

REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS ON THE POLITICAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS

[RESOLUTION NO. 1/14-P](#)
AND THE MIDDLE EAST

[RESOLUTION NO. 2/14-P](#)
ON THE CONTINUATION OF THE OPERATIONS OF SETTLEMENT JUDAIZATION,
DEPOPULATION AND DISLOCATION OF THE REFUGEE CAMPS IN THE OCCUPIED WEST
BANK AND GAZA STRIP

[RESOLUTION NO. 3/14-P](#)
ON THE TEACHING OF THE PALESTINE SUBJECT (HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY) AS AN
EDUCATIONAL CURRICULUM IN MEMBER STATES

[RESOLUTION No. 4/14-P](#)
ON THE ISRAELI PROJECT TO CONSTRUCT CANAL LINKING THE MEDITERRANEAN TO THE
DEAD SEA

[RESOLUTION No. 5/14-P](#)
ON CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

[RESOLUTION NO. 6/14-P](#)
ON AL-QUDS COMMITTEE

[RESOLUTION 7/14-P](#)
ON AL-QUDS FUND AND ITS ENDOWMENT

[RESOLUTION NO. 8/14-P](#)
ON THE ISLAMIC BUREAU FOR THE BOYCOTT OF ISRAEL

[RESOLUTION NO. 9/14-P](#)
ON THE ISLAMIC BUREAU FOR MILITARY COOPERATION WITH PALESTINE

[RESOLUTION NO. 10/14-P](#)
ON THE PALESTINE STOMP

[RESOLUTION NO. 11/14-P](#)
ON THE MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL PILOTS' ASSOCIATION IN OCCUPIED PALESTINE

[RESOLUTION NO. 12/14-P](#)
ON IRAN - IRAQ CONFLICT PRISONERS OF WAR

[RESOLUTION NO. 13/14-P](#)
ON SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

[RESOLUTION NO. 14/14-P](#)
ON THE QUESTION OF CYPRUS

[RESOLUTION NO. 15/14-P](#)

ON SUPPORT FOR THE LIBERATION STRUGGLE OF THE PEOPLES OF NAMIBIA AND SOUTH AFRICA AND 1DENUNCIATION OF THE COLLUSION BETWEEN THE SOUTH AFRICAN REGIME AND THE ZIONIST ENTITY

[RESOLUTION NO. 16/14-P](#)

PROBLEMS OF THE SAHEL

[RESOLUTION NO. 17/14-P](#)

ON THE SECURITY AND SOLIDARITY OF ISLAMIC STATES

[RESOLUTION NO. 18/14-P](#)

ON THE AMERICAN AGGRESSION ON THE POSITION ON SYRIAN FORCES ON 4 /12/1983

[RESOLUTION NO. 19/14-P](#)

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

[RESOLUTION NO. 20/14-P](#)

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

[RESOLUTION NO. 21/14-P](#)

ON THE ISRAELI AGGRESSION AGAINST IRAQI NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS AND ITS DANGEROUS CONSEQUENCES ON THE ESTABLISHED INTERNATIONAL ORDER FOR THE PEACEFUL USE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY AND THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND ON WORLD PEACE AND SECURITY

[RESOLUTION NO. 22/14-P](#)

ON STRENGTHENING ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY IN THE CONTROL OF HIJACKING

[RESOLUTION NO. 23/14-P](#)

ON THE COMORIAN ISLAND OF MAYOTTE

[RESOLUTION NO. 24/14-P](#)

ON ETHIOPIA'S OCCUPATION OF TWO REGIONS OF THE TERRITORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA

[RESOLUTION NO. 25/14-P](#)

ON THE PROBLEM OF THE HORN OF AFRICA

[RESOLUTION NO. 26/14-P](#)

ON THE QUESTION OF THE MUSLIMS OF SOUTH PHILIPPINES

[RESOLUTION NO. 27/14-P](#)

ON REFUGEES

[RESOLUTION NO. 28/14-P](#)

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

[RESOLUTION NO. 29/14-P](#)

ON COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGES CAUSED BY OCCUPATION, IN ALL ITS FORMS, IN MEMBER COUNTRIES

[RESOLUTION NO. 30/14-P](#)

ON INFORMATION

[RESOLUTION NO. 31/14-P](#)

ON THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC NEWS AGENCY

[RESOLUTION NO. 32/14-P](#)

ON THE ISLAMIC STATES BROADCASTING SERVICES ORGANIZATION

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE FOR POLITICAL AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION TO THE FOURTEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS HELD IN DHAKA (PEOPLE'S 6-11 DECEMBER, 1983)

The Political Affairs and Information Committee held seven working sessions, including two night sessions, during the course of which it examined the item from 10-37 of the Agenda before the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers under the Chapter entitled "political and Information Affairs."

The Committee elected His Excellency Mr. H.S. Atoul Karim, Foreign Secretary of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh as the Chairman of the Committee while His Excellency Mr. Mohammad El-Makki Ibrahim, Member of the delegation of Sudan and Mr. Abdur Rahman Salman kamal, Member of the Bahrain Delegation were elected Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur respectively.

The General Secretariat was represented at the meeting by:

H.E. Mr. Zaineol Arifin Oesman, Assistant Secretary General for Al-Quds and Palestine.

H.E. Mr. Fouad Abdul Hamid Al-Khateeb, Assistant Secretary General for Political and Information Affairs,

Assisted by the following Directors:

Mr. Mamadou Bobo Balde
Dr. EL-Hadi Abdallah Hnetish
Mr. Nabil Maarouf

At the first session the Chairman thanked the members of the Committee for the trust and confidence reposed in him. He hoped that the August Committee would conduct its business

in the Islamic spirit of understanding and accommodation and that he would receive the cooperation of all. He called upon Allah the Beneficent and the Merciful to bless the proceedings and guide the Committee's discussions to a fruitful conclusion.

The Committee commenced its work by examining the draft resolutions submitted by the Member States, discussed and approved resolutions relating to the following items which are placed before the Plenary for consideration and adoption.

(1) Agenda item No. 10 Palestine & Middle East

(a) DR. 35/Rev - 1

(b) DR. 8(A)/Rev. I The issue of Palestine & Middle East. The continuation of the operation of Settlement, Judaization, Depopulation and Dislocation of the Refugee Camps in West Bank & Gaza strip.

(c) DR. 33/Rev. I The teaching of the Palestine subject (History & Geography) as an educational curriculum in Member States

(d) DR. 9(A)/Rev. I The Israeli project to construct Canal linking the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea

(2) Agenda item No. 11 Al-Quds Al-Sharif

(a) DR. 17/Rev. 12 Al-Quds Al-Sharif

(3) Agenda item No. 12 Al-Quds Committee

DR. 16/Rev. 1 DR. 19/Rev. 2 Al-Quds Committee Al-Quds Fund and waqf of Al-Quds Fund

(4) Agenda item No. 13 Islamic Bureau for Boycott of Israel

DR. 23/Rev. 1 Islamic Bureau for Boycott of Israel

(5) Agenda item No. 14 Islamic Bureau for Military Coordination with Palestine

DR. 22/Rev. I Islamic Bureau for Military Coordination with Palestine.

(6) Agenda item No. 15 Palestine Postage Stomp

DR. 20/Rev. 1 Palestine Postage Stomp

(7) Agenda item No. 16 Meeting of the International Pilots Association in the occupied territories

DR. 32/Rev. 1 Meeting of the International Pilots Association in the occupied territories

(8) Agenda item No. 17 Iran-Iraq Conflict

(a) DR. 27/Rev. 1 (b) DR. 29/Rev. 1 Iran-Iraq Conflict Prisoners of War

(9) Agenda item No. 18 Situation in Afghanistan

DR. 6/Rev. I Situation in Afghanistan

(10) Agenda item No. 19 Cyprus issue

DR. 11/Rev. 2 Cyprus issue

(11) Agenda item No. 20 Support for the liberation struggle of the Peoples' of Namibia and South Africa

DR. 37/Rev. 1 Support for the liberation struggle of the Peoples' of Namibia and South Africa

(12) Agenda item No. 21 Problems of the Sahel
DR. 18/Rev. 1 Problems of the Sahel.

(13) Agenda item No. 22 Security and Solidarity of Islamic States
DR. 4/Rev. 1 Security and Solidarity of Islamic States

(14) Agenda item No. 23 New American Aggression against Syrian forces positions
DR. 21(A) Rev. I New American Aggression against Syrian forces positions

(15) Agenda item No. 24 Establishment of nuclear weapons free zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia
DR. 5/Rev. I Establishment of nuclear weapons free zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia

(16) Agenda item No. 25 Strengthening of the Security of non-nuclear weapons States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons
DR. 3/Rev. I Strengthening of the Security of non-nuclear weapons States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons

(17) Agenda item No. 26 Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequence for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security.
DR. 1/Rev. 1 Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequence for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security.

(18) Agenda item No. 27 Strengthening of Islamic Solidarity against air Hijacking
DR. 7/Rev. 1 Strengthening of Islamic Solidarity against air Hijacking

(19) Agenda item No. 28 Comoran Island of Mayotte
DR. 10/Rev. 1 Comoran Island of Mayotte

(20) Agenda item No. 29 Occupation of two areas of Somali Democratic Republic Horn of Africa
a.DR. 13/Rev. I b.DR. 12/Rev. I Occupation of two areas of Somali Democratic Republic Horn of Africa

(21) Agenda item No. 30 Question of the Muslims of the Southern Philippines
DR. 31 Question of the Muslims of the Southern Philippines

(22) Agenda item No. 31 Islamic Communities in Non-Member States of the OIC
DR. 36/Rev. 1 Problems of Refugees

(23) Agenda item No. 32 Cooperation between the OIC and the International and Regional Organisations
DR. 34/Rev. 1 Cooperation between OIC and UNO

(24) Agenda item No. 33 Indemnification for damages caused by the effects of colonialisation in all its in all its forms in Islamic Member States
DR. 2/Rev. 1 Indemnification for damages caused by the effects of colonialisation in all its in all its forms in Islamic Member States

(25) Agenda item No. 34 Information
DR. 25/Rev. 1 Information

(26) Agenda item No. 35 International Islamic News Agency (IINA)
DR. 26/Rev. 1 International Islamic News Agency (IINA)

(27) Agenda item No. 36 Islamic States Broadcasting Organisation (ISBO)
DR. 24/Rev. 1 Islamic States Broadcasting Organisation (ISBO)

The aforementioned resolutions gained consensus in the Committee and in many cases were unanimously adopted. The proceedings were marked by a spirit of fraternal Islamic solidarity that led to an exchange of fruitful ideas. Even when delegations went to the heart of the matter they continued to manifest a spirit of unity and solidarity which has always characterised the meetings of our Organisation.

