which we belong has proved beyond doubt that it has consolidated its position as a constantly developing international Organisation in the world today and called for material and moral support for the Organisation.

10- The Conference unanimously elected His Excellency Mr. Aminur Rahman Shams-Ud-Doha, Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Chairman of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

11-Following his election as Chairman, H.E. Mr. A.R. Shams-ud-Doha addressed the Conference Extending a warm welcome to all delegations he thanked them for the honour bestowed on him. He paid rich tributes to the former Chairman of the 13th ICFM and to the OIC Secretary-General.

Referring to Bangladesh's millennium old Islamic heritage the Chairman stressed the significance placed on the Dhaka meeting of Muslim leaders representing one fourth of humanity across the world.

He reviewed the challenge facing the Muslim community in the contemporary international setting referring inter-alia to the dangerous escalation in the nuclear arms race; the fact that diplomacy was increasingly giving way to the use of force in the settlement of disputes and continuing untenable situations such as occupation of countries - racial discrimination denial of peoples the right to choose their own destiny and incidence of violent conflicts around the world. He highlighted growing divisions in the world and the indifference of the industrialised world to the cause of economic development. He stressed in particular the profoundly disturbing phenomenon of divisive forces with the Islamic World which had led Muslims to shed the blood of their brethren.

The Chairman underscored the paramount theme of the Conference as being the unequivocal reaffirmation of the unity and solidarity of the Islamic Community stating that if there was any message that the Dhaka meeting could transmit it was the invocation to renew and reinforce Muslim Solidarity.

The Chairman emphasized the importance of the meeting because of its close proximity to the Fourth Islamic Summit. He then reviewed some priority issues before the Conference stressing the prime amongst them was peace in West Asia which could only be based in a just and lasting settlement of questions at the heart of the crisis, the vacation of Israel's aggression and restoration of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinians. Particular attention, he said, had to be focused on maintaining the unity and momentum of the PLO in their struggle to achieve these ends. He stressed the need for continuing support for the efforts of the Lebanese to maintain independence, unity and territorial integrity of their country according to their own wishes and free from outside intervention. He urged further intensified efforts of the community to bring an end to the tragic and fratricidal conflict between Iran and Iraq. Reaffirming the Islamic Community's stand on Afghanistan he called for a political solution ensuring withdrawal of foreign troops from that country so that the people could determine their own destiny without interference. He reaffirmed the staunch support of the Islamic World for the peoples' of South Africa and Namibia in the realization of their legitimate goals. He called on the Conference to take cognizance of the complex situation in Cyprus arising out the failure of 25 years of intractable talk to remove differences between the two communities. He also highlighted the problems of the Muslim Minority communities and disarmament issues.

Reviewing economic challenges facing the Islamic community he stressed their demand for a just and equitable international economic order and the need for a simultaneous, integrated and coherent approach to global problem. While the prime objective remained that of global negotiations they have also adopted a pragmatic approach which called for

taking up first these issues that could elicit agreement on all sides. The Chairman also pointed to the plight of the non-developed countries and the need for implementing special measures to help them.

In conclusion the Chairman called for a defined sense of purpose and collective approach to vital question affecting the future of the OIC - its ability effectively to contribute to decisions ensuring Justice and equality, to resolve disputes among Member States quickly and peacefully, to promote maximum utilization of the manifold resources it was endowed with, to strengthen its collective economic and political security and finally to sustain and nourish intellectual and spiritual realization renaissance that inspired Islam in the past and made it such a vibrant force.

12- The Conference also unanimously elected Mr. Jamal Al-Surani, head of the Palestinian delegation, and Mr. Aliome Blaudin Beye, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation and Chief Delegate of the Republic of Mali as Vice-Chairman, and His Excellency Mr. Ide Omarou, Foreign Minister and head of delegation of the Republic of Niger as Rapporteur General.

13. The Conference appointed His Excellency Mr. Habib Charry, Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference as official spokesman of the Conference.

14. The Conference heard a message from H.E. Saddam Hussein, President of the Republic of Iraq.

15- His Excellency Mr. Rafeeuddin Ahmed, Under Secretary General for Political Affairs and Decolonization read out a message from His Excellency, Mr. Perez de Cuellar, Secretary General of the United Nations Organisation to the Conference.

His Excellency Dr. Abdullah Omar Nassif, Secretary General of Rabitat Al-Alam Al-Islami, also addressed the Conference.

His Excellency Mr. Al-Sayed Abdel Hadi Routoleb, Director General of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, and Dr. Al-Tohami Nagrah, representative of the League of Arab States, Dr. Mohamed Ahmed Sheriff, Secretary General of the Islamic Da'wa Society, Secretary General of the Islamic Broadcasting Organisation, Mr. Ahmed Farrag.

16. The Conference unanimously approved the admission of the People's Republic of Benin as a full member of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference. On this occasion His Excellency, Ambassador, Aboubou Al-Haj Al-Assan, head of delegation of Benin addressed the Conference expressing the pride of his country in this membership. He affirmed that his country would adhere to the Charter of the Organisation, and work untiringly for the fulfillment of the purposes and principles of the Organisation.

17. Mr. A.H.S. Atoul Karim, Foreign Secretary of the People's Republic of Bangladesh in his capacity as Chairman of the Meeting of Senior Officials held on 30 Safar, 1404 H (4 December, 1983) presented a report on the aforesaid meeting.

18. The Conference constituted four Committees. The Committees. on Political Affairs and Information, The Committee on Economic Affairs, The Committee on Cultural and Social

Affairs and the Islamic Solidarity Fund, and the Committee on Administrative and Financial Affairs.

19.The distinguished Heads of Delegation of the Member States delivered speeches during the general debate in which they discussed the main subjects and issues before the Conference, expressing their countries view points in respect of the said subjects and issues. They pointed out need to take appropriate measures for resolving these questions in furtherance of the objectives of the Organisation through the implementation of the resolutions to be issued by the Conference. They also expressed their warm thanks to the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh for playing host to the Conference and for its warm welcome and generous hospitality.

20.On the occasion of the State of Brunei Darussalam, regaining its independence the Conference decided to express sincerest congratulations and best wishes to its Sultan Sirmoda Hassan Essolkish and to the people of Brunei Darussalam.

