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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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Items 12, 22, 24, 26, 29, 31, 33, 35,
36, 37, 40, 45, 51, 52, 54, 58, 62,
73, 76, 77, 78, 81, 91, 99 and 102
of the preliminary list*

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AND THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC
CONFERENCE

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ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE
ZONE IN THE REGION OF THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL

Forty-first year

* A/41/50/Rev.1.

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INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS
INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST
TRAFFIC IN DRUGS

Letter dated 5 May 1986 from the Permanent Representative
of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

On instructions from the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco, which hosted the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Fez from 25 to 29 Rabi Ul Thani, 1406H (6 to 10 January 1986), I have the honour to transmit herewith the texts of the final communiqué (annex I) and of the resolutions adopted by the Conference on organic, statutory and general questions (annex II), political and information affairs (annex III), economic and financial affairs (annex IV), and cultural and social affairs (annex V). We request you to have them circulated as documents of the General Assembly, under items 12, 22, 24, 26, 29, 31, 33, 35, 36, 37, 40, 45, 51, 52, 54, 58, 62, 73, 76, 77, 78, 81, 91, 99 and 102 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mehdi ALAOUI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX I

ICFM/16-86/FIN/DEC.

**FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF THE
SIXTEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS**

**FEZ, KINGDOM OF MOROCCO
25-29 Rabi Ul Thani, 1406H**

6-10 January 1986

FINAL COMMUNIQUE
SIXTEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF
FOREIGN MINISTERS

Fez, Kingdom of Morocco

Rabiul Thani 25-29, 1406H

(January 6 - 10, 1986).

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

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

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

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, United Arab Emirates, The Republic of Indonesia, The Republic of Uganda, The Islamic Republic of Iran, The Islamic Republic of Pakistan, The State of Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, The People's Republic of Bangladesh, The People's Republic of Benin, The Republic of Turkey, The Republic of Chad, The Republic of Tunisia, The Republic of Gabon, The Republic of the Gambia, The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, The Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros, The Republic of Djibouti, The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, The Republic of Senegal, /...

The Republic of Sudan, The Syrian Arab Republic, The Republic of Sierra Leone, The Democratic Republic of Somalia, The Republic of Iraq, The Sultanate of Oman, The Republic of Guinea, The Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Palestine, The State of Qatar, The Republic of Cameroon, The State of Kuwait, The Republic of Lebanon, The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, The Republic of Maldives, The Republic of Mali, Malaysia, The Arab Republic of Egypt, The Kingdom of Morocco, The Islamic Republic of Mauritania, The Republic of Niger, The Yemen Arab Republic and The Democratic Republic of Yemen.

4. The following attended the Conference as Observers:

- a) - Turkish-Cypriot Community
 - Moro National Liberation Front
- b) International Organizations :
 - United Nations Organization
 - Organization of African Unity
 - League of Arab States
 - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
 - United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
 - United Nations Commissioner's Office for Refugees
 - Arab Education, Science and Culture Organization (ALESCO)
 - United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)
 - United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People
 - United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

C) Subsidiary Organs of the Organization:
of the Islamic Conference :

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

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

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

e) Islamic institutions and associations :

- Muslim World League
- Islamic Da'wa Association

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

/...

It also unanimously elected the following three Vice-Chairmen :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

15. The Conference issued a statement expressing its solidarity and active support for the Libyan people in their defence of their sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Conference drew the attention of the international community to the repeated provocation and the escalation of hostile acts by international imperialism and the Zionist entity against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; acts which pose grave threats to international security and peace. The Conference considered the imperialist and Zionist threat to Libyan Arab Jamahiriya as directed against all Islamic States. The Conference released another statement condemning the measures taken by the U.S. Administration against Libyan Arab Jamahiriya which violate international law and convention. The Conference affirmed its absolute solidarity with Libyan Arab Jamahiriya against these arbitrary measures and requested the U.S. Administration to repeal them, stressing their unlawfulness, while inviting Member States to take appropriate action to counter these measures.

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

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

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

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

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

I- POLITICAL AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION

(1) On the question of Palestine and the Middle East, the Conference condemned Israeli aggression against Tunisia and the PLO Offices in Tunis. It reaffirmed its adherence and commitment to the principles on which any solution to the question of Palestine and the Middle East must be based. Foremost of these principles is the fact

that the Palestine cause is the core of the conflict in the Middle East; that a just and lasting peace in the area can only be based on total withdrawal by the Zionist entity from the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories; and the restoration of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including its right to return to its homeland, Palestine, its right to self-determination, and its right to establish an independent sovereign state of its own in Palestine with Al-Quds, as capital.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

reconciliation in Lebanon and for the preservation of the unity of the Lebanese people and institutions as well as that country's territorial integrity.

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

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

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

- (xii) The Conference requested the Secretary General to prepare a study in collaboration with the League of Arab States and the Organization of African Unity on Israeli nuclear armament.
- (xiii) The Conference again condemned the Israeli military attack on the Iraqi nuclear installations. It emphasized the right of Iraq and all developing countries to develop the peaceful use of nuclear energy in their development programmes.
- (xiv) The Conference reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia to use every available means, including armed struggle, to liberate themselves from colonial domination and racial discrimination. It condemned the policy of establishment of pseudo-independent entities designed to consolidate the racist regime in South Africa.
- (xv) The Conference heard a statement by the representative of the Afghan Mujahideen and paid tribute to their struggle for the liberation of their country from foreign invasion, for the preservation of their national independence and identity as an Islamic non-aligned country. The Conference welcomed the unity achieved by the Mujahideen and urged the Member States to strengthen cooperation with them.
- (xvi) The Conference declared that the security of each Islamic States is a matter of concern for all Member States. It called for

consolidation of the security of member states through solidarity and cooperation among them in conformity with the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter. The Conference emphasized the determination of Member States to preserve Islamic values and the Islamic way of life.

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

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

(xix) The Conference reiterated the territorial integrity of the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros whose sovereignty extends over four islands including Mayotte. It expressed its support to the legitimate efforts of the Comoro Government to recover Mayotte. It requested the French Government to honour the

promises it had made on the eve of the 1974 Referendum regarding respect for unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago.

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

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

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

- (xxiii) Having considered the item entitled "Plight of the Turkish Muslim minority in Bulgaria" and the violation of the legitimate right of the Muslim community in Bulgaria to preserve its identity and maintain its cultural and religious heritage, the Conference mandated the Secretary General to establish a three-member Contact Group to examine the conditions of the Muslim minority in Bulgaria and to make recommendations with a view to finding a solution to this problem. The Secretary General was also requested to follow the developments relating to this question and to make a report thereon to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.
- (xxiv) The Conference invited the Islamic Group at the United Nations to consolidate the ongoing cooperation and coordination between the OIC and the United Nations System. It recommended that the second meeting between the OIC General Secretariat and the concerned UN agencies be held during 1986.
- (xxv) The Conference noted the unjustified withdrawal by some states from UNESCO, and expressed its full support for this Organization and its Director General H.E.Mr. Amado Mahtar M'Bow. The Conference also called upon all the countries adhering to the noble principles of UNESCO to effectively support this Organization.
- (xxvi) The Conference endorsed the recommendations of the Committee on Islamic Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel which held a meeting during the Conference to

discuss the problems of the African Sahel States. It emphasized the importance of developing the economies of the Sahel countries; the adoption of medium and long term programmes to fight drought; and emergency measures for the production of foodstuffs to meet the needs of the population. The Conference expressed its appreciation of the role played by popular committees in some Member States for the purpose of consolidating fraternal solidarity with brotherly Sahelian States.

(xxvii) The Conference heard with fraternal sentiments the statement of His Excellency Kenan Atakol, Representative of the Turkish Cypriots, who voiced the rightful cause of the Turkish people of Cyprus. The Conference reiterated its past resolutions on the question of Cyprus and expressed its sympathy and support for the efforts of the Turkish Cypriots to achieve equal status with the Greek Cypriots and to regain their legitimate rights. The Conference further expressed the hope that the efforts of the United Nations Secretary-General will lead to a just and lasting solution of the Cypriot question.

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

The Conference noted with appreciation the kind offer by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to host the Conference of Information Ministers of the Member States.

II- ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

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

- (i) The Conference emphasized the importance of the early initiation of simultaneous and comprehensive global negotiations within the U.N. framework for the restructuring of the present international economic order as well as the convening of an international conference on monetary and financial issues. It expressed full support for the efforts of the Group of 77 and the Non-Aligned Movement for the initiation of global negotiations and the establishment of international economic cooperation to promote development with the ultimate goal of establishing a New International Economic Order.
- (ii) The Conference requested the General Secretariat to continue to pay due attention to the problems of the Least Developed Member States and to follow up the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries held in Paris, 1981.
- (iii) The Conference called upon the international community, particularly the Member States, to implement the provisions of UNCTAD resolutions on the problems relating to land-locked countries.
- (iv) The Conference once again appealed to Member States, the OIC specialized agencies and other Islamic Organizations to continue their assistance to African Member States for the eradication of bovine plague.

- (v) The Conference urged all Member States to contribute generously, either bilaterally or through the OIC specialised bodies, towards combating the effects of drought and desertification in the affected Member States.
- (vi) The Conference having considered the follow up of the Lagos Plan of Action noted that the foreign debt of African countries had reached staggering proportions. It invited developed countries and bilateral and multilateral creditors to take appropriate measures to cut down the debt of African countries. The Conference supported the holding of an international conference on the foreign debt of African countries and requested the Secretary General of the OIC to establish contacts with the Secretary General of the OAU for necessary follow up. It urged the international community to shoulder its responsibilities in pursuance with the declaration of the 39th Session of the U.N. General Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa.
- (vii) The Conference called upon Member States to participate at Ministerial level in the Special Session of the UN General Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa to be held in New York in May 1986.
- (viii) The Conference requested Member States to support the requests made by African countries to various financial Organizations for increasing the flow of financial resources to Africa.

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

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

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

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

(i) The Conference reviewed the developments relating to the Islamic Universities in Niger, Uganda, Malaysia and Bangladesh. It requested the Member States, the Islamic Solidarity Fund, and the OIC specialised agencies to continue to extend material and technical assistance to these Universities, including scholarships for the students of the International Islamic University in Malaysia.

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

- (iii) The Conference called upon the General Secretariat to continue to coordinate with the Islamic Federal Republic of Comoro to overcome the obstacles impeding the establishment of the Islamic Cultural Centre in Moroni.
- (iv) The Conference appealed to Member States to provide the International Commission of the Islamic Heritage with information and documents on Islamic Civilization, and expressed its appreciation for the practical steps taken by the Commission under the Chairmanship of His Royal Highness Prince Faisal Ibn Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz.
- (v) The Conference entrusted the General Secretariat and the OIC Subsidiary Organs and Agencies in the cultural field to submit proposals for evolving a strategy for Islamic Cultural and Social activities to the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs.
- (vi) The Conference approved the report of the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund, and expressed its appreciation for the efforts exerted for the realization of its objectives of consolidating Islamic solidarity, and promoting Islamic Dawa, culture, and civilization.

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

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

IV- ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

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

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

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

PAKISTAN:

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

SULTANATE OF OMAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Strongly condemn the aggressive threats made by the USA and Israel against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.
- Also condemn the US military movements in the Mediterranean, in the vicinity of the Libyan territorial waters, which constitute a threat to the security, safety and sovereignty of a Member State of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations.
- Totally reject all the pretexts and arguments put forward by the USA and Israel to justify their aggressive actions against the peoples of the region.
- Recognise that these pretexts, threats, and military movements only aggravate the critical situation and the tension in the Middle East region, thus constituting a new and direct threat to international peace and security.
- Express their solidarity with and their support to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and its people confronting these American threats and military movements to defend the security and integrity of their country.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Reaffirms its unqualified solidarity with the Jamahiriya against these actions which infringe upon the sovereignty and the

independence of the People of the Jamahiriya and seek to undermine its economic and development plans.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANNEX II.

No. ICFM/16-ORG/RES(FIN)

RESOLUTIONS

ON

ORGANIC, STATUTORY, AND GENERAL QUESTIONS

ADOPTED BY

THE SIXTEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

HELD IN FEZ, KINGDOM OF MOROCCO

25 TO 29 RABIUL THANI, 1406H

(6-10 JANUARY, 1986).

SIXTEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS, FEZ

I N D E X

ORGANIC, STATUTORY AND GENERAL QUESTIONS

=====

RESOLUTION NO.

S U B J E C T

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1/16-ORG	THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC COURT OF JUSTICE.
2/16-ORG	HUMAN RIGHTS IN ISLAM
3/16-ORG	REGIONAL RECONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION COMMISSIONS
4/16-ORG	THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC LAW COMMISSION.
5/16-ORG	REPORT ON THE SECOND SESSION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR INFORMATION AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS.

RESOLUTION NO.1/16-ORG
THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC COURT OF JUSTICE.

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

Recalling Resolution 11/3(IS) of the Third Islamic Summit Conference which approved the establishment of an International Islamic Court of Justice to work for the settlement of disputes between Member States by peaceful means, thus sparing them the embarrassment of referring differences between them, to non-Islamic judicial bodies;

Also recalling Resolution 1/15-ORG of the Fifteenth Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Having considered the report of the General Secretariat, the recommendations of the Expert Group, and the finalized Draft Statute of the Court annexed to the report of the Secretariat,

Commending the efforts exerted by the Secretary General, the General Secretariat and the Expert Group in finalising the Draft Statute of the Court;

1. Requests the Secretary General to transmit the Draft Statute of the International Islamic Court of Justice to the Member States for their views and comments.

2. Urges the Member States to study the draft and to convey their views and comments to the General Secretariat at an early date.

3. Requests the Secretary General to convene another meeting of the Group of Experts from all Member States to re-examine the draft in the light of the comments received from Member States.

4. Requests the Secretary General to submit the finalized draft to the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.2/16-ORG
HUMAN RIGHTS IN ISLAM

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

Believing in the eternal principles laid down by Islam regarding freedom, justice and peace, brotherhood and equality among human beings without distinction of race or colour;

Reaffirming the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Appreciating the efforts made by the Experts Committees to prepare the document of Human Rights in Islam;

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the General Secretariat, the recommendations of the Experts Group, and the desire of Member States to complete the study of the Draft Document;

Having considered the report of the General Secretariat on this subject;

1. Urges Member States to send their final observations on the Draft Document on Human Rights in Islam to the General Secretariat.

2. Requests the Secretary General to invite Member States to nominate experts to the Expert Group which should meet as soon as possible to complete the study of the Draft Document.

3. Requests the Secretary General to submit a report on this subject to the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.3/16-ORG
REGIONAL RECONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION COMMISSIONS

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

Recalling the Casablanca Charter of the Fourth Islamic Summit stipulating inter-alia the setting up of Regional Reconciliation and Arbitration Commissions to settle conflicts and disputes among Islamic States;

Also recalling Resolution No.3/15-ORG adopted by the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General and the draft study prepared by the General Secretariat on this subject;

Requests the Secretary General to circulate the study to Member States for their views and comments; to revise it in the light of comments received; and to submit it to the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.4/16-ORG
THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC LAW COMMISSION

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

Recalling Resolution No.21/14-C of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, and Resolution No.24/15-C of the fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which urged Member States to send their observations on the Draft Statute of the International Islamic Law Commission to the General Secretariat to enable it to hold a meeting of experts to study the Draft in the light of the observations;

Also recalling the recommendations of the Twelfth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the report of the General Secretariat on ~~this~~ subject;

1. Urges the Member States which have not done so, to communicate their observations on the Draft Statute of the International Islamic Law Commission to the General Secretariat as soon as possible.

2. Requests the Secretary General to convene an Expert Group meeting at an early date to complete the study of the Draft and to finalize the said Draft in the light of the observations received from Member States.

3. Requests the Secretary General to submit a report on this subject to the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.5/16-ORG

REPORT ON THE SECOND SESSION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE
FOR INFORMATION AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

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

Recalling the relevant resolution adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, in January, 1981, on the establishment of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs;

Having studied the Explanatory Note and the Declaration and recommendations adopted by the Standing Committee at its Second Session held in Dakar, Senegal from October 31 to November 2, 1985, under the Chairmanship of the President of Senegal;

Noting with appreciation the presentation given by the Foreign Minister of Senegal;

1. Expresses appreciation for the efforts made by the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs to promote and strengthen cooperation among Muslim States in these areas;

2. Decides that immediate action should be taken to implement all the recommendations of the Standing Committee.

3. Expresses its thanks and gratitude to His Excellency President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs for his wise guidance of the work of the Committee.