The draft resolution No. DR. 28 on the Iran-Iraq conflict, sponsored by Islamic Republic of Iran, could not be considered as the sponsoring delegation was not present at the Committee at that time and no other delegation was willing to introduce it on their behalf.

I have the pleasure to inform the Plenary Session that an agreement had been reached UPON about the formulation of operative paragraph 9 in Draft Resolution PIL/DR. 35 - This agreement has been endorsed by the concerned parties. Therefore the draft resolution is now acceptable to the entire Committee.

As regards candidature of H.E.Mr. Abdulla Al-Khani of the Syrian Arab Republic to the post of Judge at International Court of Justice at The Hague, it was recommended that the support of the Conference should be reflected in the final communique.

The Chairman concluded the meeting of the Committee by thanking the delegations for their understanding and cooperation. The Saudi and the Syrian delegates, on behalf of the Committee, thanked the Chairman, other members of the Bureau and the General Secretariat.

A.H.S. Atoul Karim
Chairman
Dhaka, 10 December, 1983.

**RESOLUTION NO. 1/14-P
AND THE MIDDLE EAST**

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2-7 Rabiul Awal, 1404 H. (6-11 December 1983),

Proceeding from the Charter of the Organisation of Islamic Conference,

Guided by the resolutions adopted by the Third Islamic Summit, held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah and Taif (Session of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif),

Inspired by the Declaration of Makkah Al-Mukarramah and the proclamation of a Holy Jihad as well as by the Islamic programme of action to confront the Zionist enemy,

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Organisations on the question of Palestine and the Middle East,

Recalling the Fourth Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians at the Time of War of 12 August 1949,

Pursuant to all Islamic resolutions adopted on this question:

1 -Calls for the speedy implementation of all resolutions adopted by previous Islamic Conferences, the last of which was Resolution 1/13-PIL;

2 -Reaffirms its commitment and adherence to the seven principles and bases for the solution of the question of Palestine and the Middle East, as adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah and Taif (Session on Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif), and reiterates that this question cannot be resolved except through the application of all the following principles and bases at the same time and without exception:

(a)The cause of Palestine is the core of the Middle East problem and the crux of the Arab-Israeli struggle;

(b)The Palestine Cause and the Middle East question form an indivisible whole when dealing with the problem or seeking a solution thereto; hence no solution can be divided, applied to some parties to the exclusion of others, or limited to some of the causes and not to others nor can partial peace be established, for peace should be comprehensive and inclusive of all parties to the dispute, and should eliminate all the causes that led to the dispute, and should, moreover, be a just solution;

(c)A Just peace in the region can only be achieved on the basis of complete and unconditional withdrawal by Israel from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and on the recovery by the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights including:

- their right to their homeland, Palestine;
- their right to return to their homeland and recover their property as guaranteed by the UN General Assembly Resolutions;
- their right to self-determination without any foreign interference;
- their right to freely exercise sovereignty over their land and natural resources;
- their right to establish their national independent State in Palestine under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation;

(d) That Al-Quds is an integral part of the occupied Palestinian territory, and Israel must unconditionally and totally withdraw from it, and it should be restored to Arab sovereignty;

(e) That the Palestine Liberation Organisation is the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people and it has, alone, the full right to represent that people and to participate independently and on an equal footing in all Conferences, activities and international forums concerned with the Palestinian cause and the Arab-Israeli conflict, with a view to achieving the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people. No solution can be comprehensive, just and acceptable unless the P.L.O. participates in its formulation and accepts it as an independent party and on an equal footing and party with the rest of the parties concerned. No other party is entitled to claim the right to represent or negotiate on the question of Palestine its people, its territory and its rights, otherwise it shall be considered null and void and by no means legally binding;

(f) That Security Council Resolution 242 (1967) is not consistent with the Palestinian and Arab rights and does not constitute a sound basis for the solution of the Middle East problem and the Palestine Question;

(g) That no Arab party has a right to unilaterally seek a solution to the Question and that Arab-Zionist conflict, that resistance should continue against the Camp David Accords and approach their consequences, effects or any initiative emanating therefrom, until they are foiled, material and moral assistance should be extended to the Arab Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories, and their resistance against the administration of autonomous conspiracy reinforced;

3- Reaffirms also that any solution which is not established on these principles and bases and on their application without exception cannot lead to the realization of a just peace but, on the contrary, shall contribute to making the situation more explosive in the region. It will also help the parties to the Camp David Accords in their policy to liquidate the Palestine question, help Israel attain its objectives and its racist, colonialist and expansionist policies, while encouraging bilateral and partial solutions in disregard of the essence of the Palestine question;

Decides to request Member States to work collectively for the adoption of a new Security Council resolution which provides explicitly for the withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including the City Al-Quds Al-Sharif and guaranteeing the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, namely the right to establish their own independent Palestinian State on their national soil of Palestine, with Al-Quds -Al-Sharif as its capital and under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, their legitimate and sole representative;

5 -a) Affirms that the decision of the Zionist entity to annex the Syrian Golan Heights is an act of aggression, in accordance with the provisions of the UN Charter and the Resolution of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council and that this decision is null and void and devoid of any legal validity and without legal effect;

b) Strongly condemns the aggressive and repressive measures continuously applied by the Zionist entity against Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights;

c) Further condemns strongly its persistence in measures aiming at changing their national identity and changing the physical character, demographic constitution, the institutional structure and the legal status of the Golan Heights, which constitute a flagrant violation of international law and the Geneva Convention relating to the Protection of Civilians at the Time of War of 12 August 1949; and affirms that these measures have no legal effect;

6 -Strongly condemns Israel for its failure to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981) and the General Assembly's resolutions 36/226-a and ES-9/1 on the Syrian Golan Heights;

7 -Reaffirms its commitment to the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of land by force and considers all settlements that have been set up, or will be set up, by the Zionist enemy, in all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories as illegal and should be removed in accordance with Security Council Resolutions 452 (1979) and 465 (1980);

8 -Calls UPON all countries and peoples of the world, as well as competent international organisations to take a firm position against continued violations by the Israeli enemy of the sanctity of Al-Aqsa Mosque, the Holy Mosque of Ibrahim, the Holy Sepulchre Church and other holy places in Palestine in disregard of relevant Security Council resolutions and the many fact-finding committees which the Israeli enemy refused to allow them to carry out their duties;

9 -Strongly condemns the Israeli enemy for its continued acts of repression, expulsion, detention, torture and imprisonment against the Palestinian population and for banishing and evicting them from their own homeland, considering that such criminal acts constitute an official systematic policy pursued by the Zionist enemy against the Palestinian people in disregard to the will of the international community and the provisions of the United Nations resolutions, and further constitute a flagrant violation of international law, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Fourth Geneva Convention;

10 - Reaffirms its rejection and condemnation of the Camp David approach and accords and of the Egyptian Israeli Treaty, and rejects and strongly condemns any similar agreements with the Zionist enemy. It confirms the continued resistance of these agreements and treaties and of their consequences and effects are removed; and it declares its rejection of all defeatist solutions;

11 - Rejects and condemns Israeli threats against the Syrian Arab Republic and against the unity of its land, territorial integrity and armed forces, and declares its support to the Syrian Arab Republic and of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, which is the other front-line Arab State;

12 - Strongly condemns anew

a) The persistence of the United States in its hostile attitude towards the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, its opposition to a complete Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Al-Quds, and its refusal to recognise the PLO as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people;

b)The continuous and growing support extended by the United States to the Zionist enemy in all military, political and economic areas under the agreement of strategic cooperation between them; the transformation of US loans into grants; to turn Israel into an arsenal of ammunition and a depot of strategic weapons in the region constitutes a deliberate and

overt aggression against countries and peoples of the region and poses a direct threat to international peace and security;

d)The constant recourse of the US to the right of veto in voting on Security Council resolutions pertaining to the issues of Jerusalem, Palestine and the Middle East, thus protecting the Zionist entity in its continued aggressions, occupation and efforts to eradicate the Palestinian people and to annex the occupied territories, and encouraging its continued pursuit of these policies that contravene right, Justice and the principles and goals of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human rights,

13 - Appeals to Islamic States to review their relations with the United States of America in light of its positions in support of the usurper Zionist regime, particularly that the United States persists in this position of hostility to the Arab nation without any consideration of the legitimate Islamic right and interests of the disasters -and oppression brought on the Muslim Ummah in Palestine , Lebanon and other areas of the Muslim World as a result of its assistance to Israel;

14 - Reaffirms its full commitment to the pursuit of practical measures to implement the declaration of holy Jihad against the Zionist enemy and its supporters so as to liberate the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, to rescue Al-Quds Al-Sharif and to salvage Al-aqsa blessed Mosque, the first of the two qiblas and the third of the holy shrines, considering that Jihad is a duty (fard) on each individual Muslims;

15 - Reaffirms the right of the Arab peoples and States whose territories fall under Israeli occupation 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 Israeli enemy to pillage there resources and wealth and activities as illegal measures. These resources should be restored, and compensation paid for their depletion, loss or damage;

16 - Reaffirms its complete concern with the independence and sovereignty of Lebanon as well as the unity of its people and territorial integrity, and supports all efforts to achieve national reconciliation of the Lebanese. It further affirms that Israeli forces should withdraw immediately and unconditionally from all Lebanese territories and emphasises the need to ensure the complete and absolute sovereignty of Lebanon over all its territories and in all national matters;

17 - Expresses its full and strong support to, and solidarity with the just struggle of the government and people of the Syrian Arab Republic against Zionist occupation and aggression and for the liberation of its occupied territories;

18 - Strongly condemns the crime of genocide committed by the Zionist enemy in the camps of Sabra and Chatilla, claiming as victims thousands of unarmed old men, women and children, and recalling the Nazi crimes during World War II. This crime was committed with the support and the protection of the United States which has thus abandoned its obligations as a major power responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security;

19 - Calls UPON Member States to concert their efforts at the United Nations to ensure that the International Organisation shall undertake a survey of the losses in life and property which were sustained as a result of the Israeli aggression on Lebanon and the Palestinian

people and demand the Zionist enemy to pay compensation for these losses and for the consequences of its destruction of the camps of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon;

20 - Requests anew the six-man Islamic Committee to endeavour at the next session of the General Assembly to achieve the following:

FIRST: To reaffirm the content of Resolution 1/12-P of the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Baghdad on the necessity of Taking all effective measures.