The Conference pointed out that it was looking forward to having close cooperation with this sisterly State, and authorised the Chairman of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers to address a message to the Government of Brunei Darussalam to this effect.

21.The Conference has decided to approve the nomination of Mr. Abdalah Fikri El-Khen, from the Syrian Arab Republic, to a Beat in the International Court of Justice, during the election which will take place in the United Nations during the coming 39th Session.

22.The Conference then proceeded to debate the items included on its agenda, and approved the following.

23-The Conference decided to entrust the General Secretariat with the task of following up the remaining questions related to the draft status of the Islamic International Court of Justice and preparing an urgent report on this matter, to be included on the agenda of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference to be held in Morocco for appropriate action.

24-The Conference approved the instrument of Human Rights in Islam under the title "Dhaka Declaration of Human Rights in Islam" , the text of which will be issued during the fourth Summit Conference in Casablanca.

25-In connection with the Islamic Fiqh Academy, the Conference extended its sincere thanks and appreciation to His Majesty King Fahd-ibn-Abdel Aziz of Saudi Arabia for his personal attention to the Academy and his generous gesture of donating the headquarters of the Academy. It invited Member States which have not yet appointed representatives to the Academy to do so as soon as possible to enable the Academy to hold its first session. It also requested the General Secretariat to make arrangements to convene session within a period of no more than three months.

26-The Conference decided to entrust the Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to initiate the appropriate contacts in respect of the Chairman of the Permanent Commission for Economic and Trade Cooperation.

27-The Conference elected the following Member-States as new members of the Financial Control Organ:

Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Bangladesh, Niger, Pakistan, Morocco, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

28- Some Member States pledged voluntary contributions to some of the OIC funds and affiliated organizations and foundations as shown in the following table:

29-The Conference decided to defer consideration of fixing the date and venue of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, until the Fourth Islamic Summit.

30-In respect of candidature for the post of Secretary General of the OIC the Conference decided that the appointment of the next Secretary General of the OIC be taken up at the forthcoming meeting of the Islamic Foreign Ministers to be held immediately preceding the Casablanca Summit It further decided that if consultation during the interim period do not lead to the emergence of a single agreed candidate, the appointment of the Secretary General would be decided at the Foreign Ministers Meeting to be held in Morocco in January 1984 through an election in accordance with the provisions of the Charter and the Rules of Procedure of the OIC adopted at the 13th ICFM held in Niamey.

In this connection the Chairman of the 14th ICFM confirmed that a legal study of the matter would be submitted by the Secretariat to the Meeting of Foreign Ministers referred to above.

31-The conference addressed a message to H.M. King Fahd Ibn Abdel Aziz of Saudi Arabia and Chairman of the Islamic Summit in which it expressed to His Majesty its gratitude for the keenness he showed towards the Organisation and for the commendable efforts he is exerting in order to strengthen the Islamic Solidarity and to defend the just Islamic causes.

32-The Conference addressed a message to the leader Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in which it expressed its solidarity with the struggle of the Arab Palestinian people in order to recover its rights and to establish its independent State in Palestine with Al-Quds as its capital.

The Conference denounced again the continuous aggression of Israel which bears the responsibility of the grave situation prevailing in the region.

33-The Conference presented its condolence to H.E. Maamoun Abdul Qayum, President of the Republic of Maldives following the tragic demise of Mr. Hussein Halim. Under Secretary of Maldives and delegate to the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

34-The Conference endorsed all previous resolutions of the Islamic Conference on the Middle East and Palestine and called for their speedy implementation. It reiterated its commitment and adherence to the seven principles and bases of the Third Islamic Summit without whose simultaneous observation peace could not be established including

1)that Palestine is the core of the Middle East problem and the crux of the Arab-Israel struggle;

2)that no partial peace or solution can be devised on the question of Palestine or the Middle East which formed an indivisible whole. Peace in the region had to be just and comprehensive;

3)A just peace can only be based on Israel's complete and unconditional withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab Territories and the restoration of their inalienable national rights including the right to return to their homeland, the right of self-determination free from outside interference, the right to freely exercise sovereignty in their land and natural resources and the right to establish their national independent State in Palestine under the PLO

4)that the Palestinian Liberation Organisation is the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people and no solution could be considered just or comprehensive without the participation of the PLO on an independent and equal footing in its elaboration or acceptable.

5)that Security Council resolution 242(1967) did not constitute a sound basis for the solution of the Palestine cause and the Middle East question.

6) that no Arab Party has a right to unilaterally seek a solution to the question of the Arab-Israeli Conflict and that resistance will continue against the acceptance of the Camp David trend or Accords or any initiative emanating there from.

The Conference requested member States to work collectively for a new Security Council resolution calling explicitly for the withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and in the light of the above principles. It affirmed that annexation by the Syrian Golan Heights by the Zionist entity was an act of aggression and strongly condemned the aggressive and repressive measures of Israel against Syrian citizens. It also condemned all measures aimed at changing the national identity, cultural, religious, demographic, physical, geographical and other features in the Arab and Palestine territories.

36-Reaffirming its commitment to the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by the force, the Conference considered all settlements set up now or in the future by Israel in the occupied territories to be null and void and called for their dismantlement. It urged the international community to take a firm position on the continued violations by Israel of the sanctity of the Holy Places. It condemned Israel for the continued brutal and repressive acts against the Palestinian population and especially their systematic eviction from their homeland.

37-The Conference reaffirmed its rejection and condemnation of the Camp David trend and the Egyptian-Israeli Treaty. It also rejects and strongly condemns any similar agreement with the Zionist enemy and requires their cancellation. It reiterates its condemnation of the attempts by the US to bring countries of the region under its hegemony and influence; its comprehensive support for Israel through the Agreement for Strategic cooperation and the recourse by the US to the use of veto to support Israel. It appealed to Muslim States to review their relations with the United States in the light of the above.

38-The Conference reaffirmed its total support for the independence and sovereignty of Lebanon as well as the unity of its people and territorial integrity and for all measures that could achieve reconciliation of the Lebanese themselves. It called for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from Lebanese territory. It also underlined the necessity

for an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces. The Conference reaffirmed the necessity to guarantee Lebanon's full and absolute sovereignty over its territory and in all national fields. It strongly condemned the crime of genocide committed by the Zionist enemy in the Camps of Sabra and Chatilla.