ANNEX III

ICFM/16-86/PTL/REP/RES(FIN)

REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS
ON THE
POLITICAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS
ADOPTED
BY THE SIXTEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE
OF FOREIGN MINISTERS
HELD IN FEZ, KINGDOM OF MOROCCO
25 TO 29 RABIUL THANI, 1406H
(6-10 JANUARY, 1986)

SIXTEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS, IN FEZ

I N D E X

POLITICAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS

=====

RESOLUTION NO.

S U B J E C T

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REPORT OF THE POLITICAL AND INFORMATION COMMITTEE

- 1/16-P THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE AND THE MIDDLE EAST
- 2/16-P THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF.
- 3/16-P AL-QUDS COMMITTEE
- 4/16-P AL-QUDS FUND AND ITS WAQF.
- 5/16-P ISLAMIC OFFICE FOR THE BOYCOTT OF ISRAEL
- 6/16-P ISLAMIC BUREAU FOR MILITARY COORDINATION WITH PALESTINE (PLO).
- 7/16-P THE PALESTINE STAMP.
- 8/16-P COUNTERING THE ZIONIST COLONIAL SETTLEMENTS IN AND AROUND AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF AND IN THE OTHER PARTS OF THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES.
- 9/16-P ISLAMIC COMMITTEE FOR OBSERVATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OF THE ZIONIST ENEMY.
- 10/16-P THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN HEIGHTS, ISRAEL'S DECISION TO ANNEX THEM AND THE TERRORISTIC MEASURES TO WHICH ARAB SYRIAN CITIZENS ARE SUBJECTED.
- 11/16-P STRATEGIC ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ISRAEL.
- 12/16-P ISRAELI AGGRESSION AGAINST SOUTH LEBANON.
- 13/16-P ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARMAMENT.
- 14/16-P ISRAELI AGGRESSION AGAINST THE IRAQI NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS AND ISRAEL'S REFUSAL TO COMPLY WITH RESOLUTIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY.
- 15/16-P RESUMPTION OR ESTABLISHMENT, AND THE MAINTENANCE, BY SOME COUNTRIES, OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE ZIONIST ENEMY.

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RESOLUTION NO.

S U B J E C T

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16/16-P SUPPORT TO THE LIBERATION STRUGGLE OF THE PEOPLES
OF NAMIBIA AND SOUTH AFRICA.

17/16-P SANCTIONS AGAINST THE SOUTH AFRICAN RACIST REGIME.

18/16-P SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLE OF THE SAHEL.

19/16-P SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN.

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

21/16-P ESTABLISHMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS FREE ZONES IN AFRICA,
THE MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA.

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

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

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

25/16-P THE COMORIAN ISLAND OF MAYOTTE.

26/16-P OCCUPATION BY ETHIOPIA OF TWO AREAS OF THE SOMALI
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.

27/16-P REFUGEES.

28/16-P QUESTION OF THE MUSLIMS OF SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES.

29/16-P MUSLIM COMMUNITIES IN NON-MEMBER STATES.

30/16-P PLIGHT OF THE TURKISH MUSLIM MINORITY IN BULGARIA.

31/16-P COOPERATION BETWEEN THE ORGANISATION OF THE ISLAMIC
CONFERENCE AND THE INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL
ORGANIZATIONS.

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

33/16-P INFORMATION PLAN.

34/16-P THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC NEWS AGENCY.

35/16-P THE ISLAMIC STATES BROADCASTING ORGANISATION.

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE POLITICAL AND INFORMATION
AFFAIRS COMMITTEE OF THE SIXTEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF
FOREIGN MINISTERS, HELD IN FEZ, KINGDOM OF MOROCCO, FROM
25 TO 29 RABIUL THANI, 1406H (6-10 JANUARY, 1986).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 1/16-P THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE AND THE MIDDLE EAST.
- 2/16-P THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF.
- 3/16-P AL QUDS COMMITTEE.
- 4/16-P AL QUDS FUND AND ITS WAQF.
- 5/16-P ISLAMIC OFFICE FOR THE BOYCOTT OF ISRAEL.
- 6/16-P ISLAMIC BUREAU FOR MILITARY COORDINATION WITH PALESTINE (PLO).
- 7/16-P THE PALESTINE STAMP.
- 8/16-P COUNTERING THE ZIONIST COLONIAL SETTLEMENTS IN AND AROUND AL QUDS AL SHARIF AND IN THE OTHER PARTS OF THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES.
- 9/16-P ISLAMIC COMMITTEE FOR OBSERVATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OF THE ZIONIST ENEMY.
- 10/16-P THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN HEIGHTS, ISRAEL'S DECISION TO ANNEX THEM AND THE TERRORISTIC MEASURES TO WHICH ARAB SYRIAN CITIZENS ARE SUBJECTED.
- 11/16-P STRATEGIC ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ISRAEL.
- 12/16-P ISRAELI AGGRESSION AGAINST SOUTH LEBANON.
- 13/16-P ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARMAMENT.

- 14/16-P ISRAELI AGGRESSION AGAINST THE IRAQI NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS AND ISRAEL'S REFUSAL TO COMPLY WITH RESOLUTIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY.
- 15/16-P RESUMPTION OR ESTABLISHMENT, AND THE MAINTENANCE, BY SOME COUNTRIES, OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE ZIONIST ENEMY.
- 16/16-P SUPPORT FOR THE LIBERATION STRUGGLE OF THE PEOPLES OF NAMIBIA AND SOUTH AFRICA.
- 17/16-P SANCTIONS AGAINST THE SOUTH AFRICAN RACIST REGIME.
- 18/16-P SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLE OF THE SAHEL.
- 19/16-P SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN.
- 20/16-P SECURITY AND SOLIDARITY OF ISLAMIC STATES.
- 21/16-P ESTABLISHMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS FREE ZONES IN AFRICA, THE MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA.
- 22/16-P STRENGTHENING OF THE SECURITY OF NON-NUCLEAR WEAPON STATES AGAINST THE THREAT OR USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS.
- 23/16-P STRENGTHENING OF ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY IN THE CONTROL OF HIJACKING.
- 24/16-P SITUATION IN THE HORN OF AFRICA.
- 25/16-P THE COMORIAN ISLAND OF MAYOTTE.
- 26/16-P OCCUPATION BY ETHIOPIA OF TWO AREAS OF THE SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.
- 27/16-P REFUGEES.
- 28/16-P QUESTION OF THE MUSLIMS OF SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES.
- 29/16-P MUSLIM COMMUNITIES IN NON-MEMBER STATES.
- 30/16-P PLIGHT OF THE TURKISH MUSLIM MINORITY IN BULGARIA.
- 31/16-P COOPERATION BETWEEN THE ORGANISATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE AND THE INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS.
- 32/16-P SUPPORT FOR UNESCO AND FOR THE ACTION OF ITS DIRECTOR GENERAL.

33/16-P INFORMATION PLAN.

34/16-P THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC NEWS AGENCY.

35/16-P THE ISLAMIC STATES BROADCASTING ORGANISATION.

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

<u>MEMBER STATES</u>	<u>RESOLUTION(S)</u>
People's Democratic Republic of Algeria.	Resolutions No.19/16-P; No.24/16-P; No.26/16-P; and No.30/16-P.
United Republic of Cameroun.	Resolution No.24/16-P, 26/16-P and 30/16-P.
Arab Republic of Egypt.	Resolution No.1/16-P, No. 10/16-P; and No.15/16-P.
Islamic Republic of Iran.	Reservation on Egypt's participation in the Conference.
Republic of Iraq.	Para 6 of Resolution No.12/16-P and Paras 6-10 of Res. No.19/16-P.
Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.	Operative para 4 of Resolution No.1/16-P.
Republic of Lebanon.	Reference 5 to 'Palestinian camps' in Resolution No.12/16-P.
Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Resolutions No.19/16-P; and No.30/16-P. Reservation on Egypt's participation in the Conference.
Palestine	Resolutions No.19/16-P; and 30/16-P.
Syrian Arab Republic.	Resolutions No.19/16-P; No.30/16-P; 24/16-P; and No.26/16-P. Expressed reservation on the Arab Republic of Egypt's participation in the Conference.
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.	Resolutions No.19/16-P; 24/16-P; 26/16-P; and 30/16-P;

Malaysia, Republic of
Indonesia; and Brunei
Darussalam. Operative paras 1-5 of
Resolution No.28/16-P.

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

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

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

12. At the conclusion of the Committee's deliberations, the Chairman thanked the delegates for their fraternal cooperation and the spirit of mutual understanding with which they had contributed to the discussions. The Committee expressed thanks to the Chairman for the competent and efficient manner in which he conducted the deliberations of the Committee. It also commended the efforts of the General Secretariat in connection with the preparations for the meetings and for its effective contribution to the deliberations.

EZZEDINE AL IRAKI
Chairman
Political and Information Affairs Committee.

RESOLUTION NO.1/16-P
THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE AND THE MIDDLE EAST

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

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

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

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

Convinced that the time has come to hold an International Conference, under the aegis of the United Nations, in which the Palestine Liberation Organisation would participate on an equal footing with all parties concerned, with a view to enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable national rights and the recovery of all the Occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif in accordance with the relevant U.N. resolutions;

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

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

- (a) The Palestine Question - the primary cause of the Muslims - is the core of the Middle East problem and the Arab-Israeli conflict.
- (b) The Palestine Question and the Middle East problem must be treated and solved as an indivisible whole. Consequently, there cannot be a partial solution, or a solution that involves only some of the parties in the conflict, or limited only to some of the causes of the conflict to the exclusion of others. It is also not possible to have partial peace, since peace must involve all parties and eliminate all reasons for hostilities, in addition to being a just peace.
- (c) A just peace in the region can only be based on the complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli enemy from all

the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and the restoration of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, which include:

- (i) Their right to their national homeland, Palestine.
- (ii) Their right to return to their homeland, Palestine, and recover their possessions as guaranteed by U.N. resolutions.
- (iii) Their right to self-determination without any external interference.
- (iv) Their right to freely exercise their sovereignty over their land, Palestine, and their natural resources.
- (v) Their right to the establishment of their national independent sovereign State in Palestine, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its Capital, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.
- (d) The City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif - the capital of Palestine - is an integral part of the occupied land of Palestine. The Israeli enemy should, therefore, withdraw unconditionally from it and restore it to Palestinian sovereignty.
- (e) The Palestine Liberation Organisation is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. It alone is fully entitled to represent this people, and to participate independently and on an equal footing in all international Conference, activities and fora dealing with the Palestine

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

- (f) Security Council Resolution No. 242 is not consistent with the Arab and Palestinian rights and is not an adequate basis for a solution to the Palestine Question and the Middle East problem.
- (g) No Arab party should unilaterally seek a solution to the Palestinian Question and the Arab-Zionist Conflict. The Camp David Approach and Accords as well as their consequences and any initiative based on them should be resisted continuously until they are foiled and their effects are removed. The Conference reaffirms the imperative of extending full and effective support, both material and moral, to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories in order to reinforce their resistance to the 'Self-rule' conspiracy. The Conference also endorses the Resolution No. 1/14-P adopted by the Dhaka Conference pertaining to the rejection and condemnation of the Camp David Accords and to continued support to the Palestine Liberation Organisation and its independence.

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

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

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

- a) The total and unconditional withdrawal of the Zionist enemy from all the Occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
- b) Guarantees for the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return to their homeland, Palestine, their right to self-determination and their right to establish their independent Palestinian State on their national soil, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, their legitimate and sole representative in accordance with the relevant international resolutions.

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

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

7. Strongly condemns the United States for:

- (a) Its hostile attitude towards the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, its continued support for the occupation by the Zionist enemy

of all the Palestinian and Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and its non-recognition of the P.L.O. as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people.

- (b) Its continued and growing support for the Zionist enemy in all fields particularly in the military, political and economic fields under the Strategic Cooperation Agreement between them, and the endeavours to turn the Zionist entity into an arsenal of strategic weapons and a depot of ammunition to be used against the peoples and States in the region.
- (c) The use of the right of veto to prevent the adoption of resolutions by the U.N. Security Council pertaining to the Question of Al-Quds, Palestine and the Middle East, which amounts to totally supporting the Zionist enemy and its continued acts of aggression, occupation and attempts to annihilate the Palestinian people and to annex the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, thereby ignoring its obligations as a major power responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security.
- (d) The rabid diplomatic and propaganda campaign launched by the USA all over the world particularly in Western Europe against the P.L.O. with a view to the closing down of PLO offices there, withdrawing recognition from the said organisation and the elimination of the political presence of the Palestinian people in such countries.

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

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

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

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

12. Reaffirms its commitment to the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and considers that all settlements that have been, or will be established, by the Zionist enemy in all the Occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif are measures and practices that are null and void and unlawful. These settlements must be dismantled and no more established, in accordance with the United Nations Charter and relevant resolutions.

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

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

15. (a) Strongly condemns the Zionist enemy for its failure to comply with the U.N. Security Council and General Assembly resolutions regarding its annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights and the enforcement of its laws and suzerainty over the occupied Golan Heights. It reaffirms that this annexation is illegal, null and void and has no legal validity whatsoever. It is an act of aggression according to the provisions of the U.N. Charter and its resolutions.
- (b) Also strongly condemns the oppressive terrorist measures taken by the Zionist enemy against Syrian Arab citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, depriving them of their basic right and freedom in violation of Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Conference pays tribute to the resistance launched by these citizens against occupation and annexation and reaffirms its total support to their just struggle in defence of their freedom, territorial integrity and national identity.
- (c) Rejects and condemns the threats of the Zionist enemy against the Syrian Arab Republic, its territorial integrity, its regional security,

and its armed force . and expresses its full and active support for and solidarity with the just struggle of the Government and people of the Syrian Arab Republic against the Zionist aggression and occupation and for the liberation of their occupied territories.

16. Reaffirms its determination to maintain the independence and sovereignty of Lebanon, the unity of its people and institutions and its territorial and institutional integrity. It reaffirms that the Israeli forces should withdraw immediately and unconditionally from all Lebanese territories and emphasises the need to safeguard the complete and absolute sovereignty of Lebanon over all its territories and in all national affairs. It also hails the steadfastness and firmness of the heroic people of Lebanon in their sustained resistance against the Zionist occupation forces, and lauds the courageous national resistance to the Israeli invasion troops in South Lebanon.

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

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

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

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

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

22. Reaffirms the principle of Islamic solidarity with the people of Palestine, the right of the PLO to continue the struggle in all its military and political forms using all other possible means in order to liberate Palestine and recover the national and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

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

24. Calls anew upon all Member States to extend immediate and effective aid to the Palestine Liberation Organisation so that it may reconstruct the Palestinian

refugee camps and houses destroyed in Lebanon in the war, and compensate the inhabitants of these camps for their vast human and material losses.

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

(b) Also hails the firm stand of these friendly countries in the face of the Zionist enemy's attempts to infiltrate them in order to achieve its designs aimed at restoring relations with them and putting an end to its diplomatic isolation from them and recalls the resolution by the League of Arab States that the African racist issues are to be treated as Arab causes like the Palestine cause.

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

26. Strongly condemns the air raid carried out by Israel on Tunis, and the PLO Headquarters there, on 1st October, 1985, which resulted in heavy losses of life and property. It considers that this act of aggression is a link in a chain and another episode in the series of Zionist terrorism and aggression supported by the U.S.A. against the political presence of the Palestinian people, the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the peace loving fraternal State of Tunisia, and the Arab and Islamic Ummah.

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

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

29. Strongly condemns the continued Israeli threats supported by the United States of America to attack PLO offices, centres and headquarters anywhere in the world. These threats constitute flagrant violations of the U.N. Charter and resolutions, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the Palestinian people's right to existence, independence, and their right to exercise national sovereignty on their soil under the leadership

of the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative. The Conference strongly condemns such threats, regards them as directed against the entire Arab and Islamic Ummah, and invites peace and justice-loving countries of the world to reject such aggressive threats, and calls for continued support for the steadfast struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative.

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

RESOLUTION NO.2/16-P

THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

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

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

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

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

Reaffirming the principle of Islamic solidarity with the people of Palestine and the firm commitment of Member States to implement all resolutions concerning the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

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

Considering that the protection of Al-Quds Al-Sharif is an integral part of the struggle against racist zionism and that consequently this city can never be a subject for bargaining or concession;

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

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

Expressing its strong denunciation of the continued racist Zionist acts of aggression and attempt at the judaization and obliteration against the blessed Aqsa Mosque, Al-Haram Al Ibrahim Al Sharif, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, and other Islamic and Christian holy places and archaeological sites in Palestine, which are pursuance for the Ummah Muslim Arab civilization and history;

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

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

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

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

5. Calls upon the Member States to take action individually and collectively, to implement all international resolutions on the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to reject all the measures and criminal

practices of the Zionist enemy; and to strongly condemn all these measures and consider them as null and void, illegal and unacceptable as fait accompli, and to demand that such measures be continuously resisted until they are, together with their effects and consequences, completely eliminated.