To take all effective measures, on the widest inter-national scale possible at the United Nations and its Specialized Institutions and within all other International Organisations and Conferences in order to:

a)ensure the rejection of the credentials of the delegation of the Zionist entity to the United Nations General Assembly, given the fact that it represents an authority contravening International legitimacy and claiming Al-Ouds Al-Sharif as its capital;

b)suspend the membership of the Zionist entity of the United Nations and its specialized Institutions by securing a UN General Assembly resolution calling for rescinding the resolution whereby the aforementioned entity was admitted as a member of the United Nations, for being adverse to peace and for failing to comply with the commitments incumbent UPON it by virtue of the charter and for its refusal to implement the UN resolutions, in particular UN Resolution No. 273 (3/5) of 11 May 1949;

c)apply the sanctions provided for in Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter against the Zionist entity, in view of its overt intransigence and violations of the principles of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the principles of International law;

SECOND: Decides once again to constitute an International Committee in the course of the thirty-ninth session of the UN General Assembly entrusted with the tasks of investigating the crimes and practices which the Israeli forces are still perpetrating, following its invasion of Lebanon, in particular, the following:

The extermination of the Palestinian people ;

A slaughter of unarmed and non fighters citizens;

The aggression on and destruction of holy shrines;

The violation of the provisions of the Hague Convention of 1907 and the Geneva Convention of 1949 pertaining to prisoners of war and the protection of civilians in times of war;

The use of internationally outlawed weapons;

Depriving the inhabitants of food, water and medicine with a view to exposing them to death or subjecting them to the will of the occupation forces;

In addition to other crimes and acts contrary to International Covenants and Conventions, UN Resolutions and the principles of International law, prior to bringing these responsible among the Israelis up far trial as criminals of war before an International Court.

21 - Decides once again to extend all forms of material and moral support to the Palestinian people to reinforce their resistance against the plot of administrative self-rule;

22 - Decides once again to support efforts exerted within the United Nations to integrate the budget of UNRWA in the United Nations budget;

23 - Reaffirms the commitment of all Islamic States to work together for the coordination of their positions and reinforcement of their efforts in international forums, to work collectively and individually to eliminate racism, Zionism and racial discrimination in order to rid humanity and international communities from their evils and their manifestations evidenced at present by the Israeli entity in Palestine and the Pretoria regime in South Africa. It calls UPON all member States to use their economic and financial capabilities as an effective weapon against Zionism and racism and their supporters.

24 - Reiterates its strong condemnation of the collusion between Israel and South Africa, and of their uniform aggressive, racist, imperialist and colonialist policy. It also condemns strongly cooperation between the two regimes in all aggressive activities, particularly in the area of nuclear armament and of threatening the peace, security, Land independence of Arab and African States;

25 - Reaffirms the need to continue to serve political, consular, economic, financial, cultural, technical, tourist, communication and all other relations with the Zionist entity, and the need for Member States which still maintain any form of relations with the Zionist entity to sever these relations immediately and without delay;

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

27. Calls UPON Member States to establish further contacts and exert more efforts with the countries that allow Jewish emigration from or across their territories in order to halt such emigration in view of the Zionist illegal policy of settlement in Palestine. It further calls UPON Member States to exert efforts to encourage the return of Jews from occupied Palestine to their original home countries.

28 - a) Endorses the Arab Peace Plan which was approved by the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference in Fez for the solution of the issue of Palestine and the Middle East.

b) Endorses the declaration and programme of action adopted by the International conference on the Question of Palestine convened by the United Nations in Geneva from 29 August to 7 September 1983 and attended by 137 countries and the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

29 - Considers that President Reagan's plan for the solution of the Palestinian issue denies the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people namely the right to return, to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent Palestinian State on their national soil with Al-Quds Al-sharif as its capital, and that this plan does not recognise the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people,

30 - Strongly condemns the presence of United States fleets, aircraft carriers and Marines along the Arab coast of East Mediterranean. It considers that the continued American military influx in the Middle East constitutes, in conjunction with aggressions and threats of war, a threat to security and peace in the region and a flagrant aggression on the peoples and States in this region as well as an encouragement of the Zionist entity and protection for its aggression. It views the presence of these forces as a bridgehead for stationing rapid deployment forces and an overt manoeuvre to ensure the return of imperialist forces to the region. The presence of these forces further deprives the United Nations of its role as the international organisation responsible for peace and security in the world at large. It calls for staying away from whatever may lead to polarization or moving international conflict to the Middle East;

31. Hails the valiant Palestinian people for their steadfastness and perseverance and their consistent stand against the Zionist enemy, their resistance to occupation in all forms and their continued unity behind their leadership represented by the Palestine Liberation Organisation. All Islamic States renew their commitment to preserve Palestinian unity, the independence of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and non-intervention in its internal affairs.

32 - (a) Calls UPON all Member States to extend immediate and effective aid to the Palestine Liberation Organisation to enable it to reconstruct the Palestinian refugee camps destroyed in the war, which has forced the Palestinian people to flee the camps and live under untenable conditions, and to compensate the inhabitants of these camps for their vast human and material losses;

33 - Requests the General Secretariat, Al-Quds Committee and the six-man Committee to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report on progress in its implementation to the next Conference of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION NO. 2/14-P
ON THE CONTINUATION OF THE OPERATIONS OF SETTLEMENT JUDAIZATION,
DEPOPULATION AND DISLOCATION OF THE REFUGEE CAMPS IN THE OCCUPIED
WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP**

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H (6-11 December 1983),

Guided by the resolutions of the Islamic Summits of Rabat, Lahore and Makka Al-Mukarrama, and the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on the question of Palestine, the Middle East and the Arab territories occupied in 1967,

Bearing in mind the relevant UN resolutions affirming the illegality of the Israeli measures taken to establish settlements in the Palestinian and Arab occupied territories in 1967;

Bearing also in mind the principles of International Law emphasizing the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force; and considering the recommendations of Al-Quds Committee at its Eight session held in New York on 30 September 1983;

Considering that the Israeli annexation plan includes Jerusalem and the Golan heights; that Israel, has hitherto confiscated over half of the area of the occupied West Bank, established 159 settlements which accommodate 120,000 settlers in addition to its intention to settle 100,000 other in the occupied West Bank and double the Jewish population in Jerusalem to reach 600,000 by the year 1986;

Taking into account the Israeli armed program at implementing the Israeli Ministerial Committee Scheme known as "The Mordachi Ben Borath Committee" namely to remove 250,000 refugee from the Palestinian Refugee Camps in the occupied west Bank and the Gaza strip and settle their majority in the FASYEL area adjacent to the River Jordan, as a first step towards the ultimate objective to drive them off across the river outside their homeland;

Realizing the need to work out effective and practical measures to counter the eviction and immigration plans and to assist in the promotion of conditions likely to enable the Palestinian people to maintain under occupation their steadfastness particularly since Israeli measures have compelled large numbers of the population of the West Bank and Gaza to leave their homeland;

1.Reaffirms the resolutions of the Islamic Summits and Conferences of Foreign Ministers condemning Israeli for its annexation judaization policies establishment of settlements and eviction indigenous population from the occupied territories the last of which was resolution 7/12-P adopted by the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

2.Reaffirms once again that these Israeli plan are a flagrant violation of the UN Charter, the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity, the provisions of International Law and UN resolutions, the universal Declaration of Human Rights and Fourth Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in times of war, in addition to bring a major obstacle to the achievement of a just comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East;

3.(a) Condemns Israeli for its refusal to comply with the Security Council resolutions on settlements in the occupied Arab territories, particularly resolutions 446 (1979), 452 (1979), 465 (1980); and calls UPON the International Community to take effective measures against Israel and apply the sanctions provided for in Chapter 7 of the UN Charter;

(b)Asks the United States of America to maintain its previous position which considered the establishment of settlements in the Palestinian and Arab occupied territories as an illegal act and an obstacle to peace, an also asks the United States to stop providing any political, military, economic or financial support that may assist Israel to pursue its policy and its establishment of settlements in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories;

4. (a) Condemns the Israeli plans aimed at removing the Palestinian Refugee camps in the occupied west Bank and Gasa strip, in contravention of the UN General Assembly Resolution 194 of 1948;

(b) Calls UPON the international community stand up effectively to this Israeli Scheme concluded under a humanitarian guise and to refrain from any action likely to contribute to the implementation of this plan;

5. Warns the international community against the serious dangers of the Israeli settlement, scheme , its eviction policy and the removal of camps and calls UPON it to support Jordan in its efforts to counter such schemes that constitute a threat to the national security of the Hashemite kingdom of Jordan, it also calls UPON the international community to support the Palestinians in the efforts to counter such schemes which endanger the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people on their national soil;

6 (a) Requests the Islamic Solidarity Fund Al-Quds Funds to provide financial assistance to the housing projects in the Palestinian and Arab occupied territories;

(b) Urged Member States and Islamic institutions to provide the concrete assistance needed to implement housing projects in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories.