39-The Conference called on Member States to ensure that a survey be carried out by International Organisation of loss of life and damages to property resulting from Israeli aggression on Lebanon and Palestinian people and demand Israel to pay compensation for the same. It called on the six member Islamic Committee at the next session of the UN General Assembly to reaffirm the contents of resolution 1/12/P of the 12th Baghdad ICFM and take effective measures in all UN and other international fora to ensure the rejection of the credentials of the delegation of Israel to the UN General Assembly, to suspend Israel's membership of the UN and; to apply sanctions under Chapter VIII of the UN Charter. The Conference urged the establishment of an international Committee at the 39th Session of the UN General Assembly to investigate crime perpetrated by Israel following its invasion of Lebanon. The Conference condemned again the collusion between Israel and South Africa to maintain their racist, aggressive and colonialist policies and reaffirmed its call to sever all relation with the Zionist entity. It reaffirmed the need to open up offices for the Palestinian Liberation Organisation in the remaining capitals of Member States who had not yet done so and to grant them full diplomatic status.

40- The Conference supported the Arab Peace Plan approved by the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference in Fez for the solution of the Palestine and Middle East problem and endorses the declaration and Programme of Action of the Geneva Conference on the question of Palestine. Expressed the view that President Reagan's plan denied the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and did not recognise the PLO as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people. The Conference condemned the US armed presence in the Arabian Coast of the East Mediterranean and considered the continued influx in the Middle East as a threat to international peace and security.

41- The Conference hailed the Palestinian people for their staunch and steadfast resistance to the Zionist enemy. It called on member States to extend immediate and effective assistance to the PLO to enable it to reconstruct the Palestinian camps in Lebanon destroyed in the War with the approval of the Lebanese Government.

42-The Conference reaffirmed its past resolutions on the question of Al-Quds Al-Sherif and re-endorsed the recommendations of all previous sessions of the Al-Quds Committee. It affirmed its determination to preserve the Arab and Islamic character of Al-Quds and to pursue resolutely the liberation of the city and restoration to Arab sovereignty as the capital of the independent Palestine State under the leadership of the PLO. The Conference resolved to strengthen and enhance financial, military and informational support to the Palestinian resistance and to pursue all efforts, diplomatic and political, at the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies with a view to implementing the resolutions on Al-Quds. It called, as a symbol of Islamic Solidarity, for the twinning of Al-Quds Al-Sharif with Islamic capitals and major Cities.

43- The Conference reaffirmed its categorical rejection of Israeli policies aimed at changing the geographical features, demographic character and the legal status of occupied Arab and Palestinian lands. It condemned the establishment of Israeli settlements, judaisation, eviction of inhabitants and transfer of refugee camps in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip considering them to be illegal and to constitute a serious obstacle to a just and

comprehensive settlement of the Palestine and Middle East problem. It especially condemned the Israeli Mohdechai ben Borath Committee's Scheme aimed at evicting 250,000 Palestinian refugees to across the Jordan River and called UPON the international community to effectively oppose such schemes. It called on the Islamic Solidarity Fund, the Al-Quds Fund and Islamic States to provide appropriate financial assistance for the implementation of housing projects in occupied Palestinian Arab lands

44- The Conference appealed to all member-States to give generous donations, to implement pledges made, and pay their voluntary contributions at a rate not less than their contributions to the annual budget of the OIC Secretariat, so as to realise the targets set for the Al-Quds Waqf and Al-Quds Fund. It decided to accelerate necessary procedures and arrangement So as to enable the respective Board of Directors to pay their scheduled visits to some Islamic countries within the next six months for collection of new voluntary contributions from these Member States which pledged to contribute them, or these which did not transferred yet these contributions.

45- The Conference welcomed the established of the Islamic Bureau for the Boycott of Israel and urged it to direct its work in coordination and cooperation with relevant Islamic institutions set up by the Conference in the field of trade, banking and monetary matters with a view to effectively implementing its objectives.

46- The Conference in pursuit of the previous resolutions on the subject again urged for the prompt establishment of the Islamic Bureau for Military Cooperation with Palestine and the discharge of its duties as already agreed UPON.

The Conference praising these members who had issued a Palestine commemorative Stomp in solidarity with the Palestinian struggle urged Member States who had riot yet done so, or who had riot yet transferred the proceeds. to do so as early as possible.

48-The Conference condemned Israel for its scheme to dig a canal linking the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. It affirmed that this project constituted a serious aggression against the legitimates rights, natural resources and vital interests of the Palestinian people and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan as well as a threat to peace and security. The Conference urged all countries to denounce this project and refrain from any support or assistance which might allow Israel to implement it.

49-The Conference Taking into account that the International Pilots' Association is planning to hold its next General Assembly in occupied Palestine during the first quarter of 1984 invited all the Pilots' Associations in Member-States to boycott the meeting unless it was changed to another venue.

50-Recalling the Geneva Convention of 1949 and Taking into account the large number of Prisoners of War, the Conference affirmed that both Iran and Iraq, the disputants in the Gulf War. should adhere to the tenets of the Islamic Sharia and provisions of the Geneva Convention. It urged upon both parties to communicate complete and certified official list of prisoners to the International Committee of Red Cross. It further decided to set up a Committee comprising the Secretary General and Foreign Ministers appointed by the Chairman of the Conference to monitor the implementation of this resolution and requested both Iraq and Iran to cooperate with the Committee's functions.

51-With regard to the question of Afghanistan the Conference expressed serious concern over the continued Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and the consequent impediments which stand in the way of the Afghan people to exercise their right to determine their political future in accordance with their free will. It called upon all States to respect the sovereignty, the Islamic solidarity and the non-aligned character of Afghanistan. It strongly reiterated the demand for the immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan.