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

7. Calls upon the Member States to implement the Information Plan and to hold seminars to promote public awareness of the Palestine issue and Al-Quds Al-Sharif throughout world capitals and at grass root levels especially in the United States and Western Europe.

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

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

RESOLUTION NO.3/16-P

AL - QUDS COMMITTEE

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

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter;

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

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

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

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

RESOLUTION NO. 4/16-P

AL-QUDS FUND AND ITS WAQF

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

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter;

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

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

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

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

investing it, in conformity with the statute of the Waqf, as soon as possible.

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

RESOLUTION NO.5 /16-P

ISLAMIC OFFICE FOR THE BOYCOTT OF ISRAEL

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

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter;

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

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

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

1. Urges the Member States to take immediate measures to implement these resolutions, particularly Resolution No.5/15-P of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, during the year 1986.

2. Endorses the conclusions of the First Constituent Meeting of Liaison Officers, and the meeting of the Committee of Experts and the holding of such meetings at regular intervals.

3. Considers the representatives of Arab States to the Arab Boycott Bureau as Liaison Officers ex-officio of their States in the Islamic Office for the Boycott of Israel.

4. Calls upon other Member States to nominate their Permanent Representatives and to inform the General Secretariat accordingly in order to ensure their active participation in future meetings.

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

RESOLUTION NO: 6/16-P

ISLAMIC BUREAU FOR MILITARY COORDINATION WITH
PALESTINE (PLO)

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

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

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

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

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

2. Calls for convening a meeting of the Military Muslim Officers, representing all Member States, to examine the best ways and means of laying the foundations of, and to draw up adequate programmes for, military coordination with the PLO

to ensure optimum use of the potentialities of the Member States and meet the PLO needs in terms of human resources and military requirements, both in quantity and quality;

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

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

RESOLUTION NO: 7/16-P

THE PALESTINE STAMP

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

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter;

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

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

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

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

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

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

RESOLUTION NO. 8/16-P

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

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

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

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

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

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

In implementation of the resolutions adopted by the previous Islamic Conferences, which consider

the question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif, as the first and premost cause of the Muslims, and call for support for the Palestinian people's steadfastness and struggle against the Zionist enemy and the liquidation schemes in their own land, particularly in Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

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

2.(A) Calls upon the Member States to contribute to Al-Quds Fund as well as its Waqf, providing an amount of one hundred million U.S. dollars each for the budgets of the Fund as well as the its Waqf, in pursuance of the provisions of the previous resolutions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

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

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

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

4. Calls for the intensification of Islamic information activity in order to ensure the widest possible projection of the cause of Palestine and

Al-Quds Al-Sharif and to expose the Zionist colonial settlement policy and its dangers for peace and security in the Middle East.

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

RESOLUTION NO. 9/16-P

ISLAMIC COMMITTEE FOR OBSERVATION OF
THE MOVEMENTS OF THE ZIONIST ENEMY

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

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

Reiterating the international stances that have been adopted by the Organization of African Unity, League of Arab States, the Non-Aligned States Movement, the Security Council, U.N. General Assembly as well as all other international institutions and bodies which support this cause and strongly condemn the movements of the Zionist enemy;

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

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

1. Decides to assign the secretariat work of the Islamic Committee for Observation of the Zionist Enemy to "the Department of Al-Quds and Palestine" of the General Secretariat.

2. Requests Member States to provide the requisite material assistance and staff to the General Secretariat so as to enable the Committee to discharge its functions.

3. Requests the Secretary General to submit an annual report to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers with regard to the progress achieved in this connection.

RESOLUTION No. 10/16-P

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

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

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

Referring to Resolution No.7/ 4-P(IS) of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, Resolution No.1/14-P of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and Resolution No.11/15-P of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,

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

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

1. Reaffirms that Israel's decision of 14 December, 1981, to annex the Syrian Golan Heights

and to apply Israel's laws, jurisdiction and administration on them is illegal, null and void and with no legal effect whatsoever and constitutes a flagrant violation of relevant UN Resolutions and the norms of International Law, especially the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territories by force;

2. Reaffirms its condemnation of the United States of America for its continued and unlimited support to the Zionist enemy and for its defending of Zionist policies in pursuance of the Strategic Alliance concluded between the USA and Israel and encouraging Israel to pursue its policy of annexation of the Golan, Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and South Lebanon thus imposing a de-facto situation in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories with the ultimate goal of annexing them;

3. Strongly denounces anew the continued Israeli measures aiming at changing the physical characteristics of the Syrian Golan, its demographic composition, its institutional structure, and its legal status, as well as imposing Israeli citizenship and identity cards on its Syrian citizens;

4. Strongly denounces as well any dealings with Israel and the establishment of political, economic or military relations which could be construed as an encouragement to or support for Israel's continued annexation of the Golan Heights and other Occupied Arab Territories;

5. Calls upon all Member States to adopt, at national and international levels, all the necessary measures against Israel so as to compel it to rescind its decision to annex the Syrian Golan Heights as well as all related measures.

6. Requests the Secretary General to pursue his good offices with the States parties to the Geneva Convention of 1949, on the protection of civilians in times of war to ensure that it is applied to the Occupied Syrian Golan Heights.

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

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

RESOLUTION NO. 11/16-P

STRATEGIC ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA AND ISRAEL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RESOLUTION NO. 12/16-P

ISRAELI AGGRESSION AGAINST SOUTH LEBANON

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RESOLUTION NO. 13/16-P

ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARMAMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Noting with great concern "Israel's" persistent refusal to commit itself to non-production or non-acquisition of nuclear weapons, or to subject its nuclear installations to the safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency in spite of repeated calls on her to do so by the U.N. General Assembly, the Security Council, and the International Atomic Energy Agency;

Deeply concerned at the persistence of the racist Zionist entity in its feverish policy of nuclear armament, and in carrying out secret and illegal activities for the acquisition of fissionable material and nuclear detonation devices, as revealed in the reports published in 1985 by the International Atomic Energy Agency, and according to U.S. sources of information.

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

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

1. Condemns once again the Zionist enemy's continued refusal to implement Resolution 487(1980), of the U.N. General Assembly and International Atomic Energy Agency, calling on it to subject its nuclear installations to the system of safeguards.

2. Strongly condemns, once again, the collusion between Israel and South Africa in the sphere of nuclear armament which poses a threat to the safety and security of Africa and the Middle East in particular, and to international peace and security in general, thereby obstructing the efforts aimed at establishing Nuclear Free Zones in these two regions.

3. Reaffirms the determination of Member States to continue their cooperation at the United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other relevant international fora to compel Israel to abide by the international resolutions, particularly to subject its nuclear installations to international inspection.

4. Strongly condemns the attempts made by certain States to prevent the U.N. General Assembly from continuing its discussion of the Israeli nuclear armament until Israel abides by the international resolutions and subjects its nuclear installations to the international system of safeguards.

5. Requests all States which have special arrangements with the Zionist enemy in the field of nuclear energy to lay down as a precondition that the Zionist enemy accept, inter alia, nuclear non-proliferation measures before the delivery to it of atomic reactors.

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

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

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

RESOLUTION NO. 14/15-P

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Reiterates its condemnation of Israel for its persistent refusal to implement the U.N. Security Council Resolution No. 487(1981) unanimously adopted by the Council on June 19, 1981.

2. Also reiterates its strong condemnation of Israel for its aggressive policies against Islamic States aimed at impeding their scientific and technological development.

3. Further reiterates its condemnation of Israel for its armed aggression against the Iraqi Nuclear installations which are complying with the International

Nuclear Energy Safeguard System and considers the said aggression as directed against the Agency's safeguard system and a violation of peoples' inalienable right to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

4. Rejects the Israeli statements of 23/9/1985 addressed to the 29th General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency as being incompatible with the provisions of U.N. General Assembly resolutions, particularly Resolution 38/9 and the International Atomic Energy Agency Resolution No. 409(1983) and No. 425 (1984) which specifically request that Israel withdraw immediately its threats to attack and destroy nuclear installations in Iraq or other Countries.

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

6. Calls on Member States to take serious and effective action through active participation in the Conferences of the United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other international fora so as to ensure the implementation of the relevant resolutions adopted by the U.N. Security Council, General Assembly and International Atomic Energy Agency.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RESOLUTION NO. 15/16-P

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Condemns the resumption by some States of diplomatic relations with the Zionist enemy, since it constitutes a violation of OIC and OAU resolutions and a hostile act against the Arab and Islamic Ummah.

2. Requests those States which have resumed diplomatic relations with the Zionist enemy to reconsider their decision;

3. Appeals to States intending to either resume or establish diplomatic relations with the Zionist enemy to reconsider their position in order to avoid any negative repercussions on their relations with Arab and Islamic States.

4. Urges Member States maintaining diplomatic and other relations with the Zionist enemy to abide by the relevant resolutions of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO: 16/16-P

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Solemnly reaffirms the legitimacy and justness of the heroic struggle waged by the Peoples of South Africa and Namibia, using all the means available to them, including armed struggle, to liberate themselves from colonial domination, racist oppression, and apartheid.

2. Strongly condemns the minority regime for its heinous racist apartheid policy, which constitutes a veritable crime against humanity and is a real threat to international peace and security, as well its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its repeated aggression against the front-line states.

3. Also condemns the collusion between the South African regime and the Zionist entity, especially the exchange of nuclear military information aimed at enslaving the African and Arab peoples and hindering their economic and social development.

4. Strongly condemns the South African regime for its plundering of national resources, including material resources, in flagrant violation of Decree No.1, adopted by the U.N. General Assembly.

5. Reiterates its condemnation and rejection of the racist Pretoria regime's insistence on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola as a precondition for the independence of Namibia and expresses satisfaction at the relevant Security Council and U.N. General Assembly resolutions.

6. Calls upon in particular the United States of America, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, Canada and France to exert immediate and unrestricted diplomatic pressure and implement real economic sanctions against the racist South African regime in order to hasten the implementation of the United Nations Plan for the Independence of Namibia, pursuant to resolution 435 of the Security Council.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

to the apartheid regime and enable the South African people to exercise their fundamental rights and democratic liberties.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RESOLUTION NO:17/16-P

SANCTIONS AGAINST THE SOUTH AFRICAN RACIST REGIME.

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

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

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

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

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

1. Strongly reaffirms the unreserved support of the Member States to the decision taken by the 40th Session of the United Nations General Assembly for the convening in June 1986 of a World Conference on Economic Sanctions Against Racist South Africa.

2. Invites Member States to effectively participate at a high level in the preparations for and proceedings of this important conference.

3. Requests the Secretary General to contribute significantly, in collaboration with the Secretaries General of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, to the preparations for and proceedings of this conference and to present a report on this subject to the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 18/16-P
SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLE OF THE SAHEL.

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

Recalling Resolution No. 7/3-P(IS) of the Third Islamic Summit and Resolution No. 10/4-P(IS) of the Fourth Islamic Summit on the situation in the African Sahel;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Reaffirms the importance of directing urgent aid programmes towards the development of the economies of the drought-stricken countries of the African Sahel to strengthen their development potentialities and to establish the requisite infrastructures, with special attention to contributions aimed at consolidating the food production capacities of these countries.
2. Emphasises the importance of the medium and long-term programmes set up by the Sahel Countries for drought control, particularly those relating to stored food reserves and agricultural production projects.
3. Reaffirms the need to adopt urgent measures to increase food production considering that this increase is one of the main elements that will meet the food requirements of the countries of the African Sahel. In this context continued efforts should be maintained at the national, regional and international levels, and national food strategies. Furthermore, programmes and plans of the countries of the African Sahel should play a major role in determining priorities, in coordinating national and international financing,

in applying technology, and in developing human resources with a view to consolidating food production and promoting national self-reliance in these countries.

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

5. Urges Governments of the African Sahel countries which are affected by desertification, to give continuous priority to strategies and medium/-long-term programmes, designed to combat desertification, and to ensure that those strategies and programmes be consistently included in their national development plans, as well as in the regional cooperation programmes, with a view to curbing environmental deterioration.

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

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

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

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

- A. To monitor developments of the critical economic situation in countries of the Sahel.
- B. To collect the studies undertaken by the United Nations and its specialized agencies on the critical economic situation in the

drought-stricken countries of the Sahel, with a view to referring them to the Sub-Committee emanating from the Committee of Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel, so as to examine them and formulate recommendations defining donation procedures.

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

RESOLUTION NO: 19/16-P
SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

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

Bearing in mind the commitment of all States to refrain from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of any state, or to act in any manner inconsistent with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations;

Reaffirming the inalienable rights of all peoples to determine their own form of government and to choose their own economic, political and social systems, without any foreign interference, intervention coercion or constraints of any kind whatsoever;

Seriously concerned over the continued Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and the consequent impediments which stand in the way of the Muslim people of Afghanistan to exercise their right to determine their political future according to their free will;

Recalling the principled stand adopted by the Islamic Conference in its resolutions relating to the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan since January 1980, the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference held in Casablanca in Rabiul Thani 1404H (January 1984) and the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Sana'a in Rabiul Awal, 1405H (December 1984);

Taking into account also the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at the Sixth Emergency Special Session and its 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th and 40th Regular sessions, as well as the decisions adopted by the Ministerial Conferences of the Non-aligned countries held in New Delhi in February 1981, in Havana in June 1982, and Luanda in September 1985, as well as by the Sixth Summit of the Non-aligned countries held in New Delhi in March 1983, against foreign military intervention in Afghanistan;

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

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

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

1. Reaffirms its commitment to implement the relevant resolutions adopted by the Fourth Islamic Summit and previous Islamic Conferences.
2. Reiterates its deep concern over the continuing Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan, and, once again, resolutely demands the immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan.
3. Calls for urgent efforts to ensure respect for the inalienable national rights of the people of Afghanistan to determine their own form of government and to choose their economic, political and social systems without any foreign interference or coercion.

4. Also calls for increasing efforts to ensure that Afghanistan remains independent and retains its Islamic and non-aligned character.

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

6. Strongly urges that appropriate conditions be promoted to enable the Afghan refugees to return to their homeland in safety and honour.

7. Deeply deplores the repeated violations of the air space of Pakistan and bombardment of its territory from the Afghan side and appreciates the restraint exercised by the Government of Pakistan in the face of these provocations.

8. Emphasises the commitment of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to assist in resolving this issue which is of concern to the entire Islamic world in accordance with the principles approved by the OIC and the international community.

9. Welcomes the efforts being made to find a political solution of the Afghanistan problem and expresses its support for the positive steps taken in this regard by the Secretary General of the United Nations and his Personal Representative by initiating indirect talks.

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

11. Commends the heroic struggle waged by the Afghan Mujahideen for the liberation of their

homeland from the foreign forces and for the preservation of its independence and its identity as an Islamic and Non-aligned Country; welcomes the unity demonstrated by them; and urges Member States to establish closer cooperation with them.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RESOLUTION NO: 20/16-P

SECURITY AND SOLIDARITY OF ISLAMIC STATES

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

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

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

Recalling Resolutions No.16/11-P, 19/13-P, 17/14-P and 31/15-P on the Security and Solidarity of Islamic States adopted by the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers;

Noting that an inter-governmental experts group set up to study this matter has submitted its recommendations to the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Gravely concerned at the escalation of international tensions, the intensification of

rivalries and conflicts, the increasing resort to the use or threat of use of force and intervention or threats of intervention, denial of the rights of peoples to self-determination and independence, attempts at creating spheres of influence and the relentless scramble for the control of world's resources which threaten the security, national independence and territorial integrity of developing countries, and specially of the Islamic countries, jeopardising their right to chose their own social and economic systems and violating the rules of good neighbourly relations among states;

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

Also expressing its deep concern at the continuing foreign military intervention in Afghanistan as well as other threats to the security and unity of member states;

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

Determined to vigorously pursue independent policies from the two power blocs in accordance with the principles of Non-alignment and to oppose foreign domination, hegemonism and spheres of influence, which result in the limitation of the freedom of member states to determine their own political systems and pursue economic, social and cultural development without any coercion, intimidation and pressure from outside;

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

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

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

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

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

5. Calls upon Member States to take appropriate steps individually and collectively to implement the recommendations of the Group of Experts for strengthening the security and solidarity of Islamic States, approved by the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

6. Also calls upon Member States to inform the General Secretariat as soon as possible of the action taken in implementation of the recommendations of the Group of Experts for strengthening the security and solidarity of Islamic States.