**RESOLUTION NO. 3/14-P
ON THE TEACHING OF THE PALESTINE SUBJECT (HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY) AS
AN EDUCATIONAL CURRICULUM IN MEMBER STATES**

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H (6-11 December 1983),

Proceeding from the provisions of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

In pursuance of all Previous Islamic resolutions;

Affirming that the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the foremost issue of the Islamic Ummah;

Reflecting the determination of Muslim peoples and Governments to maintain their eternal right to the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif in view of the paramount importance of the city in the political, religious, cultural and historical fields for all Muslims;

Stressing the need for all peoples of the Islamic Ummah to perceive all geographical, historical, religious and cultural aspects of the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif; and

In pursuance of the recommendation of the Eighth Session of Al-Quds Committee held in New York on Dhul Hijja 1403 H, (September 30, 1983) which reads: "The Committee recommends that all Islamic States adopt, at all schooling levels, an educational curriculum that presents the cause of Al-Quds in particular and the cause of Palestine in general;

Commissions the General Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to prepare; in coordination with both Palestine/Palestine Liberation Organisation and the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (ISFSCO); the required curriculum, provided that such a curriculum shall be spread over all stages of education and completed no later than 21 August 1984; in preparation for its inclusion in the school courses of Islamic States.

RESOLUTION No. 4/14-P

ON THE ISRAELI PROJECT TO CONSTRUCT CANAL LINKING THE MEDITERRANEAN TO THE DEAD SEA

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H (6-11 December 1983),

Guided by the provisions of the Charter, and the resolutions of the Islamic Conferences;

Guided also by the Declaration of Makka Al-Mukarramah and the Declaration of Holy Jihad adopted at the Third Islamic Summit at Makka Al-Mukarramah/Taif (Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif Session);

Taking into consideration the illegality of continued Israeli occupation of Palestine and the other occupied Arab territories;

Based on the resolution of the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers No. 4/12-P and the resolutions of U.N. General Assembly and U.N.E.P., condemning this Israeli aggressive project,

Deeply condemned at this project that the Israeli enemy intends to carry out to construct a Canal linking the Mediterranean with the Dead Sea, and the resulting grave damages against the rights, the natural resources, the vital interests and the economic installations of the Palestinian Arab people and the creation of a new barrier between the Eastern and Western parts of the Arab World.

Realizing that the execution of this project will consolidate and Zionist presence in the heart of the Arab and Islamic World and results in additional material, human, economic and strategic benefits to the Zionist enemy;

1. **STRONGLY CONDEMNS** this new Zionist aggression on the natural resources, the vital interests, the economic installations and the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and warns Israel of the consequences of the continuation of its aggression and execution of this project.

2.a. **STRONGLY CONDEMNS** this aggressive project which, when constructed, will cause grave damages to the vital interests, economic installations of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

b. **WARNS** of the grave consequences on the security and environment of the region resulting from the nuclear reactors that Israel intends to construct along the project as an integral part of it.

3. **EXPRESS** its satisfaction for the resolutions adopted by the U.N General Assembly and U.N.E.P. and other international;

4. **CALLS UPON** states and Governments not to contribute to the execution of this project either financially, technically or by providing manpower and considers that any material or moral assistance to Israel in the implementation of this project, an assistance in the illegal occupation of the territories.

5. WARNS institutions, companies and individuals throughout the world not to participate in the implementation of this project since this shall render them liable to the imposition of the provisions of Arab and Islamic Boycott regulations.

6. REQUESTS the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution, to inform forthwith Islamic States and their permanent representatives at the United Nations with all new developments in this regard and to support any Arab effort exerted at the U.N. and its specialized agencies in this connection, and to submit a report on this question to the forthcoming Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION No. 5/14-P ON CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H (6-11 December 1983),

Stemming from the provisions of the Charter of the Islamic Conference Guided by all the previous resolutions of Islamic Conferences on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif,

REAFFIRMS:

1- Its uncompromising determination to preserve the Islamic Arab Charter of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and its commitment to pursue resolutely the liberation of the city and restore it to Arab sovereignty as the capital of the independent Palestinian states under the leadership of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation.

2- Its pledge to use all possible means available to Islamic States to foil Israel's decision to annex Al-Quds and declare it eternal capital of the Zionist entity, and to implement a political, economic, and cultural boycott as well as any other form of cooperation with the Zionist entity at international level.

3- Its determination to implement information programmes and seminars for prompting a more comprehensive perception of the Palestinian and Al-Quds issues in European capitals, popular circles and public opinion particularly in the United States of America and Western Europe.

4- Its determination to pursue 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.

5- Pledges a new commitment of Islamic states to pursue individual and joint action to follow up the implementation of all international resolutions pertaining to the city of Al-Quds, adopted by the United Nations and its specialised agencies such as UNESCO, etc. and to denounce as well all aggressive measures and practices perpetrated by the Zionist enemy against these secret city, Al-aqsa Mosque and other Holy Shrines, and against its Palestinian Arab inhabitants;

strongly condemns also all these aggressive measures and practices, and views them as illegal, null and void, and that no country may have any dealings with that entity in its present capacity achieved by fait accompli;

6 -Requests that all Islamic capitals and major and historical cities be twined with the city of Al-Quds, Capital of Palestinian, as a symbol of Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian Arab inhabitants of Al-Quds and as a tribute for their steadfastness and resistance in the face of the odious Zionist occupation.

7 - Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to realize twinning measures within the next six months with the full cooperation of Palestine / the Palestinian Liberation Organisation and to submit a report thereon to the forth coming Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 6/14-P ON AL-QUDS COMMITTEE

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H (6-11 December 1983),

Guided by the provisions of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Implementing all previous Islamic resolutions concerning Al-Quds Committee;

Praising the valuable efforts exerted by the Al-Quds Committee under the Chairmanship of his Highness King Hassan II in the field of international communications, in the implementation of follow up of the Islamic Work Programme to face the Zionist enemy, in the drawing up of practical plans to liberate the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the capital of Palestine, and an upholding the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation organisation, their sole and legitimate representatives;

1. Affirms once again its full commitment, to implement all previous recommendations and the last resolutions of the Sixth meeting of Al-Quds Committee in Ifran, the Seventh meeting in Narrake and the Eighth in New York;

2. Requests the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of all resolutions and recommendations of the Al-Quds Committee, and submit a progress report to both the Al-Quds Committee and the Islamic Conference at their next meetings.

RESOLUTION 7/14-P ON AL-QUDS FUND AND ITS ENDOWMENT

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H (6-11 December 1983),

Proceeding from the provisions of the Islamic resolutions on Al-Quds Fund and its Endowment,

Bearing in mind the important role played by Al-Quds Fund in support of the resistance and struggle of the Palestinian people, and the crucial role to be played by the Endowment in ensuring regular financial resolution for the Fund,

Commending the Member States which have continuously made their annual contributions to Al-Quds Fund and its Endowment – and in the forefront of which is the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia,

Urges Member States to make generous donations to cover the capital of Al-Quds Fund and its Endowment and to make annual contributions whose rates shall not be less than these of their contributions to the annual budget of the OIC Secretariat.

URGES Member States which have pledged voluntary contributions to Al-Quds Fund on its Endowment and have not yet transferred the amounts involved to do so as soon as possible

DECIDES to accelerate the necessary procedures and arrangements in order to enable the delegation of the Board of Directors of Al-Quds Fund to pay its scheduled visits to some Islamic countries within the next six months for the collection of the voluntary contributions or these already pledged by some Member States and not yet transferred to the Fund.

CALLS UPON the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of this resolution in complete coordination with the Board of Directors of the Al-Quds Fund, and to submit a progress report to Al-Quds Committee and the Islamic Conference in their forthcoming meetings.

RESOLUTION NO. 8/14-P ON THE ISLAMIC BUREAU FOR THE BOYCOTT OF ISRAEL

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H (6-11 December 1983),

Proceeding from the provisions of the charter of the Islamic Conference,

Implementing all the provisions resolutions related to the Islamic Bureau for the Boycott of Israel,

Appreciating the importance of the vital, efficient role that this Bureau will play in the struggle against dealings with the Israeli economy either directly or indirectly in all the Islamic Member States,

1.Reasserts the need for an urgent Organisation of this office so that it may resume its activities in accordance with the provisions of resolution I5/12-P

2.Requests total cooperation from the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade, the Board of Governors of the Central Banks and Monetary

Authorities, the Islamic Development Bank and the Association of Islamic Banks, as well as total coordination with the Islamic Bureau for the Boycott of Israel in order to achieve the greatest possible degree of efficiency in the application of the boycott regulations in all the Islamic Countries,

3. Requests the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of this resolution in close cooperation with Palestine / The PLO, and to submit a full report on all achievements in this respect to the Al-Quds Committee and to the Islamic Conference at their next meeting.

**RESOLUTION NO. 9/14-P
ON THE ISLAMIC BUREAU FOR MILITARY COOPERATION WITH PALESTINE**

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H (6-11 December 1983),

Initiated by the provisions of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference Charter;

In implementation of the previous Islamic Conference resolutions on the Islamic Bureau for Military Coordination with Palestine (P.L.O);

Taking into account the importance of the role of this office in satisfying P.L.O needs for trained personnel and military equipment quantitatively and qualitatively;

1. AGAIN URGES the prompt establishment of this Bureau which should discharge its functions in accordance with resolution 14/12-P;

2. INSTRUCTS the General Secretariat to follow-up the implementation of this resolution in close coordination with the P.L.O, and to brief the Al-Quds Committee and the Islamic Conference at their forthcoming meetings.

**RESOLUTION NO. 10/14-P
ON THE PALESTINE STAMP**

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H (6-11 December 1983),

Guided by the provisions of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Implementing all previous Islamic resolutions on the Palestine stamp;

Stressing importance of issuing a Palestine stamp on a regular and permanent basis in all Islamic Member States, in the manner prescribed, so long as the Palestine question shall remain unsolved, and conscious of the informational benefits its this stamp would render to the cause of Palestine, and the material benefits which will go to the families of the martyrs and Palestinian Mujahideen;

Praising the Islamic Countries which have issued a Palestine Stamp since it was decided upon at the Sixth Islamic Conference in Istanbul, as well as these nations which have transferred its proceeds to the Palestine Welfare Society;

1. URGES Member States who have not yet done so, or who have not yet transferred the proceeds, to do so as early as possible.

2. REQUESTS The General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of this resolution, coordinate with Palestine / the Palestine Liberation Organisation and submit a progress report thereon to Al-Quds Committee, and the Islamic Conference at their next meeting.

**RESOLUTION NO. 11/14-P
ON THE MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL PILOTS' ASSOCIATION IN OCCUPIED
PALESTINE**

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh. from 2-7 Rabiul Awal, 1404 H (6-11 December, 1983).