52- Reaffirming the past resolutions on the Question of Cyprus the Conference expressed its sympathy and support for the efforts of the Turkish Muslim Cypriot Community to achieve equal status and to secure their just rights and reiterated its belief that it was in the interest of the two communities to continue to explore all possibilities for a negotiated settlement which ensures the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-alignment of Cyprus within the framework of the 1977 and 1979 High-Level Agreements, the 1980 Opening Statement and the 198 UN Evaluation Document which provides for the establishment of a partnership, bi-communal, bi-zonal federal State. The Conference noting with satisfaction the desire of the Turkish Cypriot Community to continue the inter-communal talks under the good offices of the UN Secretary General which was entrusted to him by the UN Security Council, and expressing its belief that any action which endangers the inter-communal talks would not be in the interest of the two parties, urged them to engage immediately in negotiations.

welcoming the expressed determination of the Turkish Muslim Cypriot Community not to unite with any State unless it be in a federation with the Greek Cypriot Community, the Conference supported the right of the Turkish Cypriot side to be heard at all fora where the Cyprus question is raised.

The Conference also urged its Member-States to take all necessary measures with a view to further strengthening effective solidarity with the Turkish Muslim Cypriot people.

53- The Conference reaffirmed the legitimate and just struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa to free themselves from colonial tyranny, apartheid and racial oppression. The Conference strongly condemned the minority regime in South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia, Apartheid and racial discrimination. It opposed all moves for linking the already long delayed independence to Namibia to totally extraneous and irrelevant considerations. The Conference expressed its full support to the liberation struggle being waged by the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) for national independence in a United Namibia and to the struggle of the people of South Africa for national self-determination.

54- The Conference expressed appreciation for the work of the Committee for Islamic Solidarity with the People's of Sahel and its Sub-Committee and endorsed its programme and recommendations. It urged all members, in the spirit of Islamic Solidarity, to respond generously to the Committees appeal for assistance and in the implementation of medium term and long-term programmes drawn up by the drought-stricken Sahel countries particularly with regard to food reserves and first generation projects.

55- Expressing grave concern against the escalating threat against member-States resulting from intensification of global rivalries and conflicts, the Conference re-emphasized that the security of each member State is of concern to all member-States. It reaffirmed the

permanent sovereignty of States over their natural resources. The Conference expressed determination of its Member-States to preserve their common Islamic values and way of life and to promote the common spiritual, political, social and economic values of the Islamic community.

56- The Conference strongly condemned the policies which the US seeks to impose on the area at the expense of Arab and Palestinian rights and territories. It expressed deep concern at the deteriorating situation in the Middle East caused by American air attack on Syrian position in Lebanon on 14.12.1983 which threatened to lead to a new confrontation in the region thereby endangering international peace and security. It further strongly condemned the strategic alliance between the US and Israel, and called upon the US to desist from pursuing its policy of aggression. The Conference requested the Secretary General to follow developments in this regard and report thereon to the forthcoming Islamic Conference.

57-The Conference called upon all States to respond positively to the proposals for the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia. It strongly condemned the collusion between Israel and South Africa in the development of nuclear weapons, and reaffirmed the determination of member States to take all measures to prevent nuclear proliferation. It urged all member States to intensify efforts at the United Nations and other international fora to promote the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.

58-The Conference expressed its deep concern at the continuing escalation of the arms race, and considered that until nuclear disarmament is achieved universally, 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. It recommended that the Islamic countries continue to cooperate with the Committee on Disarmament at the UNG and other international fora, and urged the two superpowers to continue their negotiations. It requested a report from the Secretary General of OIC on the developments in this respect at the Fifteenth ICFM.

59The Conference Expressed deep concern over Israeli aggression against Iraqi nuclear installations and strongly condemned Israel for its aggressive policy against the Islamic States, which is designed to impede their scientific and technological progress. It invited member States to take all international legal measures to prohibit such armed attack and requested them to collect information on Israel's nuclear armament and to inform the Secretary General of the OIC of its findings. It further requested the Secretary General to submit a follow-up report on this resolution to the Fifteenth Conference of the Organisation.

60- The Conference reiterated its call to all countries particularly signatories to the Tokyo Agreement of (1963); the Hague Convention (1970) and the Montreal Convention (1971) on the Penalties for Hijacking and Guarantees for Civil aviation in the world , to carry out their obligations under these Conventions. It appealed to States who had not done so to sign the above Conventions.

61-The Conference reaffirmed the unity and territorial integrity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros and its sovereignty over the Comoros Island of Mayotte. It expressed firm support for the legitimate political and diplomatic efforts to recover the Island. The Conference invited the French Government to decisively open negotiations with the Comoran Government towards this end. It requested member States to use their influence with France to speed up negotiations with Comoros on the basis of the territorial

integrity of that country and invited the OIC Secretary General to inform the French authorities of the OIC concern and to follow up develop on this issue.

The Conference emphasizing the importance of implementing its resolutions on the problem of the Horn of Africa including problems related to Eritrean issue reaffirmed support for the oppressed people of this region. It called for the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of foreign forces in the regional and for a peaceful settlement of the problems of the Horn of Africa in conformity with international law guaranteeing the inalienable rights of all peoples to self-determination

63-The Conference affirming its commitment to ensuring the security and territorial integrity of Member-States condemned the Ethiopian armed aggression on the Democratic Republic of Somalia and called on Ethiopia to withdraw its forces immediately from the two regions it had occupied. It urged on Ethiopia to desist from any other aggression endangering the sovereignty of Somalia and affirmed moral and material support to Somalia to resist such aggression.

64-With regard to the Muslims in Philippines, the Conference reiterated its call to the Government of Philippines to expedite implementation of the Tripoli Agreement in both letter and spirit and to initiate negotiations with the Moro Liberation Front with the participation of the Fourth Islamic Ministerial Committee. It called on Moro Front and its leaders to adopt a unified position prior to their negotiations so as to give effect to the Tripoli Agreement.

65-The Conference concerned over the fate of millions of refugees throughout the world. the majority of whom being to the Muslim community, called upon States to intensify their efforts with a view to providing every possible assistance to the refugees and to extend full support to the Twelfth International Conference on the Assistance to Refugees in Africa scheduled to be held in Geneva in June 1984.