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

8. Requests the Secretary General to convene, as soon as possible, another meeting of the Experts Group set up by the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers to review the progress made in implementation of its recommendations and to submit further recommendations to the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO: 21/16-P

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

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

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

Convinced that the establishment of Nuclear Weapons Free Zones in various regions will serve to protect the States of such regions against the threat or use of Nuclear Weapons;

Recalling that the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly recommended the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia;

Also recalling the resolutions adopted by previous Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia;

Recalling further the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its 40th Session on Israeli nuclear weapons capability and the nuclear potential of racist South Africa;

Deeply concerned at the attempts and schemes of South Africa and Israel to acquire nuclear weapons;

Noting the statements made at the highest level by the Governments of South Asian States pledging themselves not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons and to devote their nuclear programmes exclusively to the economic and social development of their peoples;

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

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

1. Calls upon all states, particularly nuclear weapon states, to respond positively to the proposals for the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.
2. Strongly condemns the collusion between the Zionist entity and racist South Africa in the development of nuclear weapons which obstructs the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones.
3. Reaffirms the determination of Member States to take measures to prevent nuclear proliferation on a non-discriminatory and universal basis.
4. Welcomes the decision of the ASEAN states to work towards the realization of South East Asia as a Nuclear Free Zone.

5. Requests all Member States to cooperate at the United Nations and other relevant International fora to promote the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.

6. Requests the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to follow developments in this regard and report thereon to the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO:22/16-P

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

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

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

Taking into consideration that it is imperative for the International community to develop effective measures to ensure the security of non-nuclear weapon states against the menace or use of nuclear weapons, whatever their origin;

Recognising that effective measures to protect non-nuclear weapon states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons may positively contribute to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons;

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the need for assurances by nuclear powers to non-nuclear weapon states to the effect that the former shall not resort to threat or use of nuclear weapons against them;

Further recalling that the Final Document of the Tenth Emergency Session of the United Nations General Assembly had called upon nuclear weapon states to conclude urgently arrangements to assure non-nuclear states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons;

Noting with regret that it has not been possible to hold indepth negotiations at the Geneva based Conference on Disarmament on the question of effective International arrangements to assure non-nuclear states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons;

Noting that the UN General Assembly at its 40th Session has recommended that the Conference on Disarmament actively pursue negotiations with a view to reaching early agreements to assure non-nuclear states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of the International convention and giving consideration to any other proposal seeking to secure the same objective;

Expressing deep concern over the threat of use of nuclear weapons against the Islamic States, especially the danger posed by the Israeli and South African nuclear capability against the security of the African and Arab front line states and the Palestinian people;

1. Notes with satisfaction that, within the Conference on Disarmament, there is no objection, in principle, to the conclusion of an International Convention to Protect Non-nuclear States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons, although there are still difficulties to be overcome towards evolving a common approach acceptable to all.

2. Requests the members of the Conference on Disarmament to work urgently towards an agreement on an International Convention to assure non-nuclear states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons.

3. Recommends that Islamic States should continue to cooperate with the Conference on Disarmament, at the United Nations General Assembly and at other International fora with a view to promoting the above mentioned objective aimed at strengthening the security of non-nuclear weapon states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons.

4. Urges the two super powers and other militarily significant states to engage in serious negotiations under the aegis of the Conference on Global Disarmament in Geneva on CTBT (Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty), CWT (Chemical Weapons Treaty), the RWC (Radiological Weapons Convention), and other measures of General and Complete Disarmament.

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

RESOLUTION NO: 23/16-P

STRENGTHENING ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY IN THE CONTROL
OF HIJACKING

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

Recalling the resolutions No.28/12-P, 25/13-P, 22/14-P and 19/15-P on combating hijacking of aircraft adopted by the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers;

Taking into consideration that the hijacking of aircraft and the anguish caused to innocent passengers is a crime as grave as highway robbery which is prohibited by the Islamic Sharia in accordance with the text of the Holy Quran (Surate Al-Maida/32);

Noting the recent increase in crimes of hijacking aircraft in spite of all international agreements and conventions prohibiting them and calling for the imposition of more severe sanctions against hijackers:

Deeply concerned at the increase of acts of violence against innocent passengers in addition to the dread, terror and suffering caused to them and to their relatives and the physical and mental torture unjustifiably inflicted on other passengers contrary to the provisions of Islamic Sharia which lays down the principle of individual responsibility in compliance with the words of the Most High: "And the heavy laden shall not bear another's load";

Greatly concerned at the increase in the hijacking of aircraft of OIC Member States for securing illegitimate objectives;

Aware that the escalating acts of violence associated with the hijacking of aircraft which have gone as far as murdering the innocent constitute a flagrant transgression of the precepts of Islam, the religion of all Member States of the OIC, which prohibits the slaying of any one whom God has forbidden, unless for a just cause;

Conscious of the need for the full observance of international conventions against hijacking;

1. Condemns all forms of international terrorism including crimes of hijacking aircraft and unlawful acts against the safety and security of civil aviation.
2. Calls on Member States to refrain from yielding to the demands of hijackers which constitute a form of extortion contrary to the interests of the peoples and countries of the OIC and to established rules.
3. Calls upon Member States to take all necessary measures to curb such crimes and to inflict the most severe punishments against offenders involved in them or to hand them over to the other states concerned.
4. Calls upon the Member States to expedite the ratification of, and adherence to, the Tokyo Convention (1963), The Hague Convnetion (1970), and the Montreal Convnetion (1971) on penalties for hijacking and guarantees for the security and safety of civil aviation

and urges the states who have already adhered to these Conventions to strictly and firmly implement their provisions.

5. Calls upon all Member States, on whose territories hijacked planes land, to exert utmost efforts to foil the designs of the hijackers, and, in consultation with the country owning the aircraft, to prevent the aircraft from taking off, in accordance with the relevant international agreements.

6. Requests Member States, facing such situations, to provide necessary assistance to the passengers, the crew members, the aircraft and the countries owing them, in accordance with the provisions of international agreements.

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

RESOLUTION NO: 24/16-P

SITUATION IN THE HORN OF AFRICA

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Reaffirms Resolution 21/15-P of the 15th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Sanaa.

2. Stresses the need to implement relevant resolutions on the Horn of Africa.

3. Decides to be seized with the problem and requests the Secretary General to submit a progress report to the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO:25/16-P

THE COMORIAN ISLAND OF MAYOTTE

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Strongly reaffirms the territorial unity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros as well as its sovereignty over the Island of Mayotte.

2. Expresses its deep concern at the gravity of this problem.

3. Also expresses its active solidarity with the Comoro people and strongly supports the legitimate efforts of the Comoro Government to recover the Island of Mayotte.

4. Deplores the interpretation given to this problem by the French authorities which is contrary to justice and to the sacred principle of the inviolability of the frontiers inherited from the colonial era.

5. Requests the French Government to fulfil the obligations it undertook on the eve of the referendum on the self-determination of the Archipelago of the Comoros of 22 December 1974, to respect the unity and territorial integrity of this Archipelago.

6. Reaffirms its support for a global application of the results of the referendum carried out on 22 December 1974 to the whole of the Comoro territory, and rejects any proposal to carry out a fresh referendum in Mayotte.

7. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this Resolution and to submit a progress report to the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO:26/16-P

OCCUPATION BY ETHIOPIA OF TWO AREAS OF THE
SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Reaffirms Resolution No.23/15-P adopted by the 15th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Sanaa.
2. Reiterates its call to Ethiopia to effect immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all its forces therefrom.
3. Decides to keep this subject on the agenda of the Conference.
4. Requests the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO:27/16-P

REFUGEES

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recalling the central role of the UNHCR in providing relief, sustenance and other assistance

to refugees throughout the world, including in a number of Islamic countries;

1. Urges Member States to coordinate their actions at the international level in order to identify and mitigate the essential causes for the vast flows of refugees into the Islamic and other countries.

2. Further urges Member States to increase their assistance to all Islamic countries which are maintaining large numbers of refugees on their soil, taking particularly into account their economic and social difficulties caused by numerous reasons, such as drought.

3. Calls upon Member States to continue their support for the follow-up action on the International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa held in Geneva in July, 1984.

4. Recommends to the UNHCR the creation of a new post of Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees in his office to be appointed from a refugee host country, so as to ensure adequate attention to the problems of countries which receive and maintain vast numbers of refugees.

5. Condemns all forms of coercion against refugees including armed attacks against refugees camps and all pressures exerted on countries sheltering these refugees.

6. Invites the General Secretariat to strengthen cooperation with UNHCR in conformity with the decision adopted by the General Assembly of UN at its 40th Session on the Question of Cooperation between the UN and the OIC.

RESOLUTION NO:28/16-P

QUESTION OF THE MUSLIMS OF SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES

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

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

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

1. Urges the Member States to extend all forms of material, financial and humanitarian assistance to the MNLF to defend the Muslim people and Islam and pursue its just and legitimate objectives in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Bangsamoro people.
2. Expresses its appreciation to the MNLF leadership for its success in consolidating its internal unity and solidarity and welcomes the MNLF leaders to return the fold of the MNLF, in line with the previous resolutions of Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.
3. Condemns all forms of repression inflicted on the Bangsamoro people and the denial of their fundamental human rights.

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

5. Reaffirms its readiness to continue its support for the search of a just and peaceful political solution to the Bangsamoro problem with a view to protecting the rights of the Bangsamoro people from all forms of injustice, oppression and repression.

6. Requests the Quadripartite Ministerial Committee and the General Secretariat of the OIC to follow-up the above-mentioned resolution and to make a report to the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the outcome of their efforts.

RESOLUTION NO: 29/16-P

MUSLIM COMMUNITIES IN NON-MEMBER STATES

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

Recalling that Muslim Minorities which represent one-third of the Ummah are living in non-Islamic countries;

Also recalling the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the resolutions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, and the international agreements on Muslim Minorities particularly those urging respect for human rights;

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

1. Reiterates its request to the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to organize meetings and symposiums on the problems facing Muslim minorities throughout the world with a view to finding solutions to their problems.

2. Appeals to Member States to pay attention to the problems of Muslim Minorities living in non-Muslim States and to exert utmost efforts through contacts with such states whose population includes oppressed Islamic minorities to treat the said minorities on the basis of equality and non-discrimination and to grant them all their legitimate rights, including their religious and cultural rights.

3. Conveys its thanks to the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference for the intensive efforts he has made to assist Muslim minorities and requests him to continue such efforts.

4. Reiterates its request to the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to cooperate with Islamic Organizations and associations for the implementation of the resolutions adopted on the minorities and to make a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO: 30/16-P

PLIGHT OF THE TURKISH MUSLIM MINORITY IN BULGARIA

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Express its solidarity with the Muslim minority of Bulgaria.
2. Strongly urges Member States to seek the necessary political solutions, with a view to:
 - a) Ensuring that the religious and cultural rights of Muslim minority and the authentic names of the members of the said minority community are fully restored.
 - b) Obtaining permission for the international and Islamic press to have access to the areas where the incidents have taken place.
 - c) Helping preserve the religious identity and cultural heritage of the Muslim minority in Bulgaria.
 - d) Supporting these demands in their bilateral and multilateral contacts with the People's Republic of Bulgaria.
3. Entrusts the Secretary General with the task of appointing a three-member Contact Group composed of eminent personalities to examine the conditions of the Muslim minority in Bulgaria, to make whatever contacts it deems necessary for this purpose and to make recommendations with a view to facilitating a political solution to this tragic problem within the provisions prescribed in the previous paragraph and in the context of relevant international conventions and treaties, in particular the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights**.

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

5. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

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

RESOLUTION NO: 31/10-?

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

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

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

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

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

Recalling resolution 3369(XXX) adopted by the General Assembly on 10 October 1975, on cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Organization;

Further recalling resolutions 35/36, 36/23, 37/4, 38/4, 39/7 and 40/4 of the General Assembly on Cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Organization;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. Requests the Secretary General to exert further efforts in order to strengthen the cooperation and coordination existing between the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the United Nations Organization and the United Nations Agencies

in furtherance of the mutual interests of both Organizations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields.

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

6. Recommends that the second general meeting between the Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Secretariat of the United Nations and other Organizations concerned within the United Nations System, should be organized in 1986 on dates and places to be determined through consultations with the Organizations concerned.

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

RESOLUTION NO. 32/16-P

SUPPORT FOR UNESCO AND FOR THE ACTION OF
ITS DIRECTOR GENERAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RESOLUTION NO: 33/16-P

INFORMATION PLAN

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

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

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

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

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

Noting the recommendations of the Permanent Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs at

its Second Session held in Dakar, in October-November 1985, under the Chairmanship of His Excellency President Abdou Diouf;

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

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

1. Believes that it is necessary for the Member States to continue to establish close cooperation among themselves in the field of information and that this subject be included in the agenda of the forthcoming First Islamic Information Ministers Conference.

2. Approves the General Secretariat Plan of Action for the fiscal year 1985/86 in the implementation of the O.I.C. Information Plan.

3. Appeals to Member States to offer their utmost assistance and contributions to implement the Information Plan.

4. Highly appreciates the offer by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to host the Member States' Information Ministers Conference.

RESOLUTION No.34/16-P

INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC NEWS AGENCY(IINA)

The Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Fez, Kingdom of Morocco, from 25 to 29 Rabi ul Thani, 1406H(6-10 January, 1985),

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

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

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

Considering that the Member States owe more than two million dollars to the Agency in arrears of their contributions and the General Secretariat has not been able to pay the share of IINA from its budget which has accumulated to U.S.\$3.2 millions, because of its own financial difficulties;

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

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

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

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

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

RESOLUTION NO: 35/16-P

THE ISLAMIC STATES BROADCASTING ORGANIZATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Records its thanks and appreciation to the Member States which have paid, in whole or part, their contributions to the Organization's budget and once again urges all States to pay the arrears of their contributions as soon as possible.

2. Expresses its thanks and appreciation to the Member States which have provided financial and material assistance for the Organization's activities.

3. Expresses also thanks and appreciation to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for its generous material support and assistance which have enabled the Organization to acquire its permanent headquarters.

4. Calls upon financially-able states to extend voluntary contributions to consolidate the projects and plans of the Organisation.

5. Commends the Organisation and the efforts of its Secretary General to achieve the objectives of the Organisation and its important role, in the interest of the Islamic De'wa, the cause of the Muslim Ummah, the fields of production, exchange and distribution of programmes.

ANNEX IV

ICFM/16-86/EC/REP (FINAL)

REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS

ON

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

ADOPTED

BY THE SIXTEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

HELD IN FEZ, KINGDOM OF MOROCCO

25 TO 29 RABIUL THANI, 1406H

(6-10 JANUARY, 1986)

SIXTEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS, FEZ, KINGDOM OF MOROCCO
REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS ON ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

I N D E X

<u>RESOLUTION NO.</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
	REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
1/16-E	THE WORLD ECONOMY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE PROBLEMS OF ISLAMIC COUNTRIES.
2/16-E	THE PLAN OF ACTION TO STRENGTHEN ECONOMIC COOPERATION AMONG MEMBER STATES.
3/16-E	ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE LEAST DEVELOPED MEMBER STATES.
4/16-E	ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF LAND-LOCKED MEMBER STATES.
5/16-E	ASSISTANCE TO DROUGHT-STRICKEN MEMBER STATES.
6/16-E	CAMPAIGN FOR THE ERADICATION OF BOVINE PLAGUE IN AFRICAN MEMBER STATES.
7/16-E	FOLLOW-UP ACTION OF THE FIRST MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.
8/16-E	IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECOND MINISTERIAL CONSULTATION ON INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION AMONG MEMBER STATES.
9/16-E	PROMOTION AND EXPANSION OF TRADE AMONG MEMBER STATES.
10/16-E	THE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT ON JUTE AND JUTE PRODUCTS.
11/16-E	PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION AND COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE OF OLIVE OIL IN THE MUSLIM WORLD.

<u>RESOLUTION NO.</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
12/16-E	DRUG ABUSE AND CONTROL OF NARCOTICS COOPERATION AMONG ISLAMIC COUNTRIES AGAINST USE OF DRUGS AND PROTECTIVE MEASURES.
13/16-E	ACTIVITIES OF THE STATISTICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC COUNTRIES, ANKARA, TURKEY.
14/16-E	ACTIVITIES OF THE ISLAMIC CENTRE FOR TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND RESEARCH, DHAKA, BANGLADESH.
15/16-E	ACTIVITIES OF THE ISLAMIC CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE.
16/16-E	ACTIVITIES OF THE ISLAMIC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INDUSTRY AND COMMODITY EXCHANGE.
17/16-E	ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ISLAMIC BANKS.
18/16-E	ACTIVITIES OF THE ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK.
19/16-E	TECHNICAL COOPERATION AMONG MEMBER STATES.
20/16-E	SIXTH MEETING OF GOVERNORS OF CENTRAL BANKS AND MONETARY AUTHORITIES.
21/16-E	ISLAMIC SHIPOWNERS ASSOCIATION.
22/16-E	AGREEMENT ON PROMOTION, PROTECTION AND GUARANTEE OF INVESTMENTS AMONG THE MEMBER STATES.
23/16-E	STATUTE OF THE ISLAMIC CIVIL AVIATION COUNCIL.
24/16-E	THE ISLAMIC STATES TELE-COMMUNICATIONS UNION.