Proceeding from the provisions of the charter of the Islamic Conference;

In pursuance of all previous Islamic resolutions on the enforcement of the Islamic regulations for the boycott of the Zionist enemy;

Considering that the International Pilots' Association is planning to hold its next General Assembly in occupied Palestine during the first quarter of 1984

1. Decides to call upon all the Pilots' Associations in member States to boycott the next meeting of the General Assembly of the International Pilots' Association, unless the venue of the meeting is changed to another place outside occupied Palestine.

2. REQUESTS the General Secretariat and the Islamic Boycott Bureau to follow up the developments of this subject and to submit a detailed report thereon to the next meeting.

RESOLUTION NO. 12/14-P

ON IRAN - IRAQ CONFLICT PRISONERS OF WAR

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 a (6-11 December 1983),

Recalling the generous provisions of the Islamic Shariah.

Recalling also the Geneva conventions of 1949 particularly their provisions in respect of :

-the human treatment of prisoners of war and respect of their dignity;

-Their registration and the establishment of contacts between them and their families as soon as possible;

-Refraining from exposing them to pressure or to political or mental influence;

-The interdiction to sentence them to imprisonment or capital punishment without providing them with the legal guarantees provided for in the Geneva Conventions;

-The speedy release of wounded, sick or old prisoners;

-Permission to the International Committee of the Red Cross to play its humanitarian role under normal conditions;

Taking into account the considerable number of prisoners in both the Iranian and the Iraqi camps as a result of the prolonged war;

1-Expresses its appreciation of the efforts made by the International Committee of the Red Cross and hopes that maximum protection for the prisoners of war.

2-Reiterates the need for both Iran and Iraq to adhere to the generous provisions of the Islamic Sharia and the Geneva Conventions on prisoners of war in their respective custody.

3-Invites Iran and Iraq to cooperate with the International Committee of the Red Cross and its two missions in both countries and to provide the Committee with full information and particulars on the prisoners in their custody.

4-Urges both parties to communicate to the International Committee of Red Cross complete and certified official list of the names of all prisoners in their custody, in order to identify the survivors in conformity with the generous provisions of the Islamic Sharia so that religious and Fiqh difficulties encountered by the families and relatives of the prisoners may be overcome.

5-Decides to set up a Committee comprising the Secretary General and Foreign Ministers appointed by the Chairman of the Conference in conjunction with Heads of Delegations to visit Iran and Iraq in order to pursue the implementation of this resolution and to determine the real situation of the prisoners in the custody of both States and to submit a report thereon to the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference.

6-Requests Iran and Iraq to cooperate with the Committee and to facilitate its mission.

RESOLUTION NO. 13/14-P

ON SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dhaka (Bangladesh) 2 - 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H (6 - 11 December 1983);

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 other manner inconsistent with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations;

Reaffirming the inalienable rights of all peoples to determine their own form of government and to choose their own economic, political and social systems, without any foreign interference 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 stands adopted by the Member States in the resolutions relating to the Soviet Military intervention in Afghanistan, at the two Conferences held in Islamabad in Rabiul Awwal 1400 H (January 1980) and Rajab 1400 H (May 1980), the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah / Taif in Rabiul Awwal 1401 H (January 19a1) the 12th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Baghdad in Rajab-Sha'aban 1401 H (June 1982) and the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Niamey in Zul Qada 1402 H (August 1982);

Considering the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its Sixth Emergency Special Session and its 35th, 36 th, 37 th and 38 th 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 Coordinating 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 a character;

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

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the Special Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in New York in October 1983;

1.Reaffirms its commitment to implement the relevant resolutions adopted by the Third Islamic Summit and previous Foreign Ministers 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. Further calls for increasing efforts to ensure that Afghanistan remains independent and retains its Islamic and non-aligned character.

5. Expresses its deep concern over the continuous influx and the sufferings of millions of Afghan refugees who have sought refuge in Pakistan and in Iran and whose number continues to increase.

6. Strongly urges that propitious conditions be promoted so that the Afghan refugees may soon return to their homeland in security and honour.

7. Emphasises the commitment of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and its readiness to assist in resolving this issue which is of concern to the entire Islamic World.

8. 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.

9. Again calls upon all States as well as national and international organizations as stipulated in the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conference, to extend assistance to alleviate the sufferings of Afghan refugees.

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

11. 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 endeavours to resolve the situation in Afghanistan.

12. Requests the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the 15th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 14/14-P

ON THE QUESTION OF CYPRUS

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Dhaka, the People's Republic of Bangladesh, 2-7 Rabiul Awal, 1404 H (6 - 11 December 1983);

Reaffirms its previous Resolutions on the question of Cyprus;

Expresses once again its sympathy and support for the efforts of the Turkish Muslim Cypriot community to achieve equal status and to secure their just rights and believes that it is in the interest of the two community in Cyprus to continue to explore all possibilities for negotiated settlement which ensures the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and Non-Alignment of Cyprus within the framework of the 1977 and 1979 High-I of Agreement,

the 1980 Opening Statement and the 1981 UN Evaluation Document, which provide for the establishment of a Partnership bicomunal, bi-zonal Federal State.

Considers that direct talks between the two Cyprus communities on an equal footing and within the framework of the mission of good offices of the UN Secretary-General entrusted to him by the UN Security Council are the most appropriate forum for pursuing a concrete and effective negotiating process towards a just and lasting settlement of the problem and notes with satisfaction the desire of the Turkish Cypriot Community to continue the intercommunal talks under the good offices of the Secretary General of the United Nations.

Expresses the belief that any action which endangers the inter-communal talks would not be in the interest of the two communities:

Urges the two communities to engage immediately in negotiations within the framework of the good offices mission of the UN Secretary-General on practical issues to the mutual benefit of two communities in Cyprus, with a view to promoting an atmosphere of goodwill, establish mutual confidence and thus facilitate progress towards a final comprehensive solution to the Cyprus question;

Welcomes the determination of the Turkish Muslim Cypriot community as unreservedly expressed not to unite with any State unless it be in a federation with the Greek Cypriot community;

Supports the right of the Turkish Cypriot community to be heard at all fora where the Cyprus question is raised until a just and lasting solution is reached;

Urges the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to take all the necessary measures with a view to further strengthening effective solidarity with the Muslim Turkish Cypriot people.

RESOLUTION NO. 15/14-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 Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 - 7 Rabiul Awal, 1404 H (6 - 11 December, 1983)

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 resolutions 23/12-P and 24/12-P adopted by the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Baghdad (Iraq) from 28 Rajab to Sha'aban 1401 H (June 1-5, 1961);

Proceeding from the provisions of the Charter of the Organisation 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;

Noting with concern 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 peoples, and to hamper their economic and social development;

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;

Taking account of the Declaration of Paris, adopted in 1981 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;

1. REAFFIRMS solemnly that it recognises the legitimacy of Just nature of the struggle being lodged by the people of Africa and Namibia by all available means at their disposal, including arm struggle, to free themselves from colonial, racist oppression and apartheid.

2.STRONGLY CONDEMNS the South African minority regime its policy of apartheid which is a crime against humanity and constituent threat to peace and international security its illegal and continued occupation of Namibia; and for repeated aggressions against the Front-line States.

3. STRONGLY DENOUNCES AND CONDEMNS the collusion between Zionist entity and the South African Minority Regime all as the collaboration of certain Western powers and multinational companies with the racist minority regime.

4.STRONGLY CONDEMNS South African 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 Pretoria regime's instance 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 the U.N. General Assembly in this regard.

6.WELCOMES the position recently taken by the Commonwealth countries of 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 system and minority rule in a South Africa and the root causes for the explosive situation prevailing in Southern Africa and are obstacles to peace, security and stability in the region,

8.SOLEMNLy DECLARES that only the eradication of apartheid in all its forms and manifestations 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 struggling 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.DENOUNCES the establishment of. the so-called Bantustan designed to consolidate the noble policy of apartheid, disrupt the territorial integrity of the country, and perpetuate white minority domination.

11.REQUESTS all governments to reject all forms of recognition of this so-called Bantustan.

12.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.

13.ALSO AFFIRMS that Resolution 435 (197a) of the Security Council remains the only basis for a transitional arrangement preparatory to the independence of Namibia.

14.DENOUNCES the dilatory tactics of some members of the Contact Group and REQUESTS the latter to accelerate its proceedings so that Namibia may become independent by the end of the year.

15.SUPPORTS the armed struggle being waged by the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPA) 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.

16.URGENTLY CALLS UPON Member States to increase substantially their support for the national liberation movements of Namibia and South Africa.

17.CHARGES the Secretary General with the coordination and organisation, at Member States' level, of this assistance to the oppressed peoples of Namibia and South Africa.

18.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.

19.REQUESTS the Secretary General to inform the Secretary General of the OAU the contents of this resolution.

20.DECIDES to include in the draft agenda of the Fifteenth 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 ensure implementation of this resolution and submit report thereon.

RESOLUTION NO. 16/14-P

PROBLEMS OF THE SAHEL

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dhaka, Republic of Bangladesh, from 2-7 Rabiul Awa1 1404 H (6-11 December 1983),

Having heard the report of the Committee of Islamic Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel at its meeting held in Dhaka on 7 December 1983

Recalling the objectives and spirit of Resolution No. 7/3-P (IS) of the Third Islamic Summit in Makkah Al-Mukaarramah, Resolution No. 22/12-P of the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held at Baghdad, and Resolution No. 15/13-P of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held at Niamey.

Deeply concerned at the magnitude of the disaster which has afflicted the Sahel region and particularly at the serious turn token by the drought in the past two years.

1)Reiterates the terms of the resolution adopted by the Committee of Islamic Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel at it's meeting on 7 December.

2)Expresses its deep appreciation at the work and orientation of the Committee of Islamic Solidarity with the People., of the Sahel, and its Sub-Committee.

3)Calls UPON all Member States to respond generously to the appeal for participation in the action undertaken by the Committee of Islamic Solidarity with the peoples of the Sahel.