66-The Conference, convinced of the need to further strengthen cooperation between the OIC and the UN Organisation, requested the Secretary General of the OIC to continue his efforts for strengthening, of cooperation and coordination between the two systems. It emphasized the need for such cooperation in their common search for solution to such global questions as these relating to international peace and security, disarmament. Self determination, decolonization, and Fundamental rights of man and peoples and the establishment of a New International Economic Order. It also called upon the Islamic States Group to support the consolidation of the existing mechanism at the UN Secretariat for coordination between the OIC and the UN and its specialized agencies.

67-The Conference confirming its condemnation of colonialism in all forms as an act of aggression against all principles of international law and covenants and recognising that all peoples subjected to colonialism had the right to compensation for material losses contributing to their back-wardness, poverty and waste of their resources, supported the right of the Libyan Jamahiriya to claim compensation for such damage incurred as a result of Italian invasion and Occupation of Libya in 1911 for 35 years.

68-The Conference emphasized the need for the establishment of a new world information and communications order that is fairer and more opportune, and which projected a more unified Islamic viewpoint. It decided that the member-States should continue the process of developing strong bilateral cooperation between them and called UPON the General

Secretariat to continue the implementation of the Information Plan approved by the eleventh Islamic Conference and urged all Member-States to offer voluntary contributions for the implementation of the Plan.

69-The Conference called upon the member-States to pay as soon as possible arrear annual subscriptions to the International Islamic News Agency and to make generous voluntary contributions to the Agency to enable it to improve and develop its current operations. It recommended that the member-States reduce tariff on satellite channels to a level within the means of news agencies to make it possible for the International News Agency and the national news Agencies to have access to modern means of communications. It took note of the recommendation of the Permanent Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs to the General Secretariat to hold a meeting of Information Ministers to closely study problems of the news agencies and to take necessary measures to put the News agency on a firm footing. It also approved in principle the revision of the scale of contribution by the member countries in the light of the recommendations of the Permanent Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs.

70-With respect to the Islamic States Broadcasting Organisation, the Conference took note with satisfaction of its development and adequacy. It expressed its profound appreciation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Kuwait and all other States that extended voluntary contributions to support the activities and programmes of the Organisation. It reaffirmed that Member States should pay up their arrears and contributions. It requested Member States that are in a position to do so to increase their donations to support the Programmes.

71-The Conference reviewed the global economic situation with special reference to its adverse impact on the Islamic countries. It was felt that an integrated approach was essential in the interdependent world economy. The Conference expressed total support to the position of the Group of 77 in their efforts to bring about an agreement on the comprehensive negotiations and early resumption of the global round of negotiations. The Conference also urged the Member States to enter into total cooperation and exert maximum efforts to implement the Plan of Action to strengthen economic cooperation among themselves and to evolve a suitable follow up mechanism.

72-The Conference recommended to the Fourth Islamic Summit for its consideration, review and coordinated implementation of the Plan of Action on the basis of a set of priorities. The Conference requested the General Secretariat to take steps in the implementation of the Plan of Action and appealed to the Member States to extend all possible Assistance in the matter.

73The Conference expressed disappointment at the slow progress of implementation of the Substantial new Programme of Acting (SNPA) for the least developed countries adopted more than two years ago in the Paris Conference. It felt that the UNCTOD VI resolution on the subject was not commensurate with the magnitude of the crisis faced by these countries, 19 of which are within the Ummah. The Conference urged the international community to take urgent measures for full implementation of the SNPA. The Conference appreciated the increasing level of assistance from some Member States and the Islamic Development Bank to the least developed countries and urged continued efforts in this direction. The Conference requested the General Secretariat and the: Ankara Centre for full mobilisation of efforts for the purpose of implementation, review and monitoring of the SNPA, having regard to the mid-term. global review scheduled for 1985.

74-The Conference expressed concern about the continued difficulties in the global economy and their adverse impact on the economies of the Member States. The Conference called for early launching of Global Negotiations and for the convening of an international Conference on monetary and financial system within its framework. It also called UPON the developed countries for Taking immediate measures pending global negotiations aimed at world economic recovery and accelerating development of the developing countries. It urged all developed countries to meet the international accepted aid targets. It called for early conclusion of negotiations. for IDA-VII at a level higher than IDA-VI in real terms. The Conference also urged the developing countries to reduce tariff and non-tariff barriers and stressed the critical importance of commodity agreements. It also urged for implementing the Plan of Action for further strengthening Economic Cooperation among the OIC Member States.

75-The Conference recalled the resolution of the ICFM-13 on the economic problem of the Land Locked Member States and appealed to the international Committee, the Member States in particular to implement the UNCTAD resolutions towards mitigating the special problems and meeting the special needs of these countries.

76-The Conference expressed concern at the continued hazard of bovine Plague in the African Member States and appealed to all Islamic Organizations, Member States and Specialized Islamic Institutions to mobilize resources for the campaign to Eradicate Bovine Plague from the African Continent.

77-The Conference reaffirmed total support to the Lagos Plan of action as laudable initiative for the economic and social development of.. Africa and appealed the International Community including the UN system for substantial resources to implement fully the Lagos Plan. The Conference also urged the Member States to provide financial assistance for the realization of the objectives of the Plan.

78- The Conference reiterated the emphasis laid on agricultural development as one of the main factors of economic development in the Islamic world and endorsed the decision of the Islamic Ministers of agriculture to set up Working Group to ascertain progress, set priorities and determine a revised time frame to complete the remaining tasks outlined in the Ankara Conference. The Conference appealed to the. Members States concerned to convene expert group meetings at their earliest convenience, to provide data to complete studies and to offer host facilities to the Second ministerial Conference on Food Security and agriculture.

79-The Conference approved the recommendations of the Task Force on Industrial Cooperation among Member States and requested the General Secretariat to follow up with all possible assistance from the member States The Conference urged the member States to expedite their comments on the Draft Statute of the Islamic Cement Association and to actively participate in the Expert group Meetings.

80-The Conference expressed support to the international agreement on just producers concluded in October 1983.

The Conference felt that the just agreement resulting from fruitful negotiations within the framework of the Integrated Commodities Agreement of UNCTAD would pave the way for similar agreements in respect of other commodities of interest to the Ummah. The conference urged all Member States concerned to accede to the just agreement as soon as

possible. The Conference requested the Secretary General of the OIC to monitor progress in this regard. The Conference requested the Islamic Development Bank and other financial institutions of the OIC and the member States to consider participating in the projects in the member States to be approved by the international jute Council. The Conference directed the General Secretariat to participate in the Council's forth coming meeting in Dhaka as an observer.