<u>RESOLUTION NO.</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
25/16-E	THE ISLAMIC CEMENT ASSOCIATION.
26/16-E	GENERAL AGREEMENT FOR ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL COOPERATION.
27/16-E	LABOUR AND SOCIAL SECURITY.
2 16-E	COOPERATION AMONG MEMBER STATES IN THE FIELD OF INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE.
29/16-E	THE CODE OF CONDUCT ON SHIPPING LINES' ASSOCIATION AND COMBATING PIRACY AND MARITIME FRAUD.
30/16-E	COOPERATION BETWEEN ISLAMIC COUNTRIES AGAINST EPIDEMIC DISEASES.
31/16-E	FOREIGN DEBT OF AFRICA.
32/16-E	THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON THE CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION IN AFRICA.
33/16-E	THE SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO CHAD.

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE HELD ON
26 - 28 RABIUL THANI 1406H (7-9 JAN.1986
AS ADOPTED BY THE SIXTEENTH ISLAMIC CON-
ERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS HELD IN FEZ,
KINGDOM OF MOROCCO, ON 25-29 RABIUL THANI
1406H (6-10 JANUARY, 1986)

The Economic Affairs Committee of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held its working session from 26 - 28 Rabiul Thani, 1406H (7-9 January, 1986)

2. The meeting was called to order by the delegate of the Yemen Arab Republic as outgoing Chairman. In his short speech, he expressed gratitude and appreciation to the Government and people of the Kingdom of Morocco for hosting the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, and conveyed his best wishes for a successful outcome at the work of the Committee.

3. Upon the proposal of the delegate of the Yemen Arab Republic and as per tradition, the head of the delegation of the Kingdom of Morocco to the Economic Affairs Committee, His Excellency Mr. Moulay Zine Zahidi, Minister Incharge of Economic Affairs, was unanimously elected as Chairman of the Committee.

4. The Chairman at the outset welcomed the participants and expressed his sincere thanks and gratitude to all the delegates for electing him the Chairman of the Committee. He added that although the responsibility was great but with the best cooperation of the distinguished delegates, he was convinced, the work of the Committee will be crowned with success.

5. The meeting then elected the following office bearers to the bureau:-

First Vice Chairman - Mr. Mahamadou Maïam Ekoye,
Republic of Niger.

Second Vice Chairman - Mr. Raza Ismael,
Malaysia.

Third Vice Chairman - Mr. Salman Al Herfy,
Palestine.

Rapporteur - Mr. Abdo Malik Saeed Abdou,
Yemen Arab Republic.

6. The Member States attending the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers participated in the sessions of the Economic Affairs Committee.

7. The General Secretariat was represented by H.E. Tan Sri Abdul Rahman Bin Abdul Jalal, Assistant Secretary General (Economic Affairs), and Mr. A.H.G. Mohiuddin, Director, Economic Affairs Department.

8. The meeting was also attended by the representatives of the following subsidiary organs and specialized agencies of the Organization of the Islamic Conference:-

- i) Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRTCIC), Ankara,
- ii) Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research (ICTVTR), Dhaka,
- iii) Islamic Centre for Development of Trade (ICDT), Casablanca,
- iv) Islamic Development Bank, Jeddah,
- v) Islamic Shipowners Association, Jeddah.

Invited observers from the International Association of Islamic Banks (IAIB), the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) also attended the meeting.

9. The Assistant Secretary General made a statement welcoming the delegates and participants to the meeting. He thanked His Majesty King Hassan II and the people of the Kingdom of Morocco, on behalf of the General Secretariat, for hosting the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and for the excellent arrangements made for the meeting. He also expressed profound gratitude for the traditional warm welcome and generous hospitality offered by the Kingdom of Morocco and recalled the rich history and culture of this great country. He concluded his speech by expressing his fervent wish for the success of the deliberations of the Committee to further contribute to the solidarity and strengthening of the Ummah

10. The Economic Committee deliberated on Items from 33 to 55 on the agenda of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which were assigned to it for consideration and for formulation of appropriate recommendations.

The representative of the General Secretariat introduced the items in the Committee and gave short resume in the form of background details in each case. This facilitated the deliberations of the Committee.

11. At the conclusion of its debate, the Committee adopted the following Resolutions:-

Resolution No. 1/16-E

The World Economy with special reference to the problems of Islamic Countries.

Resolution No. 2/16-E

The Plan of Action to strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States.

Resolution No. 3/16-E

Economic Problems of the Least Developed Member States.

Resolution No. 4/16-E

Economic Problems of the Land-locked Member States.

Resolution No. 5/16-E

Assistance to Drought-stricken Member States.

Resolution No. 6/16-E

Campaign for the Eradication of Bovine Plague in African Member States.

Resolution No. 7/16-E

Follow up action of the First Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development.

Resolution No. 8/16-E

Implementation of the recommendations of
the Second Ministerial Consultation on Industrial
Cooperation among Member States.

Resolution No. 9/16-E

Promotion and Expansion of Trade among
Member States.

Resolution No. 10/16-E

The International Agreement of Jute and Jute
products.

Resolution No. 11/16-E

Production, consumption and Commercial
Exchange of Olive oil in the Muslim World.

Resolution No. 12/16-E

Drug abuse and Control of Narcotics
- Cooperation among Islamic countries
against use of drugs and Protective
Measures.

Resolution No. 13/16-E

Statistical, Economic and Social Research
and Training Centre for Islamic Countries.

Resolution No. 14/16-E

Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational
Training and Research.

Resolution No. 15/16-E

Islamic Centre for Development of Trade.

Resolution No. 16/16-E

Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and
Commodity Exchange.

Resolution No. 17/16-E

International Association of Islamic Banks.

Resolution No. 18/16-E

Activities of the Islamic Development
Bank.

Resolution No. 19/16-E

Technical Cooperation among Member States.

Resolution No. 20/16-E

Sixth Meeting of Governors of Central Banks
and Monetary Authorities of the Member States.

Resolution No. 21/16-E

Establishment of Islamic Shipowners Association.

Resolution No. 22/16-E

Agreement on Promotion, Protection and Guarantee
of investments among the Member States.

Resolution No. 23/16-E

Statute of the Islamic Civil Aviation Council.

Resolution No. 24/16-E

Statute of the Islamic States Telecommunications Union.

Resolution No. 25/16-E

Statute of the Islamic Cement Association.

Resolution No. 26/16-E

The General Agreement for Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation among Member States

Resolution No. 27/16-E

Labour and Social Security.

Resolution No. 28/16-E

Cooperation among Member States in the field of Insurance and Reinsurance.

Resolution No. 29/16-E

Code of conduct of the Shipping Lines and Combatting Piracy and Maritime Fraud.

Resolution No. 30/16-E

Cooperation between Islamic countries against Epidemic Diseases.

Resolution No. 31/16-E

The Foreign Debt of Africa.

Resolution No. 32/16-E

The Special Session of the UN General Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa.

Resolution No. 33/16-E

Special Economic Assistance to Tchad.

12. While adopting the above-noted Resolutions, the Committee made the following observations on some of the items of the Agenda.

1) The new Resolution under item No.31, entitled "Foreign Debt of Africa" was proposed by the representative of the Republic of Senegal. He mentioned that the Lagos Plan of Action which was initiated in 1981, was already phased in the context of present critical situation in Africa. He, therefore, felt that the new Resolution on "Foreign Debt in Africa" has acquired salience as well as relevance and proposed the substitution of the resolution on the Lagos Plan of Action by a resolution on Foreign Debt in Africa. The Original proposed resolution "Foreign Debt in Africa" was adopted with modification at the request of the representatives of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Kuwait.

The representative of Senegal also proposed the inclusion of a Resolution on "Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa". The proposal was discussed by the Committee at length and the same was adopted with certain amendments suggested by the representative of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

ii) The representative of Chad proposed for consideration of the Economic Committee a new Resolution on "Special Economic Assistance to Chad" and the same was adopted by the Committee.

iii) It may be noted that the agenda Item No. 36(j) on "Problems of Sahel" was transferred to the Economic Committee from the Political Committee for consideration and for formulating appropriate recommendations to the Foreign Ministers. The Committee was of the view that the Resolution on this subject by "SAHEL COMMITTEE" be submitted to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs for consideration.

iv) The Committee, while considering the agenda Item on the "Activities of the International Association of Islamic Banks", decided at the suggestion of the representative of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia that the Association should also submit its report to the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation.

v) The Committee, again on the suggestion of the representative of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, also decided that the report of the Sixth Meeting of Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities should likewise be submitted to the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation.

vi) The item "Cooperation between Islamic Countries Against Epidemic Diseases" as proposed by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was discussed in detail by the Committee. The Committee, while adopting recommendations on this item, emphasized that adoption of concrete measures to combat the menace of infectious diseases has become all the more necessary in view of the increasing contacts

through travels in the Islamic States for the purpose of work, study and trade and the ever increasing flow of Pilgrims from all countries to Makkah Al-Mukarramah. The Committee considering the gravity of the present situation formulated important recommendations on this item.

13. At the conclusion of its work, the Committee expressed its deep gratitude and sincere appreciation to His Majesty King Hassan II and the people of the Kingdom of Morocco for the cordial reception and warm hospitality, and for the excellent facilities provided by them which contributed to the success of the meeting.

14. The Committee lauded the Chairman for the efficient and objective manner in which he presided over the sessions and for his contribution in guiding the deliberations. It also expressed its thanks and gratitude to the Vice-Chairmen for their positive contributions to the work of the Committee, and to the Rapporteur for preparing this report.

15. The Committee also expressed its appreciation to the General Secretariat for the preparatory work and their unstinting efforts and assistance during the work of the Committee. It also thanked the technical and administrative staff to the Committee.

RAPPORTEUR

Fez, January 9, 1986

RESOLUTION NO.1/16-E

THE WORLD ECONOMY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE
TO THE PROBLEMS OF ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

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

Recalling Resolution No.1/15-E of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which emphasised the urgent and vital need to launch simultaneous and integrated global negotiations within the United Nations framework to restructure the present international economic order;

Also recalling United Nations General Assembly Resolution pertaining to the launching of global negotiations on "International Cooperation for Development";

Reiterating Resolution No.60/35 of the United Nations General Assembly relating to the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;

Expressing deep concern at the continued and escalating international economic crisis of recent years which adversely affected the developing countries in general, and the least developed countries in particular, causing disequilibrium and imbalance in the World Economy;

Expressing anxiety at the economic, financial and commercial policies of the advanced industrialised countries which not only caused a contraction in the international trade, but also adversely affected the growth rate of the developing countries, especially the Member States of the Organization of Islamic Conference;

Noting with concern the adverse effect of these policies on the growth rates of the developing countries, which continue not only to be significantly below the minimum necessary for their development, but resulted in decline in per capita income;

Deeply concerned at the lack of progress, in the absence of a serious North-South Dialogue, towards redressing the inequities of the present international economic relations and the establishment of a New International Economic Order;

Noting with anxiety the inadequate assistance offered by advanced industrial countries for development purposes to the developing countries;

Also noting with deep concern the extremely unsatisfactory progress towards implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the least developed countries for the decade of 80s;

Recognising the urgent need for reforming the present international economic and financial system;

Expressing deep appreciation for the efforts made by the developing countries towards adjustments in the face of acute external difficulties;

Noting with satisfaction that the Organization of the Islamic Conference has already initiated bold steps in the direction of consolidating economic and commercial cooperation in the spirit of Islamic Solidarity which constitutes an important element of cooperation among the developing countries, in conformity with the principle of collective self-reliance;

Taking note of the background documents prepared by the General Secretariat and the Ankara Centre on the World Economic Situation, which contain a detailed and quantitative analysis of the economic prospects of Member States, and also the report of the Casablanca Centre on the Intra Islamic Trade;

Emphasizing the need for keeping under constant and close review the world economic situation and various international economic negotiations;

Also taking note of the recommendations of the Twelfth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on this subject;

1. Reiterates the need for early launching of simultaneous and integrated global negotiations within the framework of the United Nations to restructure the present international economic order, including the holding of an International Conference on Money & Finance.

2. Supports the efforts exerted by the developing countries within the framework of the Group of 77 and the Non-aligned Movement to initiate global negotiations and international economic cooperation for development with a view to establishing the New International Economic Order.

3. Recommends that as first step towards Global Negotiations on North-South issues, an agenda of issues which require simultaneous consideration namely, transfer of resources, debt, trade, money and finance, should be adopted by the United Nations.

4. Underlines the importance of the Second Replenishment of International Fund for Agricultural Development in order to allow this Institution to meet the

needs of the developing countries, particularly the Least Developed Countries.

5. Notes the decision of the GATT Council to set up a Committee to prepare for a new round of multilateral trade negotiations and requests the Member States to take a joint stand on this subject, the modalities and time-table of these negotiations, in co-ordination with other developing countries for their mutual benefit.

6. Urges the developed countries to enlarge the access to their markets for the exports of developing countries, inter alia by implementation of their commitments at the 1982 GATT Ministerial Meeting, including reduction of tariff and non-tariff barriers in such areas as commodities, agriculture, petrochemicals, textiles and other manufactured exports of the developing countries.

7. Calls upon the developed countries to take immediate measures, pending the global negotiations, to stimulate world economic recovery, and accelerate pace of the development of the developing countries.

8. Stresses the importance of increasing the Official Development Assistance (ODA) from developed countries to the developing countries in general, and to the least developed countries in particular, to the level of 0.7% of the GNP of the developed countries and in particular to ensure a substantial and real increase in the funding of the 8th Replenishment of International Development Agency (IDA).

9. Notes with satisfaction that, despite sharp fall in oil revenues in recent years, the Islamic donors have continued to provide high level of external aid and that the amount of aid distributed to the least developed countries is far in excess of SNPA recommendation of 0.15%.

10. Requests the General Secretariat and the Ankara Centre to continue to follow up progress in international economic negotiations and trends in World Economy and to submit regular reports thereon to the Conference.

11. Also requests the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade to follow up the progress of international trade negotiations and other important developments in the trade sector affecting world economy, and submit periodic reports to the Conference.

12. Further urges the Member States to continue to exert efforts for implementation of the Plan of Action to strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States in a manner which would maximise the complementarities among their economies.

13. Further requests the subsidiary and affiliated agencies and other bodies of the OIC to keep the OIC Standing Committee on Economic and Commercial Cooperation apprised of their deliberations and findings, proposals and activities in the economic and commercial fields, both in the international and Islamic contexts.

RESOLUTION NO.2/16-E

THE PLAN OF ACTION TO STRENGTHEN ECONOMIC
COOPERATION AMONG MEMBER STATES

The Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Fez, Kingdom of Morocco, from 25 to 29 Rabiul Thani, 1406 (5-10 January, 1986),

Recalling Resolution No.1/4-EF(IS) of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference which recommended the adoption of priorities during the next six years for the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States;

Recalling also Resolution No.2/15-E of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the progress of the implementation of the Plan of Action;

Noting with great satisfaction the activation of the OIC Standing Committee on Economic and Commercial Cooperation under the Chairmanship of H.E. Mr. Kenan Evren, President of the Republic of Turkey, Chairman of the Standing Committee, in pursuance of the decision of the Fourth Islamic Summit to raise economic cooperation among Member States to new dimensions and in the implementation of the Plan of Action;

Noting also with appreciation that the First Meeting of the Standing Committee on Economic and Commercial Cooperation was convened in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey in November, 1984 and its follow-up committee meeting was held in Turkey in September, 1985;

Further taking note of the report submitted by the General Secretariat highlighting the stages reached in the sectorwise implementation of the Plan of Action;

Realizing that continuous efforts would have to be made by the Member States, including preparation of studies and convening of periodic meetings, to realize the recommendations in the fields covered by the Plan of Action;

1. Requests the General Secretariat to continue to make efforts for the implementation of the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation Among Member States in the light of Resolution No.1/4-EF(IS) of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference.

2. Urges the Member States to extend all possible assistance to the General Secretariat and the OIC subsidiary and affiliated organs to help implement the Plan of Action.