RESOLUTION NO. 17/14-P

ON THE SECURITY AND SOLIDARITY OF ISLAMIC STATES

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dhaka, Republic of Bangladesh, from 2-7 Rabiul Awa1 1404 H (6-11 December 1983),

Recalling the resolve of the Member States expressed in the Charter of the Islamic Conference to unite their efforts in order to secure universal peace which ensures security, freedom and justice for their people and all peoples throughout the world;

Mindful of the objectives a principles enshrined in the Charter of the Islamic Conference, especially the objectives of promoting Islamic Solidarity among Member States and strengthening, the struggle of all Muslim peoples to safeguard their dignity, independence and national rights;

Recalling Resolution No. 16/11-P and 19/13-P on the security and solidarity of Islamic Countries adopted by the Eleventh and the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers hold in Islamabad and Niamey in May, 1980 and August, 1982;

Noting that an inter-governmental experts group to study this matter in implementation of the aforesaid Resolution has submitted its recommendations to the Conference;

Gravely concerned at the escalation of tension, the intensification of rivalries and conflicts in the world, the increasing number of interventions or threats of intervention, the attempts at carving spheres of influence, and the relentless scramble for world resources which threaten the security and national independence of developing countries of the world, especially the Member States.

Expressing deep anguish at the continued occupation of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif and other Arab territories and the continued denial of inalienable notional rights the Palestinian people;

Seriously concerned at the threats and challenge to the political, economic and cultural cohesiveness of the Islamic Ummah,

Determined to pursue policies of independence vis-à-vis the power blocs, oppose foreign domination, hegemonism and spheres of influence, which aim to limit freedom of Member States to determine their own political Systems and pursue economic, social and cultural development without coercion, intimidation or pressure;

Also determined to preserve the natural resources with which the Islamic countries are endowed and to use for the benefit, welfare and progress of the Muslim people:

1.Reiterates that the security of each Muslim country is the concern of all Islamic States.

2.Resolves to strengthen the security of the Member States through cooperation and solidarity among Islamic States in accordance with the objectives and principles of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

3.Reaffirms the permanent sovereignty of the Islamic countries and peoples and all other countries and peoples over their natural resources.

4.Expresses the determination of the Member States to preserve the Islamic values and the Islamic way of life and to promote the Ummah's common spiritual political, social and economic values.

5.Approves the recommendations adopted by the Group of Expert at its meeting held in Jeddah from 8 - 9 May, 1983 for strengthening the security and solidarity of Islamic States.

6.Calls UPON the Member States to take appropriate steps individually and collectively to implement the recommendations of the Group of Experts at its aforementioned meeting.

7.Directs the General Secretariat to provide necessary assistance to the Member States in implementation of these recommendations.

8.Requests the Secretary General to convene another meeting of the Experts Group set up by the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers to enable the Group to review the

progress made in implementation of its recommendations and to submit further recommendations to the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

9. Calls on Member States to coordinate their activities to preserve Islamic sanctities and liberate them, to support the struggle of the Palestinian people, and assist them in recovering their rights and liberating their territory.

**RESOLUTION NO. 18/14-P
ON THE AMERICAN AGGRESSION ON THE POSITION ON SYRIAN FORCES ON 4
/12/1983**

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dhaka, Republic of Bangladesh, from 2-7 Rabiul Awa1 1404 H (6-11 December 1983),

Proceeding from the Charter and resolutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and resolutions of the Third Summit Conference at Makka al Mukkaramah;

Guided by the provisions of the United Nations Charter and resolutions and the principles of international law;

Recalling resolution 13/13-PIL of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference held in Niamey in August 1982 on strengthening the security of Member States and their peoples within the framework of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Deeply concerned at the challenges confronting the Islamic Ummah as a result of the attempts to drag the region into a dangerous situation threatening its peace and security;

Reaffirming the provisions of the political declaration of the Non-Aligned Summit Conference held in New Delhi in 1983. in particular paragraph 104 (C) which condemn the campaign launched by Israel and the U.S.A. concerning Syria's right to acquire capabilities for legitimate self-defense;

Recalling the resolution of the Thirteenth Conference of Foreign Ministers of the said region, concerning the issue of Palestine and the Middle East, especially paragraph (16) which strongly condemns the policies which the U.S.A. seeks to impose on the area at the expense of Arab and Palestinian rights and territories and condemns the continued and escalating American support for Israel in all fields, particularly in the military political and economic fields;

Bearing in mind the strategic alliance between the USA and the Israeli entity which endangers the security of Arab and Islamic countries and their peoples;
Expressing deep concern at the deteriorating situation in the Middle East caused by the American air attack on Syrian positions in the Lebanese territories, which threatens to lead to a new confrontation in the region, thereby endangering international peace and security;

Drawing the attention to the fact that the U.S.A. has, by perpetrating such acts of aggression against Syria and the Arab region, contravened all its responsibilities under the

U.N. Charter as permanent member of the Security Council in respect of international peace and security..

1.Strongly condemns the American air attack on Syria position in the Lebanese territories.

2.Also strongly condemns the strategic alliance between the U.S.A. and the Israeli entity. and the subsequent agreements, some of which were made public after the recent visit of the Prime Minister and the Defense Minister of Zionist entity to Washington.

3.Calls upon the U.S.A. to desist from the policy of aggression it pursues in the region in collaboration with the Israeli entity.

4.Calls upon the world community to shoulder its responsibility towards the hostile escalation, which, if not checked, will create dangerous hazards reaching beyond the region, with negative effects that may affect the world at large.

5.Requests the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to follow the developments of the situation, to make the necessary contacts in its respect and to report thereon to the First Islamic Ministerial Conference to be held.

RESOLUTION NO. 19/14-P

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

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dhaka, Republic of Bangladesh, from 2-7 Rabiul Awa1 1404 H (6-11 December 1983),

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

Convinced that the establishment of such Nuclear weapons Free Zones in various regions will strengthen the security of 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 such 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 Resolutions No. 37/82 and 37/74-B adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its Thirty-Seventh Session and resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its 38th Session on Israeli nuclear weapons capability and the nuclear potential of South Africa respectively.

Noting the Statements made at the highest level by a Governments of South Asian States pledging themselves not to .acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons and to devote their nuclear programs exclusively to the economic and social development of their people.

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the denuclearizaion of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first Ordinary Session, held in Cairo from 17 to 21 July, 1964;

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

Noting the opposition of these two racist entities to the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, Middle East and South Asia;

1.Calls 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.

2.Strongly condemns the collusion between Israel and South Africa in the development of nuclear weapons, thereby creating obstacles in the way of the endeavor to establish Nuclear Weapon Free Zones.

3.Reaffirms the determination of Member States to take measures whereby to prevent nuclear proliferation on a nondiscriminatory and universal basis.

4. Requests all Member States to pursue their cooperation at the United Nations and within other relevant International fora to promote the establishment of Nuclear weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.

5. Requests the Secretary General of the organization of the Islamic Conference to closely follow-up developments in this regard and report thereon to the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION NO. 20/14-P
STRENGTHENING THE SECURITY OF NON-NUCLEAR WEAPON STATES AGAINST THE
THREAT OR USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS**

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dhaka, Republic of Bangladesh, from 2-7 Rabiul Awa1 1404 H (6-11 December 1983),

Deeply concerned at the continuing escalation of race, in particular the nuclear arms race, and the possible throat or use of nuclear weapons

Taking into consideration that, until nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is imperative for the international community to develop effective measures to sensure 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 from nuclear powers to non-nuclear weapon states to the effect that the former shall not resort to threat or use of nuclear weapons;

Further recalling that the Final Document of the Tenth 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;

Welcoming the in-depth negotiations initiated at the Committee on Disarmament and its working Group on the question of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons.

Noting that the UN General Assembly at its 38th Session has recommended that the Committee on a Disarmament-activity pursue negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to ensure 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;

Further noting with disappointment that the 2nd special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to Disarmament held in 1982 ended inconclusively;

1. Notes with satisfaction that, within the committee 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 a nuclear weapons, although there are still difficulties to be overcome in the Committee towards evolving common approach acceptable to all;

2. Requests the Members of the Committee on Disarmament to reach an arrangement on an International Convention to assure non-nuclear states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons.

3. Recommends that Islamic Countries continued to cooperate with the Committee on Disarmament , at the United Nations General Assembly and within other relevant international fora with a view to promoting the above mentioned objective aimed at strengthening the security of non-nuclear States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons.

4. Urges the two super powers and other militarily significant countries to engage in serious negotiation under the aegis of the Committee on Disarmament in Geneva on CTDT (Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty) CWT (Chemical Weapons Treaty), and also on Radiological weapons Convention.

5. Requests the Secretary General of toe Organization of the Islamic Conference to closely follow up new developments in this respect and report thereon to the fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 21/14-P

ON THE ISRAELI AGGRESSION AGAINST IRAQI NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS AND ITS DANGEROUS CONSEQUENCES ON THE ESTABLISHED INTERNATIONAL ORDER FOR THE PEACEFUL USE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY AND THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND ON WORLD PEACE AND SECURITY

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dhaka, Republic of Bangladesh, from 2-7 Rabiul Awa1 1404 H (6-11 December 1983),

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

Recalling the criminal act prepared by Israel by premeditated armed assault on the Iraq Nuclear installations which are devoted to peaceful purposes;

Taking due account of Resolution 19/13-Pol, adopted by the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in that respect;

Noting the pertinent resolutions adopted by the UN Security Council and General Assembly, the last of which was the UN General Assembly resolution adopted on November 10, 1983;

Noting also the pertinent resolutions adopted by the International Atomic Energy agency, the last of which was Twenty-seventh Session on October 14, 1983;

Expressing deep concern over Israel's persistent aggressive policy and its threats to its criminal acts against Iraq and other Islamic States.

1-Condemns Israel for its persistent refusal to implement Security Council resolution 487 (1981).

2-STRONGLY CONDEMNS Israel for its aggressive policy against the Islamic States which is designed to impede their Scientific and technological progress.

3-Affirms the right of Iraq and that of all other developing countries to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes as part of their development programs.

4- CALLS ON MEMBER STATES to take a serious and effective action an through effective participation in the preceding of the International Atomic energy agency Conferences and the international fora, with a view to implementing the resolution of the Agencies at its Twenty Seventh Session, and the UN General Assembly resolution of November 10, 1983;

5- CALLS ON MEMBER THE STATES to exert all efforts at international fora with a view to prohibiting armed assault on civilian nuclear installations;

6-CONSIDERS THAT THE SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES resulting from an a assault with conventional weapons on a nuclear site is equivalent to an attack with nuclear weapons that could lead the outbreak of a nuclear war;

7-CALLS ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL to take the necessary measures to dissuade Israel from carrying out its threats to repeat its attack, and force it to withdraw its threats.