81-The Conference called for holding of expert group meeting on Trade in 1984, to be organized by the General Secretariat in collaboration with the Islamic Center for development of trade in Casablanca. The Conference directed the Casablanca Center to promptly implement its work programme including the trade studies. The Conference urged the Member States to actively participate in the expert Group Meeting on Trade, and at the Islamic Trade Fairs. The Conference requested the General Secretariat to follow the outcome of the GATT Ministerial Meeting and UNCTAD-VI.

82-The Conference noted with satisfaction that the comments so far received from the Member States and Islamic Institutions on the recommendations of the Expert Group Meeting on insurance and re-insurance signifies reinsurance activity to be consistent with the Shariah. The Conference requested the Member States, who have not yet done so, to expedite comments to enable an early examination of the recommendations of the Export Group in the light of their consistency with the Shariah. The Conference requested the General Secretariat to submit the comments so far received and that would be received to an expert level meeting to be convened as early as possible in 1984, as already decided by the ICFM-13.

83-The Conference took note of the serious condition created in the Yemen Arab Republic due to the devastating earthquake on December 13, 1982 causing widespread damages to life and properties. The Conference appealed to all Member States OIC & the specialized institutions to provide as much help as possible to alleviate the conditions of the Muslim brethren in the Yemen Arab Republic.

84-The Conference took note of the Report of the Fourth General Assembly of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange and urged the National Chambers to settle the arrears and to pay their regular contributions. The Conference also urged the Member States and the Islamic Solidarity Fund for generous donations to the Islamic Chamber.

85-The Conference appreciated the generous assistance of the Kingdom of Morocco in providing a building for the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade at Casablanca. The Conference noted the Centre's work programme for 1983 – 86 and urged member States to expeditiously pay arrear contributions and to put up candidates against vacant positions.

86-The Conference noted that ten member States have signed and three have ratified the agreement on promotion, protection and Guarantee of Investments in the member States and urged others to promptly sign and ratify the same.

87-The Conference recalled the final Declaration of the third Islamic Summit requesting for contributions by the member States in a position to do so, towards at least \$ 3 billion a fund for the consolidation of the Islamic world Development programme. The Conference recalled with appreciation the generous contribution of \$ 1 billion by the kingdom of Saudi Arabia and of \$ 500 million by the State of Kuwait towards this Development programme Fund. It

called for the convention of another meeting of the representatives of the national Development Funds of the donor Member States for implementing relevant Resolutions on the Development programme in the Islamic world. The Conference reiterated its appeal to the member States, who have not thus far announced their contributions to the Development Programmes, to do so as early as possible. It requested the National Development Funds of donor Member States to examine the requests for project assistance received from Member States in the areas of infrastructure, agriculture and electricity and to give favorable consideration to these requests. The Conference requested the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of the decision on the fund taken by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

88-The Conference having noted that the reports of the two study groups on capital Markets and Export Credit Guarantee Scheme meeting in Amman and Karachi respectively have already been circulated to the Member States and Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities, urged Member States to offer to host the Sixth Meeting of Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities. The Conference requested the General Secretariat to this meeting in case no offer is received from Member States and to follow up on the implementation of the recommendations of the Governors.

89-The Conference noted with appreciation that some member States have increased their share of contributions to the paid up capital of the Islamic Development Bank. The Conference urged the member States, who have not yet done so, to expedite payment of their increased share of contributions to the paid up capital of the Islamic Development Bank. The Conference requested the Bank to continue to accelerate its trade financing operations along with its other activities among Member States.

90-The Conference urged the Member States to render necessary help and assistance for the establishment of the national Islamic Banks. The Conference appealed to the Member States and the International Islamic Financial Institutions to provide maximum support to the International Association of Islamic Banks and the International Institute of Islamic Banking and Economy for their promotional work development and progress.

91-The Conference noted with concern that only three Member States have so far signed and ratified the Statute of the Islamic Civil Aviation Council and urged the remaining Member States to sign and operational at an early date.

92-The Conference urged the Member States to expedite comments on the Draft Statute of the Association of the National Airlines proposed by Saudia, the national airlines of the kingdom of Saudi Arabia and circulated by the General Secretariat to that the Expert Group Meeting decided by the ICFM-13 can be convened.

93-The Conference urged Member States, who have not yet done so, to expedite their comments on the Draft Statute of the Islamic Telecommunications Union. The Conference also requested the General Secretariat to convene an early meeting of the Expert Group after receiving comments from the remaining Member States to prepare the Draft Statute of the Union for submission to the ICFM-15 through the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs.

94-The Conference noted with satisfaction that as the ten signatures required of the Member States for the Statute of the Islamic Shipowners Association have been made, the General Secretariat should make immediate contacts with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia who

will host the seat of the Association and for the appointment of its first Secretary General for the early establishment of the Islamic Shipowners Association.

95-The Conference urged the Member States to participate in the Second Expert Level Meeting on Manpower Exchange and Social Security to be held in Kuala Lumpur in October, 1984 for drawing up concrete recommendations for Islamic Cooperation in the fields of Labour and Social Security. The Conference requested the ICTVTR, Dhaka, the Ankara Centre and the Islamic foundation for Science, Technology and Development to complete the various studies including the proposed Brain Drain study for submission to the Kuala Lumpur Meeting.

96-The Conference recalling its resolution on the activities of the Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research (ICTVTR), Dhaka, noted with deep appreciation the generous donations extended by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia the State of Kuwait to the building project of the centre. The Conference urged the Islamic Solidarity Fund, the Islamic Development Fund and other Islamic Financial Institutions to make generous donations so that the Centre could come into full operation by August 1984. It urged Member States to supply all relevant information on their training needs.

97-The Conference requested the Member States to participate to the maximum extent possible, in the technical cooperation and training activities of the Ankara Centre and other OIC institutions. The Conference felt that the conclusion of the Generalized Multilateral Technical Cooperation Agreement should be expedited.

98-The Conference urged Member States to clear arrear payment to the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic countries in Ankara and to actively participate in the Centre's Programmes.