RESOLUTION NO. 3/16-E
ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE LEAST DEVELOPED
MEMBER STATES

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

Recalling Resolution No.3/15-E of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Economic Problems of the Least Developed Member States;

Taking note of the reports of the General Secretariat and the Ankara Centre on this subject;

Noting with appreciation the increased financial assistance being offered by the Islamic Development Bank to the Least Developed Member States in pursuance of the relevant Resolution adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference;

Expressing concern that the economic problems of the Least Developed Member States have aggravated in recent years due, amongst other things, to the sharp decline in the price of commodities and the drop in bilateral and multilateral international development assistance from developed countries;

Noting with disappointment the slow progress of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade of 80s adopted at the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries held in Paris in 1981;

Recognizing that a substantial increase of Official Development Assistance in real terms during the present decade will assist the Least Developed Member States to achieve the objectives of their country programmes within the framework of the SNPA in accordance with aid targets and modalities in the Programme, and emphasising that external assistance complements and reinforces domestic efforts in the Least Developed Countries;

Sincerely appreciating the action of donors, particularly those from among the Member States, who have fulfilled their aid commitments under the SNPA;

1. Directs the General Secretariat to continue to give special attention to the problems of Least Developed Member States, to monitor and follow up closely the implementation of the decisions of the United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries held in Paris in September, 1981, and to submit regular reports on progress thereof to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

2. Also directs the Ankara Centre to keep under constant review the problems of Least Developed Member States and periodically update its study, on the subject.

3. Appreciates the assistance provided to the Least Developed Member Countries by Member States and the bodies of the OIC, as recommended by the Third Islamic Summit Conference, and hopes that such assistance will continue.

4. Renews its appeal to the international community, particularly the Member States to implement fully and effectively the SNPA, approved by the UN, and to provide financial assistance to the Least Developed Countries.

RESOLUTION NO.4/16-E
ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF LAND - LOCKED
MEMBER STATES

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

Recalling Resolution No.4/15-E of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the economic problems of the Member States;

Taking note of the Report of the General Secretariat to implement the aforesated Resolution within the overall context of the economic problems of the Least Developed Member States in accordance with the directives of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers;

Also noting the up-dated study submitted by the Ankara Centre on the economic problems of the Least Developed Member States which also highlights the economic difficulties of the Land-Locked Member States;

Noting with appreciation that the Islamic Development Bank has been providing increased assistance for various projects located in the Land-Locked Member States;

1. Appeals to the international community and the Member States in particular to implement the provisions of Resolutions 63(III), 98(IV) and 123 (V) of UNCTAD on the specific problems of the Land-Locked Developing Countries.

2. Requests the General Secretariat to continue to give due consideration to the problems of Land-Locked Member States within the overall context of the Least Developed Member States, and to submit periodic reports to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

3. Also requests the Ankara Centre to constantly review the problems of the Land-Locked Member States within the overall context of its studies on the economic problems of Least Developed Member States.

RESOLUTION NO.5/16-E
ASSISTANCE TO DROUGHT-STRICKEN MEMBER STATES

The Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Fez, Kingdom of Morocco, from 25 to 29 Rabiul Thani, 1405 H (6-10 January, 1986),

Recalling the grave situation caused by drought and desertification, and the ensuing damaging effects of both phenomena on economic and social conditions in the affected Member States;

Deeply concerned at the serious consequences of drought and desertification namely, the marked decrease in food and agricultural production in the affected Member States;

Recalling the United Nations General Assembly Resolution No.206-38 dated December 20, 1983, and the Economic and Social Council Resolution No.59-1982 dated July 30, 1983, on providing assistance to the drought-stricken states;

Also recalling Resolution No.5/3-EF(IS) adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference, and Resolution No.4/15-E adopted by the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, on the economic problems facing the least-developed Member States;

Fully aware that affected states, belonging as they do to the category of the least developed countries, cannot, by themselves, shoulder the growing burden of anti-drought and anti-desertification campaigns and the implementation of major related projects;

1. Appeals to all Member States to generously contribute bilaterally or through OIC specialised agencies, to the process of combating drought and the effects of desertification.

2. Appreciates the generous assistance extended by those Member States who responded to the appeals for helping the drought-stricken Member States and invites concerned agencies of the OIC to take the initiative to inform the Member States of the needs of the affected Member States.

3. Requests the General Secretariat to submit a progress report on this subject to the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.6/16-E
CAMPAIGN FOR THE ERADICATION OF BOVINE
PLAGUE IN AFRICAN MEMBER STATES

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

Recalling Resolution No.7/15-E of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Campaign for the Eradication of Bovine Plague in African Member States;

Taking note of the report submitted by the General Secretariat on the implementation of the aforesaid Resolution;

Noting with appreciation the positive response of several Member States to assist the African Member States in their Campaign to Eradicate Bovine Plague;

1. Reiterates its appeal to the Member States and OIC specialized agencies and other Islamic associations, who are in a position to do so, to continue to provide assistance to African Member States in their efforts to eradicate bovine plague.

2. Requests the General Secretariat to continue to follow-up the implementation of this resolution.

RESOLUTION NO.7/16-E
FOLLOW-UP ACTION OF THE FIRST MINISTERIAL
CONFERENCE ON FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURAL
DEVELOPMENT

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

Recalling Resolution No.9/15-E of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the follow-up action of the First Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development in Islamic Countries held in Ankara, Republic of Turkey in October 1981;

Re-emphasizing the importance attached to agricultural development as one of the main factors of economic development in the aforesaid Resolution;

Taking into consideration the vast potential of Member States to increase their food production to attain greater self-sufficiency in this sector;

Noting with appreciation that FAO has been extending technical assistance to the concerned Member States and agencies to accomplish the task of preparing the studies assigned to them by the First Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development in Islamic countries;

Also expressing appreciation to FAO for helping organize the Third Coordination Meeting of the OIC Ministers of Food and Agriculture at its Headquarters in Rome in November 1985;

Emphasising the importance of exchanging views and information among Member States relating to the vital sectors of Food and Agriculture;

Welcoming the offer of the Republic of Turkey to host the Second Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development in March 1986, concurrently with the Second Session of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation;

1. Appeals to the concerned Member States to complete the studies and convene expert group meetings in the Food Security and Agriculture Sector at their earliest convenience in line with the recommendations of the Working Group set up by the First Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development at appropriate level.

2. Requests the Member States to participate in the Second Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development at appropriate level.

3. Also requests the General Secretariat and the Ankara Centre to continue to follow-up the recommendations of the Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development.

RESOLUTION NO.8/16-E
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS
OF THE SECOND MINISTERIAL CONSULTATION
ON INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION AMONG
MEMBER STATES

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

Recalling Resolution No.10/15-E of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Second Ministerial Consultation on Industrial Cooperation among Member States;

Reiterating the importance of rapid industrialization of the Member States and promotion of joint ventures as an essential concomitant for achieving collective self-reliance and economic emancipation;

Noting with satisfaction the progress achieved thus far in implementing the recommendations of the Ministerial consultation, as reflected in the report submitted by the General Secretariat;

Appreciating the efforts being exerted by the Islamic Development Bank, and the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange to promote industrial cooperation, with special emphasis on joint ventures among Member States;

Noting with satisfaction that the meeting of the Follow-up Committee on Industrial Cooperation, at Ministerial level, was held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey on 9-11 September 1985;

Appreciating UNIDO's contribution to the
Ministerial Conference on Industrial Cooperation;

1. Requests the General Secretariat to follow-up with Member States and relevant agencies the implementation of the recommendations of the Ministerial Consultation on Industrial Cooperation.
2. Urges Member States to extend all possible assistance to the General Secretariat in carrying out the aforesaid work.
3. Requests the Islamic Development Bank and the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange to continue their efforts to encourage joint ventures among Member States.

RESOLUTION NO.9/16-E
PROMOTION AND EXPANSION OF TRADE AMONG
MEMBER STATES

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

Recalling Resolution No.12/15-E of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Promotion and Expansion of Trade among Member States;

Noting with satisfaction the study on trade prepared by the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade as part of its work programme, which would help in the implementation of the important recommendations contained in the trade sector in the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States;

Noting the recommendations of the Ministers of Trade during the First Session of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation held in Istanbul from November 14-16, 1984 on a short term programme of trade cooperation;

Expressing satisfaction that the Expert Group meeting on the preparation of feasibility studies relating to the establishment of Longer-term Financing Facilities, a Regional Export Credit Guarantee Scheme, and a Multilateral Islamic Clearing Union was held under the auspices of the Islamic Development Bank from May 13-16, 1985;

Appreciating the expanding role of the Islamic Development Bank in trade financing activities of the Member States;

Also appreciating the work undertaken by the Ankara Centre and the efforts exerted by the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange to forge economic and commercial cooperation among Member States;

Noting with keen interest the report and recommendations of the Expert Group meeting on Standardization held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from April 9-12, 1985;

Noting with satisfaction the holding by the Casablanca Centre of the First Meeting of the State Trading Organizations in Tunisia in July 1985, as well as the First Meeting of Trade Promotion Organizations of the Member States in Turkey in October 1985;

Expressing satisfaction that the Casablanca Centre has completed the feasibility study of the trade information network of Islamic countries to be submitted to a Group of Experts to be convened by the General Secretariat;

Taking note of the report of the Casablanca Centre with regard to the holding of the Second Islamic Trade Fair in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco in April 1986;

Taking note of the statement of the representative of the Islamic Development Bank that the study undertaken by the Islamic Development Bank relating to longer-term financing of foreign trade among Member States will be presented for examination at the Second Meeting of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation;

1. Takes note of the report of the meeting of the Ministers of Trade and the programme of cooperation and priorities in the trade sector drawn up at the meeting held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey in November 1984.

2. Requests the early completion of various studies in the field of Trade by the Casablanca Centre in collaboration with other institutions as well as the comprehensive study on the possibility of counter trade deals among Member States on linear, triangular or rectangular basis.

3. Requests the General Secretariat to keep itself posted of international economic negotiations and to attend important meetings held under the framework of UN System.

4. Further requests the Member States, in accordance with the recommendations of the Plan of Action, to coordinate their positions on various international economic issues at such meetings.

5. Urges those Member States who have not yet done so, to respond to the questionnaire sent by the Casablanca Centre in order to finalize the inventory of existing preferential schemes applied by Member States.

6. Also urges the Member States to actively participate in the Generalised System of Trade Preferences negotiations and to coordinate their positions during these negotiations.

7. Urges those Member States, who have not yet communicated their decisions, to participate in the Second Islamic Trade Fair, to do so at an early date.

8. Requests the Director of the Casablanca Centre and the Secretary General of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange to maintain their contacts with the Member States with regard to the organising of the Second Islamic Trade Fair to be held in Morocco in April, 1986.

RESOLUTION NO.10/16-E.
THE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT ON JUTE AND
JUTE PRODUCTS

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

Recalling Resolution No.13/15-E of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the International Agreement on Jute and Jute products;

Noting that the International Agreement on Jute and Jute Products, 1982 is an important commodity Agreement under the Integrated Programme of Commodities of UNCTAD;

Taking note of the report of the General Secretariat on its participation as observer in the meetings of the International Jute Council held in Dhaka, Bangladesh in March 1985;

1. Urges all Member States concerned to accede to the International Agreement on Jute and Jute Products.

2. Requests the General Secretariat to follow-up the implementation of the Resolutions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on this subject.

RESOLUTION NO.11/16-E
PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION AND COMMERCIAL
EXCHANGE OF OLIVE OIL IN THE MUSLIM WORLD

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

Recalling Resolution No.16/15-E of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on production, consumption and commercial exchange of olive oil in the Muslim World;

Noting the significance of olive oil for the producing Islamic countries and the importance of the International Agreement on Olive Oil as an important instrument of cooperation in this field;

Recognizing the importance of this commodity in world trade;

1. Invites Member States to join the International Olive Oil Council and to actively participate in its meetings.
2. Urges the Member States to encourage the production of olive oil by their nationals.
3. Invites the Member States to encourage the importation of their olive oil requirements from other Member States.

RESOLUTION NO.12/16-E
DRUG ABUSE AND CONTROL OF NARCOTICS:
COOPERATION AMONG ISLAMIC COUNTRIES
AGAINST USE OF DRUGS AND PROTECTIVE
MEASURES

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

Re calling Resolution No.30/15-E of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on Drug Abuse and Narcotics Control;

Convinced that drug abuse, besides posing serious health problems for its users, has dangerous social implications;

Noting with satisfaction the encouraging response by the Member States for the implementation of this Resolution in order to completely eliminate the illegal use of drugs and narcotics in Islamic Countries;

Noting the Background Note submitted by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on Cooperation among Islamic Countries against Use of Drug and Protective Measures;

Also noting with deep concern the increase in drug abuse and illegal use of narcotics in the world;

Conscious of the existence of areas in some Islamic countries, where narcotics such as opium,

hashish, etc. are grown or produced clandestinely without the knowledge of local authorities;

Recognizing the paramount need on the part of Member States to exert a systematic and coordinated effort in order to eradicate the production and smuggling of narcotics in Islamic States, and to cooperate with the international organizations in their efforts in this regard;

1. Urges the Member States to take effective action to combat the multi-dimensional aspects of narcotic drugs problem including illicit production, processing, trafficking and growing drug abuse.
2. Calls upon the Member States to cooperate among themselves and with the rest of the world in their efforts to control and eliminate illicit production, consumption and trafficking in narcotics.
3. Urges the Member States to provide facilities for treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts as well as take steps to educate public through the extensive use of media regarding the hazards of drug abuse.
4. Also requests the Member States to provide information on the implementation of this resolution to the General Secretariat in order to enable it to submit progress reports to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.
5. Calls for contacts among the security authorities in the Member States of the Organization of Islamic Conference to examine this subject and to adopt necessary measures including the holding of meeting of experts on narcotics control and drug abuse.

6. Calls upon the Member States to actively participate in the UN Conference on drugs in 1987.

7. Requests the General Secretariat to follow-up the implementation of this resolution.

RESOLUTION NO. 13/16-E

ACTIVITIES OF THE STATISTICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL
RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC COUNTRIES,
ANKARA, TURKEY

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

Recalling Resolution No. 21/15-E of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the activities of the Ankara Centre;

Taking note of the Report of the Eleventh Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Centre held in July 1985 in Ankara;

Taking into consideration the Work Programme of the Centre for 1985/86 adopted at the aforesaid meeting;

Noting with satisfaction the progress made by the Centre in its various activities, especially in respect of computerization of its data base, research, organizing of training programmes, and publications as reflected in the Report of the Director of the Centre;

Taking due note of the financial difficulties continued to be faced by the Centre due to irregular payment of mandatory contributions by certain Member States and non-payment of accumulated arrears to the budget of the Centre;

Recalling the role which the Ankara Centre is playing in carrying out the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States;

1. Takes note of the Report of the Eleventh Meeting of the Board of Directors, and the Work Programme for 1985/86 of the Ankara Centre.

2. Reiterates its appeal to the Member States to promptly and regularly pay their mandatory contributions and settle their arrears to the budget of the Centre, and to make voluntary contributions to assist the Centre.

3. Urges Member States to actively participate in the activities of the Centre, particularly with regard to its training programme, and provide upto date information and statistics required by the Centre.

RESOLUTION NO. 14/16-E

ACTIVITIES OF THE ISLAMIC CENTRE FOR TECHNICAL
AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND RESEARCH,
DHAKA, BANGLADESH

The Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Fez, Kingdom of Morocco, from 25-26 Rabiul Thani, 1406H (6-10 January, 1986),

Recalling Resolution No. 20/15-E of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the activities of the Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research, Dhaka, Bangladesh;

Taking note of the Reports of the Tenth Meeting of the Board of Directors and the Second Session of the General Assembly of the Dhaka Centre;

Noting with satisfaction the progress of activities of the Dhaka Centre in spite of acute financial difficulties, as reflected in the report of the Director of the Centre;

Expressing concern that the construction of the remaining buildings and development of its workshops, library and laboratories have been further delayed due to financial difficulties resulting from the irregular contributions and non-settlement of arrears by Member States to the budget of the Centre;

Noting with satisfaction that the Centre has already commenced its skill and knowledge upgrading training programmes with effect from October 1985 and that regular 3-Year Technology Courses and 1-Year Instructors Training Courses would be offered with effect from September 1986;

Noting with appreciation the generous donations made by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, State of Kuwait, People's Republic of Bangladesh and the Islamic Solidarity Fund for implementation of the project of the Centre;

Reiterating the importance of the Dhaka Centre, the subsidiary organ of the OIC, set up for attainment of the objective of harnessing the vast manpower resources of the Ummah into productive human capital through imparting the required technical and vocational training;

Appreciating the need for maintenance of flows of funds for uninterrupted operation of the Centre and the scholarship scheme approved by the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

1. Urges the Member States to make regular contributions to the budget of the Centre, to settle arrears at the earliest, to make generous donations to facilitate construction of the remaining buildings of the Centre and development of its workshop, laboratory and library without further delay so that training courses in the remaining technologies and vocational subjects could be offered by the Centre.

2. Requests the Member States to provide relevant information to the Centre in respect of their training needs, and to expedite nomination of personnel and experts required by the Centre to implement its Programme of Activities and Curriculum.