8- CONSIDER Israel's publicly-announced threat to repeat its armed attack on the nuclear installations of Iraq or any other country, as a continuing violation of the UN Charter, and hence of the statutes of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

9-INVITES MEMBER STATES TO TAKE all international legal measures to prohibit armed attack or the threat on nuclear installations or the threat thereof, as a contribution to the expansion and a means of securing the safe development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;

10-REQUESTS MEMBER STATES to collect information on Israel's nuclear armament and on the existing cooperation between the two racist regimes in Israel and South Africa in the nuclear field, and to inform the Secretary General of their findings. Also requests the Secretary General to cooperate with the League Arab States and the Organization of African Unity in the collection of such data to convey it to the UN General Assembly;

11-REQUESTS the Secretary General to submit a follow-up report on this resolution to the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 22/14-P

ON STRENGTHENING ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY IN THE CONTROL OF HIJACKING

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dhaka, Republic of Bangladesh, from 2-7 Rabiul Awa1 1404 H (6-11 December 1983),

Recalling Resolution No. 28/12-P and 25/13-P on strengthening Islamic Solidarity in the Control of Hijacking. adopted by the Twelfth and Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held at Baghdad and Niamey from June 1-5.1981 and 22-26 August 1982;

Taking into consideration that hijacking is an international crime punishable by appropriate penalties:

Deeply concerned at the anguish caused to innocent passengers and crews involved in incidents of hijacking of aircraft's, including injuries and loss of life;

Conscious of the need to observe the international Conventions on hijacking.

1.CALLS UPON all States who are signatories to the Tokyo Convention (1963), The Hague Convention (1970) and the Montreal Convention (1971) on the penalties for Hijacking and Guarantees for the safety of Civil Aviation in the world to carry out their obligations under these Conventions.

2.APPEALS to these states who have not yet signed the above Convention to do so.

3. REQUESTS all Member States to abstain from assisting, in any form whatsoever, any attempt aimed at hijacking.

4. DIRECTS the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report on it to the next Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 23/14-P

ON THE COMORIAN ISLAND OF MAYOTTE

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dhaka, Republic of Bangladesh, from 2-7 Rabiul Awa1 1404 H (6-11 December 1983),

Recalling the relevant resolutions, adopted by the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the Comorian Island of Mayotto which affirms that the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros is composed of four islands Anjouan - Grande Comore and Moheli;

Bearing in mind the commitments taken by France on the eve of the referendum on self-determination, of December 22, 1974 organized in Comoros to respect the territorial integrity of the Archipelago when it acceded to independence;

Recalling also the wish expressed by the Head of State of France to seek actively a just solution to that problem;

Considering that the severing of the island of Mayotte a the other Comoran Islands seriously impairs the territorial integrity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros and impedes the harmonious economic development of this country;

Deeply pre-occupied by the slow a of the negotiation entered into by France and the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoro on the issue of the Comoran Island of Mayotte;

Considering the total availability of the Comoran government in its desire to reach a just and speedy solution through dialogue and concertation in accordance with the recommendation of international and regional organizations:

1-REAFFIRMS the unity and territorial integrity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros and its sovereignty over the Comoran island of Mayotte.

2-EXPRESSES its firm support to the Comoran people in their legitimate struggle to recover the island.

3-INVITES the French Government to decisively open negotiations with the (Government of the IFRC in order to secure the rapid restoration of Mayatto to its natural Comorian entity.

4-CALLS upon OIC Member States to exert, collectively and individually their influence on France in order to accelerate its negotiations with the Islamic Federal Republic of Comaro on the basis of respect of the unity and territorial integrity of this country.

5-INVITES the Secretary General of the OIC to contact the French Authorities and inform them of the serious anxiety felt by the Organization over this problem, to follow up the development of this issue, in cooperation with the Secretaries-General of the OAU and UNO and to submit a report in this regard to the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION NO. 24/14-P
ON ETHIOPIA'S OCCUPATION OF TWO REGIONS OF THE TERRITORY OF THE
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA**

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dhaka, Republic of Bangladesh, from 2-7 Rabiul Awa1 1404 H (6-11 December 1983),

In pursuance with Article Two of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and in conformity with the tenets of the Islamic Sharia concerning the repulsion of aggression and the support of the aggressed:

In compliance with UN. objectives and principles;

Recalling what was stipulated in the final Declaration of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which was held in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3 to 7 Zul Ke'da 1402 (22-26 August, 1982) concerning the Ethiopian aggression on the Democratic Republic of Somalia:

Affirming its commitment to ensure the security and territorial integrity of Member States and its support of and solidarity with the Democratic Republic of Somalia in safeguarding its territorial integrity and independence;

Recalling the contents of the Final Statement of the Coordination Conference of Foreign Ministers of Islamic States held at the seat of the United Nations in New York on the first of Muharram 1404 He corresponding to October 10, 1983 stressing anew its concern over the security and territorial integrity of Member States and expressing support of and solidarity with Somalia in opposing any attempt that may affect the latter's territorial integrity and independence:

Viewing the Ethiopian aggression on the Democratic Republic of Somalia and the occupation of two regions of its territory as a violation of the UN Charter and the principles of International Law, and a violation of the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of a Member State of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

Deploring the continuing Ethiopian occupation of Somali territory which constitutes a criminal act at international level;

1- Condemns the Ethiopian armed aggression on the Democratic Republic of Somalia and call on Ethiopia to withdraw its forces immediately from the two regions occupied in the Democratic Republic of Somalia.

2- Requests Ethiopia not to embark on any other aggression that may endanger the sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of-Somalia and its territorial integrity

3- Decides to provide material and moral support to Democratic Republic of Somalia to enable it to face that aggression.

4- Decides to keep the case. on the Agenda of the Conference and to request the Secretary General of the OIC to submit to the forthcoming Conference an exhaustive report on the progress achieved in that respect

RESOLUTION NO. 25/14-P ON THE PROBLEM OF THE HORN OF AFRICA

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. meeting in Dhaka. People's Republic of Bangladesh from 2-7 Rabiul Awal, 1404H. (6-11 December, 1983).

Preceding from the noble Islamic principles and the objectives of the Islamic Charter which call for the enhancement and propagation of the principles of justice, freedom, dignity and humanity:

Recalling resolution 5/EOS of the First Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad from 8 - 10 Rabiul Awal 1400 He (27-29 January. 1980) concerning the provision of financial and moral support to the Islamic peoples in the Horn of Africa and the assistance to the refugees expelled from their homes by the occupation forces

Abiding by the provisions of the Makkah Al Mukaramah Declaration issued by the Third Islamic Summit Conference in respect of man's liberty and basic freedoms and needs and the action needed for laying the foundations and developing the means to safeguard such rights and freedoms. to eliminate oppression, to support peoples' struggles for independence, freedom and justice and to uphold the principles of justice. dignity and the right of self-determination stipulated by all international charters;

Recalling resolution 12/3-P (IS) of the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramali - Taif from 19-21 Rabiul Awal 1401 H (25-28 January 1981) on support for the oppressed peoples in the Horn of Africa;

Deeply concerned that the situation deplored by the First Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad in January 1980 has remained unchanged

1.Stresses the importance of implementing the resolutions of the Conference on the problem of the Horn of Africa including that of the Eritrean issue;

2.decides to give support to the oppressed peoples of the Horn of Africa;

3.reiterates its rejection of the presence of foreign forces in the region and to call for their immediate unconditional and total withdrawal;

4.calls for the peaceful settlement of the problems of the Horn of African in accordance with the International Charters and the principles of international law which guarantee the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination;

5.decides to maintain this problem under consideration;

6.requests the Secretary General of the Organization of Islamic Conference to submit a progress report on the general situation to the forthcoming Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers .

**RESOLUTION NO. 26/14-P
ON THE QUESTION OF THE MUSLIMS OF SOUTH PHILIPPINES**

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dhaka, Republic of Bangladesh, from 2-7 Rabiul Awa1 1404 H (6-11 December 1983),

Taking into account the explanatory notes by the General Secretariat concerning the question of the Muslims of South Philippines, and the outcome of the meeting of the four-member Ministerial Committee held in Jeddah on 8 December 1982.

Recalling resolutions 27/12-C and 17/13-C adopted in this connection by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers at the twelfth and thirteenth sessions held in Baghdad and.

Recalling the talks held in Jeddah by the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference with the President of the Philippines, under Islamic resolutions inviting the Government of the Philippines to comply with the letter and spirit of the Tripoli Agreement without any delay and to put it into effect with the participation of the Moro National Liberation Front which is a signatory party of the Agreement,

Recalling the need for closing ranks of the leadership of the Moro National Liberation Front to achieve this end and to remove any pretext on the ground of the division of Muslim leaderships and the absence of a competent interlocutor for the settlement of the issue within the framework of the" Tripoli Agreement and of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Philippines;

1-CALLS UPON the Government of the Philippines to expedite the true implementation of the letter and spirit of the Tripoli Agreement, and in this connection initiate negotiations with the Moro National Liberation Front, with the participation of the Four-Member Islamic Ministerial Committee.

2-CALLS UPON the Moro Front and its leadership to adopt a unified position prior to these negotiations so as to put the Tripoli Agreement into effect.

3- ENTRUSTS, the Secretary General with the task of submitting a report on the implementation of this resolution to the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION NO. 27/14-P
ON REFUGEES**

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dhaka, Republic of Bangladesh, from 2-7 Rabiul Awa1 1404 H (6-11 December 1983),

CONCERNED about the fate of millions of refugees throughout the world, the majority of whom belong to the Muslim community;

CONSCIOUS of the heavy burden which their presence. often massive, pose to the host countries:

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;

CONVINCED that such solidarity is dictated by principles of fraternity and defense of human rights and the dignity of man which emanate from the Islamic heritage and Traditions;

NOTING with satisfaction the considerable efforts exerted by the General Secretariat to implement the relevant decisions adopted within the framework of the Organization of the Islamic Conference' on the question of Refugees;

Resolution NO. 24/13-C on the assistance to refugees and countries suffering from natural disasters, adopted by the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Niamey (Republic of Niger) from 3 to 7 Zoul Qada 1404 H (22 - 26 August 1982)

1. CALLS UPON Member States :

- to intensify their efforts with a view to giving every possible assistance to the refugees wherever they are;
- to extend full solidarity and support to the Twelfth International Conference on the Assistance to Refugees in Africa (C.I.A.R.A.II) which will be held in Geneva in July 1981.