99-The Conference called on all Member-States to support ISESCO in the realisation of the objectives for which it was created. It reaffirmed the need for cooperation and coordination between the Organisations and institutions of the OIC and it confirmed that the study that would be undertaken to eliminate duplication of the activities of the OIC will also cover the fields of interest of ISESCO.

100-The Conference endorsed the recommendations and resolutions of the meetings of the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development (IFSTOD) in respect of the Foundation's programme and action plan. It urged member States to discharge, their obligations to the Foundation and to give voluntary contributions to it. IFSTOD was requested to cooperate closely with other agencies of the OIC and its member States. The Conference thanked the Governments of Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Jordan, Indonesia, Tunisia and Bangladesh for the support extended by them to the foundation. It appealed to the Fourth Summit to provide support to IFSTOD and approved the appointment of Dr. Fakruddin Daghestoni as a member of the Permanent Council of IFSTAD.

101-The Conference approved the recommendations of the Board of Directors of the Islamic History, Art and Culture Centre at Istanbul and commended the Centre for its outstanding work. It called on Member States to pay their outstanding dues to the Centre and approved the work Plan of the Centre for 1983-1984.

102-The Conference endorsed the recommendations of the first meeting of the International Commission for preservation of Islamic Heritage and called UPON the Commission to closely coordinate its activities with the Plans of Member States and all other Organisations and

institutions of the OIC working to preserve the heritage of Islam. it appealed to Member States to extend financial and moral support to the Commission and authorized the Commission to maintain liaison with the Organisation of Islamic Capital Cities. The Conference supported the proposal of Bangladesh to declare 1410 H as Islamic Heritage Year and further supported the proposal of Bangladesh for a worldwide survey of damages to Islamic Monuments.

103-The Conference urged all Member States to send representatives of their National Olympic Committees to participate in the Conference of the Sports Federation of Islamic Solidarity Games. It recommended the holding of the solidarity games in 1985 and every four years thereafter. The Conference invited the financial and moral support of all members for the games and requested the Secretary General to follow closely the various activities of the Federation.

104- The Conference appealed to all member States to sign the agreement establishing the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent and to extend moral and material assistance to this Committee. It thanked in particular the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for its role.

105-The Conference called on the Islamic Solidarity Fund to continue its financial support to implement the first phase of the project for an Islamic University at Niger. It requested the Secretary General to appropriately divide the remaining phases of the project for easier implementation. It requested the Secretary General to prepare appraisal studies on all such projects and to set up an order of priority for their implementation.

106-The Conference commended the Government of Uganda for its acceptance of an Islamic policy for the curriculum and administration of the Uganda Islamic University. It requested the OIC and the Government of Uganda to sign a general agreement regarding the Charter of the University and appealed to member States and the Islamic Solidarity Fund for donations to implement this project. The Conference expressed gratitude to the Governments of Saudi Arabia and Pakistan for their assistance to the Project.

107- The Conference supported the Project for the establishment of an Islamic University in Malaysia, which has already begun functioning and urged all Member States to sign the constituent document of this University.

108- The Conference appealed to the Member States and all organs and institutions of the OIC to provide technical and financial support to the project for the Islamic University in Bangladesh and to take up the Project for consideration at the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference.

109-The Conference thanked the Secretary-General of OIC for the development of the EZ-Zeitonia Faculty in Tunis. It also commended member States and the Islamic Solidarity Fund for their financial support to the project and requested the Secretary General to report on the progress of this project at the Fourth Islamic Summit.

110-The Conference stressed the need to implement the project to establish a Regional Institute for Islamic Research and Studies in Timbuctu and urged member States to give moral financial support to the Government of Mali for this project. The Conference requested the Secretary General and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to maintain their support to

this project and thanked the Governments of Iraq and Indonesia and the Islamic Solidarity Fund for their assistance in this regard.

111-The Conference appealed to all Member States and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to support the implementation of a project for an Islamic Centre at Guinea-Bissau. In this context, it entrusted the Secretary General to speed up the implementation of the project and thanked the Government of Pakistan for her generous contribution to the project.

112-The Conference appealed to Member States and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to provide necessary support for the establishment of the Islamic Institute for Translation at Khartoum and called on the Secretary General to coordinate efforts with the Government of Sudan to implement the project. It thanked the Government of Pakistan for its assistance to the Project.

113-The Conference reiterated its commitment to the establishment of the Regional Institute for Complementary Education in Pakistan, and approved the Project Report. It requested Member States and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to make contributions for implementing this project and requested the Secretary General to give a follow up Report to the 15th ICFM.

114-The Conference urged all member States and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to extend necessary assistance to the Government of Comoros to set up an Islamic Cultural Centre at Morbni. It instructed the OIC Secretariat to submit a follow up report on this project to the next ICFM and thanked the Government of Pakistan for their decision to contribute Dollars: 15,000 to this project.

115-The Conference reaffirmed the resolution adopted in the 13th ICFM on the teaching of Arabic in non-Arabic Speaking countries and the dissemination of Islamic culture. It decided to refer these matters to the ISESCO for consideration. The Conference commended the efforts of the member States and the OIC regarding this matter and encouraged contributions in these fields by member States.

116-The Conference decided to set up a Committee composed of Pakistan Turkey, Malaysia, Kuwait, Morocco, Niger, Senegal, Syria, Guinea, Mali, Sudan, Pakistan and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to consider the proposal for setting up an International Islamic Women's Organisation. It recommended that the membership of this Committee be open to all interested member States and called UPON member States to communicate their views regarding this matter to the general Secretariat. The general Secretariat was entrusted to convene a meeting of the Committee to report progress on this matter to the next ICFM.

117-The Conference requested the general Secretariat to obtain the views of all Member States regarding the draft Statutes of the Islamic Legal Commission and appealed to all member States to communicate their views and suggestions to the Secretariat before the next ICFM.

118-The Conference commended the efforts of the OIC General Secretariat and ISESCO regarding the standardization of the Lunar Calendar and Islamic Holidays. It welcomed the proposal of the Turkish government to convene a meeting of specialists (including astronomers and Islamic scholars) on this subject in Ankara. It recommended the adoption of Fridays, Eid-u-Fitr and Fid-u-Azha as holidays in all Muslim countries.