RESOLUTION NO. 15/16-E

ACTIVITIES OF THE ISLAMIC CENTRE FOR
DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE

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

Recalling Resolution No. 14/15-E of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the activities of Islamic Centre for Development of Trade, Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco;

Taking note of the reports of the Fourth Meeting of the Board of Directors and the First Meeting of the General Assembly of the Centre held in Casablanca in July 1985;

Taking into consideration the Work Programme of the Centre for 1987/89 adopted at the aforesaid meeting;

Also noting the activities of the Centre as reflected in the reports of the Director of the Centre and the General Secretariat;

Noting with satisfaction the progress so far achieved by the Centre in the realization of its work programme, notably with regard to training, promotion, publications and studies;

Noting with concern the inadequate receipt of contributions from Member States which has created financial difficulties for the Centre and would hamper the realization of its aims and objectives;

Noting with satisfaction the OIC-UNCTAD Cooperation Agreement signed in 1985 and the existing cooperation between the UNCTAD and the Casablanca Centre, particularly in the areas of trade, information, G.S.T.P. and State Trading Organizations;

Reiterating the importance of trade and commercial cooperation among Member States, and the important role of the Casablanca Centre in the realization of the objectives envisaged in these sectors;

1. Urges the Member States to actively participate in the activities of the Centre, particularly with regard to its training programmes.
2. Also urges the Member States to regularly provide to the Centre detailed trade information, especially in view of the setting up of the Trade Information Network for Islamic countries the feasibility of which has been finalized by the Casablanca Centre.
3. Requests the Director of the Centre in collaboration with the Secretary General of the Islamic Chamber, to continue their efforts and cooperation with the Kingdom of Morocco, the host country of the next Islamic Trade Fair in connection with the holding of the next Islamic Trade Fair in Casablanca in April 1986.
4. Stresses the need for continuing and expanding cooperation with UNCTAD, and calls upon the Casablanca Centre to organize in cooperation with UNCTAD, further seminars in the area of G.S.T.P.

RESOLUTION NO. 16/16-E

ACTIVITIES OF THE ISLAMIC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
INDUSTRY AND COMMODITY EXCHANGE

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

Recalling Resolution No. 15/15-E of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the activities of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange;

Noting the report on the activities of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange;

Appreciating the progress achieved by the Islamic Chamber in its various activities particularly in the field of development of joint ventures;

Noting with satisfaction the laying of the foundation of the Chamber's permanent Headquarters building in Karachi, Pakistan;

Noting with concern the unsatisfactory financial situation of the Chamber due to inadequate receipt of annual contributions and insufficient donations;

1. Takes note of the Report of the Fifth General Assembly of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange.

2. Urges the Member States and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to make generous donations to the Islamic Chamber to enable it to realize its Work Programme and complete the construction of its building.

RESOLUTION NO. 17/16-E

ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF ISLAMIC BANKS

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

Recalling Resolution No. 27/15-E of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the activities of the International Association of Islamic Banks;

Noting with satisfaction that the Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities deliberated on the subject at their Sixth Meeting held in Dhaka, Bangladesh, on February 4-5, 1985 and proposed further detailed studies on Islamic banking covering the overall monetary policy issues including but not limited to control of liquidity in Member States;

Noting further that the International Association of Islamic Banks, with the help of experts, has already initiated indepth studies on liquidity issues and monetary policies of Islamic countries; the relationship between Central Banks and Islamic Banks; the relationship among Islamic banks, and has also taken up the drafting of an "Ideal Legislation" for the promotion of Islamic banking;

Noting with appreciation the growing activities of the Association in promoting Islamic banking through provision of technical assistance and publicity and in

organizing seminars and workshops during the year, including the seminars held in Dhaka, Bangladesh in March 1985, on "Concept and Practices of Islamic Banking" and the seminar held in Dubai, United Arab Emirates in October 1985 on "Islamic Massarif";

Also noting the report of the Sixth Meeting of the Governors of the Central Banks and Monetary Authorities and the report of the Association;

Appreciating that the Governor of Bangladesh Bank in his capacity as the current Chairman of the meeting of Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities has agreed, as reported by the representative of the IAIB, to convene an Expert level meeting to examine the above-mentioned studies;

1. Takes note of the report submitted by the International Association of Islamic Banks.
2. Requests the Association to submit its report to the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation.

RESOLUTION NO. 18/16-E

ACTIVITIES OF THE ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK

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

Recalling Resolution No. 26/15-E of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the activities of the Islamic Development Bank;

Noting with appreciation that the Islamic Development Bank continued to expand its activities in various modes of project financing, co-financing and technical assistance activities as well as introducing Instalment Sale as a new mode of financing activities;

Noting with satisfaction that the Islamic Development Bank has given due attention to the unfavourable conditions prevailing in the least developed Member countries by providing grants and concessionary financing;

Also noting with satisfaction that the Islamic Development Bank has continued to expand its activities in trade financing operations and promotion of joint venture projects in Member States;

Appreciating that the Islamic Development Bank has made special efforts to expedite the implementation of the Special Emergency Assistance Programme to the Sahel Member Countries and Sudan;

1. Urges the Member States, who have not yet done so, to expedite payment of their increased share of contributions to the paid up capital of the Islamic Development Bank.

2. Appeals to the Member States to repay their arrears to the Islamic Development Bank and to avoid in future, delay in their commitments to the IDB, to enable it to continue its activities for the benefit of Member States.

3. Requests the Bank to continue to accelerate its trade financing operations along with its other activities.

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RESOLUTION NO. 19/16-E

TECHNICAL COOPERATION AMONG MEMBER STATES

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

Recalling Resolution No. 22/15-E of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on Technical Cooperation among Member States;

Noting with satisfaction the ongoing training activities of the Ankara Centre which include training and placement programmes, and information and collection and dissemination of information on technical cooperation capabilities of the Member States and the Centre's plans to set up a permanent training facility;

Expressing satisfaction that the Casablanca Centre has organized a number of training programmes and seminars, notably seminars for commercial attaches and on GSTP, which provided an impetus to technical cooperation activities in the field of trade;

Expressing appreciation that the Dhaka Centre started its activities with the short-term instructor training courses, and will offer its regular academic courses from September 1986;

Expressing satisfaction that the IFSTAD has established consultancy services and scholarship programmes for the benefit of the Member States; continued with its information collection and dissemination activities; and organized the Coordinating Conference on Technology;

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the Islamic Development Bank in mobilizing the technical capacity of Member States, by setting up in 1403H (1982) a programme for Technical Cooperation among the IDB Member States, in addition to the Bank's regular Technical Assistance Operations;

Welcoming the enthusiastic response of the Member States, the national and regional agencies, and the U.N. System to cooperate with the OIC agencies in the realization of its technical cooperation activities;

Also noting with satisfaction the increased ongoing cooperation between the OIC and the UN System and the other international and regional organizations;

Taking note of the background paper of the General Secretariat and the report of the Ankara Centre on technical cooperation possibilities and modalities within the OIC Community, as directed by the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

1. Requests the Ankara Centre to continue with the collection and dissemination of information on technical cooperation potentials of the Member Countries, and to study the modalities of effective coordination among the national institutions, OIC and UN agencies in programming and implementing of technical cooperation activities among the Member States.

2. Also requests the Islamic Development Bank, within the limits of its objectives, to continue to promote cooperation and exchange of expertise, and transfer of technology under its Programme for technical cooperation, with emphasis on project oriented activities, consultancy and advisory services, training

programmes, recruitment of experts and organizing seminars and work-shops, while also collaborating with other OIC organs in this field.

3. Urges the Member States to programme a certain percentage of their UNDP indicative planning figures (IPF) for technical cooperation purposes.

4. Appeals to the Member States to continue to support and participate to the maximum extent possible in the technical cooperation activities of the OIC agencies.

5. Requests the General Secretariat to continue to follow up its cooperation activities with the UN System, and with other relevant national, regional and inter-regional organizations.

RESOLUTION NO. 20/16-E

SIXTH MEETING OF GOVERNORS OF CENTRAL BANKS
AND MONETARY AUTHORITIES

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

Recalling Resolution No. 25/15-E of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Status Report on the Sixth Meeting of Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities;

Noting the Report of the Sixth Meeting of Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities held in Dhaka, Bangladesh in February 1985;

Directs the General Secretariat and the Ankara Centre to continue to follow-up the implementation of the recommendations of the Sixth Meeting of Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities.

RESOLUTION NO. 21/16-E

ISLAMIC SHIPOWNERS ASSOCIATION

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

Recalling Resolution No. 18/15-E of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the establishment of the Islamic Shipowners Association;

Noting the report of the General Secretariat on the steps taken to make the Association operational;

Noting with satisfaction that so far eleven Member States have signed the statute of the Association which was approved and adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference;

Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary General of the Association on the initiative taken by him to make the Association functional at an early date;

1. Requests the General Secretariat to continue its contacts with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which hosts the Association, for early establishment of the Islamic Shipowners Association.
2. Appeals to those Member States, who have not yet signed the Statute of the Association, to do so at an early date, if possible, before the convening of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference.
3. Urges the Member States to extend every assistance to the Association to enable it to realize its aims and objectives.

RESOLUTION 22/16-E

AGREEMENT ON PROMOTION, PROTECTION AND GUARANTEE
OF INVESTMENTS AMONG THE MEMBER STATES

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

Recalling Resolution No. 24/15-E of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the signature and ratification of the Agreement on Promotion, Protection and Guarantee of Investments;

Noting with satisfaction that so far Twelve Member States have signed the Agreement and seven of them have ratified it;

Also noting that the General Secretariat has continued to exhort those Member States, who have not yet done so, to sign and ratify the Agreement at an early date to enable the Agreement to go into effect after ratification by the required number of Member States;

Reaffirming the importance of putting the Agreement into effect at an early date to help Member States promote and develop economic and commercial cooperation;

1. Urges the Member States, who have not yet signed/ratified the Agreement, to do so as early as possible.
2. Requests the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of this Resolution.

RESOLUTION NO. 23/16-E

STATUTE OF THE ISLAMIC CIVIL AVIATION COUNCIL

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

Recalling resolution No. 19/15-E of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Islamic Civil Aviation Council;

Noting the report of the General Secretariat on the progress achieved so far in setting up the Council;

Noting further that only four Member States have signed and two of them have ratified the Statute of the Islamic Civil Aviation Council while ratification by ten Member States is necessary to make the Council operational;

Reiterating the importance of the establishment of the Islamic Civil Aviation Council;

1. Calls upon the Member States, who have not yet signed/ratified the Statute of the Islamic Civil Aviation Council, to do so at an early date.
2. Directs the General Secretariat to pursue its efforts with the Member States in this regard.

RESOLUTION NO. 24/16-E

THE ISLAMIC STATES TELECOMMUNICATIONS UNION

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

Recalling Resolution No. 17/15-E of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the establishment of the Islamic States Telecommunications Union;

Noting the report of the General Secretariat on the progress achieved so far on the establishment of the Islamic States Telecommunications Union;

Reiterating the importance of cooperation among Member States in the field of Telecommunications to establish and develop communication links to strengthen relations among them;

1. Appeals to the Member States to sign and ratify the Statute of the Union as early as possible to enable it to become operational at an early date.

2. Requests the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of this Resolution.

RESOLUTION NO. 25/16-E

THE ISLAMIC CEMENT ASSOCIATION

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

Recalling Resolution No. 11/15-E of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which approved the Statute of the Islamic Cement Association;

Noting the report of the General Secretariat on the implementation of the Resolution on this subject;

Also noting the recommendations of the Twelfth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1. Urges the Member States to sign the Statute of the Islamic Cement Association as early as possible to enable it to become operational at an early date.

2. Directs the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of this resolution.

RESOLUTION NO. 26/16-E

GENERAL AGREEMENT FOR ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL AND
COMMERCIAL COOPERATION AMONG MEMBER STATES

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

Recalling Resolution No. 28/15-E of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the signature and ratification of the General Agreement for Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation;

Noting the Report of the General Secretariat on this subject;

Reiterating the importance of the General Agreement in developing and promoting economic and commercial cooperation among Member States;

1. Notes with satisfaction that the General Agreement for Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation has gone into operation in 1981 following its ratification by majority of Member States.

2. Urges the Member States, who have not yet signed/ratified the General Agreement, to do so at an early date to ensure maximum adherence.

3. Requests the General Secretariat to pursue its efforts with the concerned Member States in this regard.

RESOLUTION NO. 27/16-E

LABOUR AND SOCIAL SECURITY

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

Recalling Resolution No. 29/15-E of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Noting with appreciation that the Working Group, set up by the Second Expert Group Meeting on Labour and Social Security to study "The Draft Bilateral Agreement on Social Security among the Member States", was held in Amman, Jordan in September 1985;

Taking cognizance of the fact that another Working Group set up by the Expert Group Meeting will study "The Draft Bilateral Agreement on Labour and Manpower Exchange";

1. Urges the concerned members of the Working Group to complete the study of the Draft Model Labour Exchange Agreement, to be applicable bilaterally, as in the case of the Draft Bilateral Agreement on Social Security among the Member States.
2. Also urges the Member States to offer to convene the Third Expert Group Meeting on Labour and Social Security as soon as the study on the above Model Agreement has been completed.
3. Requests the General Secretariat to follow-up this resolution.

RESOLUTION NO. 28/16-L

COOPERATION AMONG
MEMBER STATES IN THE FIELD OF INSURANCE
AND REINSURANCE

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

Recalling the decision of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the subject of cooperation among Member States in the field of Insurance and Reinsurance;

Taking note of the status report submitted by the General Secretariat on the subject;

Directs the General Secretariat to follow up the subject with the Islamic Fiqh Academy for its early comments on the subject in accordance with the principle of Sharia and submit a report to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the progress of implementation on the proposal for cooperation among Member States in the field of Insurance and Reinsurance.

RESOLUTION NO. 29/16-E

THE CODE OF CONDUCT OF SHIPPING LINES' ASSOCIATION
AND COMBATING PIRACY AND MARITIME FRAUD

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

Convinced of the need for cooperation and collaboration in the commercial field by the Member States and their participation in carrying a bigger share of their maritime trade as well as for complementing one another in case of inability by the fleet of a Member State to carry its full share of its maritime trade;

Referring to the UNCTAD Code of Conduct of the Associations of Shipping Lines which came into force with effect from 6 October 1983;

Noting that the incidents of piracy and maritime fraud have been on the increase internationally;

Also referring to the efforts within the framework of UNCTAD towards the preparation of legislation which contains provisions for combating all forms of piracy and maritime fraud;

Desiring to exchange data and information on the shipping associations, the type of goods exchanged among the Member States, as well as the routes by which their vessels ply;

1. Urges the Member States to join the Code of Conduct of the Shipping Line Associations.
2. Also urges the Member States, member of IMO to join the agreements and conventions organized by it.
3. Calls upon the Member States to advise the exporters and importers to accord priority dealing to public and private national maritime companies.
4. Also calls upon the Member States to draw up the conditions necessary for licencing maritime companies and institutions to pursue maritime businesses.
5. Requests the Member States to avoid contracting the services of ships under flags of convenience.
6. Requests the Member States to adopt appropriate measures for deterring the occurrence of acts of piracy and maritime fraud and to cooperate in the imposition and the carrying out of punishment against those who commit such crimes.
7. Requests the Islamic Shipowners Association to collect and disseminate information on piracy and maritime fraud and prepare a set of basic rules for ship registration to guide the Member States when enacting their own local legislation relating to ship registration and the transfer of their ownership.

RESOLUTION NO.30/16-E

COOPERATION BETWEEN ISLAMIC COUNTRIES AGAINST
EPIDEMIC DISEASES

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

Alarmed at the worldwide spread of infectious diseases and the magnitude it has reached in recent years;

Conscious that adoption of definite measures to combat the menace of infectious diseases has become all the more necessary in view of the increasing contacts through travels in the Islamic States for the purpose of work, study and trade and the ever increasing flow of pilgrims from all countries to Makkah Al-Mukarramah;

Recognizing that most of the diseases which afflict among pilgrims could be avoided if sound health practices are observed, and accurate information on the case history of each pilgrim is obtained;

1. Urges Member States to exchange information and report promptly and efficiently on the outbreak of epidemics in any Islamic country and facilitate the exchange of health information through normal diplomatic channels.

2. Calls for coordination in the fields of health and cooperation by applying the international health regulations such as compulsory vaccination of all pilgrims coming to the Holy Land, as well as cooperation

in their health education before departure through the appropriate media available in their own countries.