2.INVITES the General Secretariat to strengthen cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in conformity with decisions of the Joint meeting, held in Geneva from 5 to 20 July 1983 between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the various United Nations organizations including the decision on assistance to the refugees which is one of most important of these decisions.

RESOLUTION NO. 28/14-P

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

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dhaka, Republic of Bangladesh, from 2-7 Rabiul Awa1 1404 H (6-11 December 1983),

Having, examined the paragraphs of the report of toe Secretary General relating to cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference a the United Nations Organization;

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

Recalling resolutions 14/6-P, 34/12-P, and 20/13-P, of the OIC, on the strengthening of cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Organization;

Calling also the General Assembly resolution 3360 (xxx) dated 10 October 1975 which grants Observer Status to the Organization of the Islamic Conference at the United Nations ;

Further recalling resolutions 35/23, 36/23, 37/a and 38/4 of the General Assembly on cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Organisation;

Bearing in mind the wish of both Organisations to achieve closer cooperation in their search for solutions to world problems such as the questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonisation, the Fundamental rights of man and peoples and the establishment of a New International Economic Order;

Noting the strengthening of cooperation between the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the specialized Institution and other United Nation Agencies;

Noting also the convention of the First Annual Meeting between representatives of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, and the Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, and the Secretariat of the United Nations Organisation and other United Nations Agencies;

Taking note of the encouraging results already achieved and the pressing need to ensure coordination, and follow up of the decisions adopted during that meeting;

Convinced of need to further strengthen cooperation between the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Organisation.

1. Notes with appreciation the Annual Report of the Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, particularly in respect of cooperation between the OIC and the U.N.O.

2. Notes also with satisfaction the Report of Secretary General of the United Nations on the significantly positive cooperation between the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Organisation; and his efforts for the peaceful solution of the crucial problems facing developing countries.

3. Approve the conclusions and recommendations the First Annual Meeting of representatives of the Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference with those of the Secretariat of the United Nations Organisations and other United Nation Agencies, meeting held in Geneva on July 15, 1983.

4. Requests the Secretary General to continue this efforts for the strengthening of cooperation and coordination between the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the

United Nations Organisation and its Agencies in furtherance of the mutual interests of both Organisations in the political, economic, social cultural fields.

5.Calls upon the Islamic States to support the consolidation of existing mechanism at the U.N Secretariat, for coordination between the OIC and the U.N and its specialized Agencies.

6.Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 29/14-P

ON COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGES CAUSED BY OCCUPATION, IN ALL IT'S FORMS, IN MEMBER COUNTRIES

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dhaka, Republic of Bangladesh, from 2-7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H (6-11 December 1983),

Referring to Resolution 2/7-P of May 1976 and Resolution No. 26/11-P of May 1980 on compensation for the damaging effects of war, in particular mines;

Commending the resolution adopted by the Fifth Conference of Heads of State and Governments of Non-Aligned countries, held in Colombo from 16-19 August 1976, denouncing non-removal of the sequels of war (Res. No. 32);

Noting with satisfaction U.N. General Assembly Resolutions Nos. 3435 (30) of 9 December 1975, 35/71 of 5 December 1980, 36/188 of 17/12/1981, 37/15 of 20/12/1982 on the sequels of war;

Recalling the resolutions of the UNEP Governing Board No. 80(4) of 9/4/1976, No. 101(5) of 25/5/1977. No. 9/5 of 25/5/1981 and No. 10/8 of 28/5/1982 on the sequels of war;

Mindful of the fact that all peoples of the world earnestly wish to put an end to colonialism in all its forms;

Convinced that payment of compensation by the colonial powers could in future be instrumental in the consolidation of world peace and security, as well as the U.N. Declaration of 1960 on granting independence to colonised countries and peoples;

1- Confirms its condemnation of colonialism in all its forms as an aggressive act contrary to international principles and covenants as well as human rights.

2- Concedes to all peoples that were subjected to the yoke of colonialism the right to compensation for the human and material losses that led to their backwardness, poverty and to the squandering of their resources.

3-Supports the right of the Jamahiriya to compensation for all the losses incurred through Italian colonialism, including human and material losses as well as loss of property, following the Italian invasion and occupation of Libya in 1911 which lasted for 35 years.

4- Denounces all States responsible for the losses and damaging sequels of aggressive colonial wars that have not as yet taken any' positive steps to solve that problem and wages them to compensate the States and peoples that have incurred them or suffered through such wars.

RESOLUTION NO. 30/14-P

ON INFORMATION

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dhaka, Republic of Bangladesh, from 2-7 Rabiul Awa1 1404 H (6-11 December 1983),

Recalling the provisions of paras 6 and 7 of Article II in the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference which call for supporting Islamic peoples in their endeavour to maintain their national independence and rights, and seeking, to generate such a political atmosphere that would help develop cooperation between Member States and other States,

Also recalling the Makkah Al-Mukarramah Declaration, calling for the institution of a new world information order.

Conscious of the need for establishing a new world information and communication order that is fairer and more equitable.

Reiterating Resolutions 31 and 40 adopted by the Tenth and Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, concerning the measures that should be taken to confront propaganda material Hostile to Islam and Muslims.

Reaffirming the undertaking of Member States, to correct through an information system properly belonging to OIC the false concepts that are spread about the Islamic world and project the fundamental concerns of the Islamic Ummah which are the Palestinian cause and the problem of Al-Quds Al-Sharif,

Determined to mobilise material and human resources of the Islamic countries and to pool them in such a manner as would restore the true image of Islam and express a unified Islamic view-point as regards the institution of a new and fairer world information order.

Recalling resolution 22/12-P adopted by the Conference of Niamey, which calls on Member States to cooperate in that field as well as the recommendations of the First Session of the Permanent Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs held in Dakar (Senegal) on 18th and 19th a 1983.

1 -Reiterate the recommendations of said Permanent Committee for Information and Cultural affairs.

2 -Deems it necessary that Member States should continue the process of developing strong cooperation between them in the field of information and draw up an Islamic strategy for information that is keeping with the advent of a new world information order.

3 -Calls on the General-Secretariat to pursue its efforts aimed at convening a meeting of the Information Ministers of Member States, and,

4 -Calls on the General Secretariat to continue the implementation of the information plan approved by the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers accordance with the recommendations of the First Session of the Permanent Committee for Information and Cultural affairs held in Dakar (Senegal) on 18 and 19 January 1983 and to urge all Member States to offer voluntary contributions for the implementation of that plan.

RESOLUTION NO. 31/14-P

ON THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC NEWS AGENCY

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dhaka, Republic of Bangladesh, from 2-7 Rabiul Awa1 1404 H (6-11 December 1983),

Having considered the report of the Director General of the International Islamic News Agency;

Reiterating the recommendations of the permanent Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs, adopted at its first Session held in Dakar (Senegal) on 18 and 19 January 1983,

Appreciating the efforts of the News Agency to further develop its activities to be a reliable source of information in the Muslim world,

Having noted that greater expansion would be required to fully meet the objectives set out for the Organisation ,

Considering that in view of the critical financial situation of the News Agency the above requirements can not be met unless immediate steps are taken to provide financial assistance to the News Agency by the member countries,

1.Calls upon the member States to pay, as soon as possible, arrears of their annual subscription where they are due.

2.Calls upon member states to make generous voluntary contributions to the Agency to enable it to improve and develop its current operation.

3.Recommends that member states reduce the tariff of satellite channels to a level which is within the means of the news agencies, in order to make it possible for the International Islamic News Agency and the national news agencies to have access to modern means of communications,

4.Takes notes of the recommendation of the permanent committee for information and cultural Affairs that a meeting of the Ministers of Information of the member countries is

convened by the Secretary General of the Islamic Conference to closely study the various problems of the news agency along with other important information organs of the Conference, and take measures to put the news agency on a firm footing.

5. Approves in principle the study of a new scale of contribution by the member countries in the light of the recommendation of the Permanent Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs.

RESOLUTION NO. 32/14-P

ON THE ISLAMIC STATES BROADCASTING SERVICES ORGANIZATION

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dhaka, Republic of Bangladesh, from 2-7 Rabiul Awa1 1404 H (6-11 December 1983),

Recalling the report of the Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic conference, the report of Secretary General of the Islamic States broadcasting Services Organisation, and the conditions and the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the latter at its Sixth Session held in Baghdad on 29 Safar 1404 H (3 December, 1983) and which are in keeping with development of its activities, achievement, plans & set-ups, and stressing the importance of these resolutions,

Considering the conclusions adopted by the Permanent committee for Information & Cultural Affairs at its First Session held in Dakar (Senegal) on 18 and 19 January 1983,

Recalling all previous resolutions relating to the Islamic States Broadcasting Services Organisation particularly resolutions No. 48 of Istanbul, No. 49 of Tripoli, No. 18/9-P of Dakar, No. 29/10-P of Fez, No. 39/11-P of Islamabad, No. 41/12-P of Baghdad, and No. 24/13-P of Niamey;

Noting with satisfaction the development of the Organisation and its efficiency;

1. Puts on record its thanks and profound appreciation to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia whose contributions enabled the Organisation to purchase its permanent headquarters in Jeddah. Also expresses its profound appreciation to Kuwait and all member States who have made voluntary contributions to support the activities and programmes of the Organisation.

2. Invites Member States to settle as early as possible their arrears of contributions to the budget of ISBO, in accordance with the resolutions of the Permanent Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs, on the occasion of its First Session held in Dakar (Senegal) on 18 & 19 January 1983.

Requests the Member States, in a position to do so to come fourth with more voluntary donations to support the programmes of the Organisation.

3. Expresses its appreciation of the efforts successfully exerted by the Organisation, by the chairman of its Executive Council, and by its Secretary General, to promote the objectives of the Organisation and consolidate its role.