119-The Conference expressed its interest in the proposal for the establishment of an International Centre for Bantu Civilization and appealed to all member States to support this project. It requested the Secretariat to examine the possibility of referring it to the ISESCO.

120-The Conference thanked member States for their achievements in implementing programmes to celebrate the advent of the Fifteenth Century Hijra. In this connection it urged the Secretary-General to speed up the Book Programme approved by the Scientific Committee and requested the Islamic Solidarity Fund to provide additional support for the remaining Hijra programmes.

121-The Conference approved the report of the Chairman of the Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund and agreed to convene a meeting of member States to pledge their contributions to the Fund. The Conference also approved the accounts and budget of the Fund for the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 respectively. It requested the Fund to continue supporting institutions and organs of the OIC and to assist all major projects of the OIC. It thanked member States who had contributed to the Fund and urged all members to continue to make regular and generous contribution to the Fund.

122-The Conference approved in principle the proposal of Jordan to adopt Arabic as a common language among Muslim nations in addition to their national languages.

123-The Conference decided to adopt the Report of the Permanent Finance Committee Meeting in Jeddah from 9 to 12 Sha'ban, 1403 H (20 -24 March, 1983) and to accept the Fourth Report of the Finance Control Organ on the Closing Accounts of the General Secretariat and its subsidiary organs for the financial year ending 30 June 1982. It directed the General Secretariat to implement the recommendations contained in the said Reports.

124-The Conference decided to approve the budget of the General Secretariat of the Organisation of Islamic Conference for the financial year 1983-84 amounting to US \$9,883,660/- to be wholly financed by contributions of Member States. It also decided that no expenditure relating to the activities of the Islamic Committee for the International Crescent would be committed until the necessary legal ratification of the agreement setting up the Organisation would be completed. It further decided that the decision to set up the Europe office would remain frozen until the financial position would improve and that the amount proposed. for the Europe Office in the budget for the financial year 1983-84 be allocated to the Islamic Solidarity Fund for its utilisation.

125-The Conference approved the budget of the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic countries, Ankara, for the financial year 1983-84 amounting to US \$2,000,000/- to be fully financed by contributions of Member States at the same rate as their contribution to the budget of the General Secretariat.

126-The Conference approved the budget of the Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research, Dhaka for the financial year 1983-84 amounting to US \$5,000,000/- to be financed as follows:

US\$ 2 million -from mandatory contributions of Member States
at the same rate as their contribution to the budget of the General Secretariat;

US\$ 3 million -from voluntary contributions and donations by Member States and Financial Institutions.

127-The Conference approved the budget of the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture, Istanbul, for the financial year 1983-84 amounting to US \$ 1,200,000/- to be wholly financed by contributions of Member States at the same rate as their contribution to the budget of the General Secretariat.

128-The Conference approved the budget of the Islamic Centre for the Development of Trade Casablanca, for the financial year 1983-84 amounting to US\$ 874,984/ to be fully financed. by contributions of Member States at the same rate as their contribution to the budget of the General Secretariat.

129-Having noted that the budget of the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development, Jeddah would be financed from the Foundation's own resources and donations from Member States and other institutions. the Conference approved the 1983-84 fiscal year budget of the said Foundation amounting to US \$2.374.000/-.

130-The Conference approved the budget of the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage, Istanbul for the financial year 1983-84 amounting to US \$334,860- to be entirely financed by contributions of Member States at the same rate as their contribution to the budget of the General Secretariat.

131-The Conference decided to defer the payment of the arrears of the Republic of Chad until the situation of these countries has improved.

132-The Conference decided to accept the proposal for lowering the rate of assessment of Djibouti from 1.00 per cent to 0.50 per cent and for assigning the rate of 0.50 percent to Sierra Leone for the purpose of adjusting the share of contributions of Member States towards the budget of the General Secretariat and its subsidiary organs.

133-Having reviewed the recommendation of the Committee of Government Experts meeting held in Jeddah from 20 to 22 Safar 1404 H (26 - 28 November, 1983) to study the activities of the Subsidiary Organs. Institutions and Centres established under the auspices of the OIC with a view to coordinate their work, the Conference requested the Member States and Directors of respective Centres to express their views to the Committee of Government Experts so that the Committee could follow up its study on the subject and submit its recommendations to the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers for final decision. It also decided to defer the establishment of any new Centre pending the completion of the work of the Committee of Government Experts and the decision of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. It also entrusted the Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to convene the Committee of Government Experts as soon as possible for considering the views expressed by the Member States and Directors of respective Centres and submit the same along with the Committee's recommendations for a decision by the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

134-Having considered the recommendations of the Permanent Finance Committee made at its meeting held in Jeddah from 9 to 12 Sha'ban 1403 H (22 to 24 May 1983) that the payment of representation allowance be stopped and that the amount already paid be calculated and submitted to the meeting of the Foreign Minister, and having noted that the aforementioned calculation had not yet been done, the Conference directed the Secretary

General to implement the said recommendations of the Permanent Finance Committee and to place the matter before the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers for their consideration and appropriate decision.

135-Regarding the administrative and financial position of the OIC General Secretariat and its subsidiary organs the Conference urged the Member States to pay their contributions to the budget of the General Secretariat and its subsidiary organs promptly and regularly. It appealed to the Member States in arrears to take necessary steps to expedite the payment of their outstanding contributions.

136-The Conference expressed its deep gratitude and appreciation to His Excellency the Chief Martial Law Administrator Lieutenant General Hussain Muhammad Ershad and President of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bangladesh for his gracious sponsorship of the Conference, for the generous hospitality and warm welcome and for the sagacious guidelines in his comprehensive address.

137-The Conference conveyed its deep appreciation and gratitude to the people and Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh for the generous hospitality extended to the Delegations attending the Conference.

138-The Conference expressed its deep appreciation to His Excellency Aminur Rahman Shams-ud Doha, the Chairman of the Conference for the wise and efficient manner in which he conducted the deliberations of the Conference.

139-The Conference expressed its thanks to the Bureau of the Organisation for its commendable efforts.

140-The Conference paid special tribute to His Excellency Habib Al-Chatti the Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference for his noble qualities, and to the General Secretariat for its efforts to make this Conference a success.