3. Requests the General Secretariat to follow-up this resolution and to submit regular reports on its implementation.

RESOLUTION NO. 31/16-E

THE FOREIGN DEBT OF AFRICA

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

Recalling Resolution No.8/15-E of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the follow-up report pertaining to the implementation of the resolution on the Lagos Plan of Action;

Expressing satisfaction at the Declaration on the Economic Situation in Africa and the Priority Programme of Action adopted by the Twenty First Ordinary Session of the OAU Conference of Heads of State and Government, particularly the section dealing with the problems of the foreign debt of African countries;

Seriously concerned over the foreign debt of African Countries which has been constantly and alarmingly growing during the past few years, together with the continuing high rates of interest, the instability of exchange rates and the increase in the mean ratio of debt servicing;

Stressing the fact that debt servicing requirements have become such a heavy burden for all African countries that urgent solutions need to be found for the problem of mode of repayment;

Appreciating the solidarity of OIC Member States and Islamic Organs and the assistance they provide to African countries to enable them to meet urgent needs;

Recalling the Declaration appended to Resolution 39/29 of the UN General Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa;

Having examined the item on the follow-up and implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action;

1. Invites developed countries and bilateral and multilateral creditors to take appropriate measures to cut down the debt of African countries, in particular through staggered settlement dates, deferred amortization, reduced or favourable interest rates, and general rescheduling.

2. Affirms the vital importance of fully and urgently implementing Resolution 165(S-IX) of the Trade and Development Council, dated March 11, 1978.

3. Calls upon OIC Member States to pursue their endeavours to find a lasting solution to the problem of the increasing indebtedness of African Countries.

4. Requests the Member States that can afford to do so, and multilateral financial institutions, to pursue transfers of low-interest capital, including subsidies, to African countries.

5. Encourages the holding of an International Conference on the foreign debt of African Countries which would serve as a forum for international creditors and African borrowers to discuss the issue of the foreign debt of Africa and find appropriate short, middle and long-term solutions.

6. Requests the Secretary General of the OIC, in collaboration with the Secretary General of the OAU and the Executive Secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Africa, to participate actively in all matters pertaining to the preparation and holding of that Conference in case it is actually convened.

RESOLUTION NO. 32/16-E

THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE U.N. GENERAL
ASSEMBLY ON THE CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION
IN AFRICA

The Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Fez, Kingdom of Morocco, from 25-29 Rabiul Thani, 1406H (6-10 January, 1985),

Alarmed by the acute economic crisis in Africa seriously endangering not only the development process but also the life of millions of human beings;

Bearing in mind the fact that the economies of African countries could further deteriorate, unless urgent and effective measures are taken to remedy the present situation;

Recalling the Declaration annexed to Resolution 39/29 of December 3, 1984 adopted by the U.N. General Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa;

Appreciating the solidarity of OIC member states and Islamic agencies and the assistance they provide to African countries to enable them to meet urgent needs;

Noting that even if the present emergency situation improves, structural economic problems will continue to paralyse African economies and pose a persistent threat of further economic crises;

Fully aware that henceforth special attention and endeavours must be devoted to solving the problems that impede the furthering of long-term and mid-term development of African countries;

Expressing satisfaction at the decision taken by the U.N. General Assembly to meet from May 27 to 31, 1986 in New York in a Special Session at Ministerial Level, in order to thoroughly examine the critical economic situation in Africa;

Wishing to strengthen the assistance provided by OIC member states to OAU member states suffering from an acute economic crisis;

Having examined the item relating to the follow-up and implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action;

1. Congratulates the Member States for their generous assistance to the African countries suffering from an unprecedented economic crisis.

2. Welcomes the Declaration on the Economic Situation in Africa and the Priority Programme for the Economic recovery of Africa adopted by the Twenty First Session of the OAU Conference of Heads of States and Governments, held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from July 18 to 20, 1985.

3. Invites the Member States to pursue, according to the priorities of their national programmes, the efforts exerted to provide African countries with the support needed for the implementation of the OAU Priority Programme of Action for 1986-90.

4. Invites OIC Member States to participate actively, at Ministerial level, in the UN General Assembly Special Session on the Critical Situation in Africa to be held in New York from May 27 to 31, 1986.

5. Invites the OIC Secretary General to make contacts with the OAU Secretary General and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) Executive Secretary

in order to define the modes of cooperation in the preparation and follow-up of the Special Session mentioned in paragraph 4.

6. Calls upon the Member States to support the measures proposed by African countries to multilateral financial organizations for the increase in the net capital inflow to Africa.

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers an item entitled: Follow-up of the implementation of the OAU Priority Programme of Action for 1986-1990.

8. Invites the Secretary General to follow the development of the issue and submit a report to the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the implementation of this resolution.

RESOLUTION NO.33/16-E

THE SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO CHAD

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

Recalling Resolution 20/15-P of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the problems of the Sahel;

Expressing concerned at the unprecedented drought that is devastating Chad and has worsened the already precarious food and health situation thereby jeopardising all efforts to reconstruct the country;

Taking into consideration that drought has brought about a massive displacement of the population and created enormous social problems;

Taking note of the numerous appeals launched by the Government of Chad, as well as inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, concerning the serious food and health situation in Chad;

Recognizing the dire need of providing urgent humanitarian assistance to Chad;

Also recognizing the necessity of providing assistance for the reconstruction and development of Chad;

Taking into consideration Resolution 39/195 of the U.N. General Assembly and its previous resolutions on assistance for reconstruction, uplift and

development of Chad, as well as urgent humanitarian assistance and special economic assistance to that country;

Expressing satisfaction at the encouraging results of the Donor and Creditors Conference which was held in Geneva early in December 1985, in accordance with the arrangements agreed to at the International Conference on Assistance to Chad held in November 1982;

Expressing their deep concern over the situation thus created in Chad, as a result of drought which has strongly affected the agricultural production, and economic infrastructure of that country;

Convinced that the seriousness of the situation in Chad calls for collective action;

1. Expresses its gratitude to the States as well as inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations that have responded and are still actively responding to the appeals of the Government of Chad by providing it with assistance.

2. Renews the request made to the Member States, the OIC bodies and relevant programmes of the Islamic Conference, as well as to the international economic and financial institutions:

- a) to continue to provide the necessary humanitarian assistance to the people of Chad suffering from the effects of drought;
- b) to contribute to the economic uplift and reconstruction of Chad.

3. Notes with satisfaction that the International Conference for the Development of Chad was held in Geneva from December 4 to 5, 1985, and invites the States and

bodies which participated in the Conference to fulfil their commitments made at that Conference, as early as possible.

4. Invites the Secretary General of the Islamic Conference to coordinate with the U.N. Secretary General to:

- a) help implement the Provisional Development Plan agreed upon in Geneva;
- b) mobilise special assistance for drought victims and to resettle displaced persons.

5. Requests the Secretary General to keep the situation in Chad under review and report thereon to the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

ANNEX V

ICFM/16-86/CS/REP/RES (FIN)

REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS
ON
CULTURAL AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
ADOPTED BY THE
SIXTEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE
OF FOREIGN MINISTERS
HELD IN FEZ, KINGDOM OF MOROCCO
FROM 25 TO 29 RABIUL THANI, 1406 H
(6-10 JANUARY, 1986)

SIXTEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS, FEZ.

I N D E X

CULTURAL AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

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RESOLUTION NO.

T I T L E

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REPORT OF THE CULTURAL AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
COMMITTEE OF THE SIXTEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE
OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

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|---------|--|
| 1/16-C | THE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY IN NIGER |
| 2/16-C | THE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY IN UGANDA |
| 3/16-C | THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY IN MALAYSIA |
| 4/16-C | THE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY IN BANGLADESH |
| 5/16-C | THE ZEITOUNA FACULTY OF SHARI'AH AND THEOLOGY
IN TUNISIA |
| 6/16-C | THE REGIONAL INSTITUTE FOR COMPLEMENTARY
EDUCATION (RICE) IN PAKISTAN. |
| 7/16-C | THE REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF ISLAMIC STUDIES AND
RESEARCH IN TIMBUCTU, MALI. |
| 8/16-C | THE ISLAMIC INSTITUTE OF TRANSLATION IN
KHARTOUM. |
| 9.16-C | THE ISLAMIC CENTRE IN GUINEA-BISSAU |
| 10/16-C | ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ISLAMIC CULTURAL CENTRE
IN MORONI, ISLAMIC FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF THE
COMOROS. |
| 11/16-C | KING FAISAL MOSQUE IN NDJAMENA, CHAD, AND ITS
EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL BODIES. |
| 12/16-C | RESTROATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE DEMAK
MOSQUE IN INDONESIA. |
| 13/16-C | THE UNIFIED HIJRI CALENDAR FOR THE BEGINNING
OF LUNAR MONTHS AND THE UNIFICATION OF
ISLAMIC FESTIVALS. |

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RESOLUTION NO.

T I T L E

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- 14/16-C MUSLIM WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION.
- 15/16-C THE TRADITIONAL ISLAMIC SCHOOLS IN MAURITANIA
- 16/16-C THE INSTITUTION OF AN INTERNATIONAL PRIZE TO
BE CALLED "THE AL- UDS AWARD".
- 17/16-C THE SETTING UP OF A BLACK PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE
IN OUAGADOUGOU.
- 18/16-C THE ISLAMIC FOUNDATION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY
AND DEVELOPMENT.
- 19/16-C THE RESEARCH CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC, HISTORY, ART
AND CULTURE IN ISTANBUL.
- 20/16-C THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE PRESERVATION
OF THE ISLAMIC CULTURAL HERITAGE.
- 21/16-C THE ISLAMIC COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRESCENT
- 22/16-C THE ISLAMIC EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL
ORGANIZATION.
- 23/16-C THE ISLAMIC FIQH ACADEMY
- 24/16-C THE SPORTS FEDERATION OF ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY.
- 25/16-C THE WORLD FEDERATION OF INTERNATIONAL ARAB-ISLAMIC
SCHOOLS.
- 26/16-C THE ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY FUND AND ITS WAQF.
- 27/16-C ASSISTANCE TO THE ISLAMIC CENTRE OF NEW YORK
- 28/16-C INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR THE BANTU CIVILIZATION
IN THE REPUBLIC OF GABON.
- 29/16-C ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF ISLAMIC CULTURAL AND
SOCIAL ACTION.
- 30/16-C PRESERVATION OF THE CITY OF FEZ

REPORT OF THE CULTURAL AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
OF THE SIXTEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN
MINISTERS, HELD AT FEZ, KINGDOM OF MOROCCO, FROM
25 TO 29 RABIUL THANI, 1406H (6-10 JANUARY, 1986)

The Cultural and Social Affairs Committee of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers met in Fez from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani, 1406H (January 7-9, 1986) to examine the items relating to Cultural and Social Affairs on the Agenda of the Conference and to submit recommendations thereon to the Plenary Session of the Conference.

2. The Member States attending the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the representatives of the concerned O.I.C. Subsidiary Organs and affiliated bodies participated in the deliberations of the Committee.

3. The meeting of the Cultural and Social Affairs Committee was opened by His Excellency Ambassador Ghaleb Ali Jamil of the Yemen Arab Republic which had hosted the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of

Foreign Ministers. After a brief statement welcoming the members of delegations, he invited His Excellency Mohamed Ben Eissa, Minister of Culture as representative of the host country, to preside over the Sessions of the Committee.

4. In a brief introductory statement, His Excellency Mohamed Ben Eissa welcomed the participants and expressed the hope that the Committee's deliberations would be successful.

5. The Committee then elected the members of the Bureau, as follows:

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| (i) Dr. Hassan Eissa,
Republic of Niger | Vice-Chairman |
| (ii) Al-Haj Soleiman Sherif,
Malaysia. | Vice-Chairman. |
| (iii) Mr. Mohy Awad,
Palestine | Vice-Chairman. |
| (iv) Mr. Ghelib Ali Jamil,
Yemen Arab Republic. | Rapporteur. |

6. The General Secretariat was represented by His Excellency Mr. Mukthar Ould Bah, Assistant Secretary General for Cultural Affairs and I.S.F. Mr. Haasan M. Daoud, Director of Cultural Affairs.

7. The Committee discussed the following items on the Agenda of the Committee:

- (i) The Islamic University in Niger.
- (ii) The Islamic University in Uganda.
- (iii) The International Islamic University in Malaysia.

- (iv) The Islamic University in Bangladesh.
- (v) Al-Zaytounia Faculty of Sharia and Theology in Tunisia.
- (vi) The Regional Institute for Complementary Education in Pakistan (RICE).
- (vii) The Regional Centre for Research and Islamic Studies in Timbuctu, Republic of Mali.
- (viii) The Islamic Translation Institute in Khartoum.
- (ix) The Islamic Centre in Guinea-Bissau.
- (x) King Faisal Mosque and its Educational and Social Bodies in Ndjamena, Republic of Chad.
- (xi) The Islamic Cultural Centre in Moroni, Federal Islamic Republic of Comoro.
- (xii) Restoration and Maintenance of the Demak Mosque in Indonesia.
- (xiii) The Unified Hijri Calendar for the beginning of Lunar Months and the Unification of Islamic Festivals.
- (xiv) Muslim Women's Organisation.
- (xv) The Traditional Islamic Schools in Mauritania.
- (xvi) Establishment of an International Prize to be named "Al-Quds Prize".
- (xvii) The setting up of a Black People's Institute in Ouagadougou.
- (xviii) Open air Museum of Parakou.
- (xix) Reports on the activities of:
 - a) Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development.
 - b) Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture.
 - c) International Commission for Preservation of Islamic Heritage.

d) Islamic Committee of the International Crescent.

(xx) Reports on the activities of:

- a) Islamic Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (ISESCO).
- b) Islamic Fiqh Academy.
- c) Sports Federation of Islamic Solidarity.
- d) World Federation of International Arabic Islamic Schools.

(xxi) Assistance to the Islamic Centre of New York.

8. At the start of the Committee deliberations, the representative of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia emphasised the need for restructuring the social and cultural activities of the OIC. He submitted a proposal containing a draft resolution on this question which was unanimously adopted at the conclusion of the Committee proceedings. (Resolution No.29/16-C)

9. The meeting studies the agenda items one by one after hearing the presentation of each item. A spirit of Islamic brotherhood and understanding prevailed throughout the discussions of the Committee. The Committee carefully studied the various reports prepared by the cultural and social institutions emanating from the OIC and adopted the resolutions, annexed to the present report.

10. The Bureau of the Committee received two official notes from the delegations of the Republic of Iraq and of the Sultanate of Oman requesting that the reservations of their respective countries on the first operative paragraph of the draft resolution on the Islamic

Foundation for Science, Technology and Development be put on record. The paragraph in question calls for an amendment to the effect that the Foundation's budget should be financed through mandatory contributions instead of voluntary donations as stated in the Foundation's Charter. (The delegation of Algeria recorded a similar reservation concerning IFSTAD during the plenary session).

11. Concerning the Open Air Museum in 'Parakou', Republic of Benin, the Committee felt that this project required further examination and study. In view of the very nature of the project, the Committee decided that no further discussion be held on the subject in its future sessions.

12. The Committee also considered and adopted the resolution on the International Centre for the Bantu Civilization in the Republic of Gabon.

13. The Committee reviewed the annual report on the activities and achievements of the Islamic Solidarity Fund in the humanitarian, cultural and social spheres. The Committee listened, with keen interest, to the valuable presentation made by His Excellency Mr. Yussuf El-Awadhi, Chairman of the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund and adopted the resolution pertaining to the Islamic Solidarity Fund and its Endowment.

14. The delegate of the Republic of Senegal moved a resolution on the preservation of the historical City of Fes. The members of the Committee welcomed this valuable initiative and unanimously approved the resolution.

15. The Committee was also apprised, through the documents presented to it, of the proceedings and recommendations of the Twelfth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 28 Safar to 2nd Rabi 1, 1406H (11-14, November 1985). The General Secretariat informed the Committee that following the conclusion of the Commission's session, it had begun the implementation of the Commission's recommendations and would continue to follow up all the subjects after the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. The meeting approved this course of action.

16. At the conclusion of the Committee's deliberations, the delegates of the Republic of Uganda, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Palestine and the Director of the Istanbul Centre, on behalf of all the institutions emanating from and affiliated to the OIC, expressed the appreciation of all the members of the Committee to the Chairman of the Committee for the competent and efficient manner in which he conducted the deliberations of the Committee.

17. The Chairman expressed his sincere thanks to all the members of the Committee for the fraternal spirit prevailing throughout the meeting, which facilitated the Committee to accomplish its work and to realize fruitful results.

18. The Committee commended the General Secretariat for excellent preparations made for the meeting and for effectively contributing to the work of the Committee which greatly facilitated its deliberations.

Rapporteur:

Ambassador Ghaleb Ali Gamel
Fes, January 9, 1986.

RESOLUTION NO.1/16-C
THE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY IN NIGER

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

Having considered the explanatory note submitted by the General Secretariat on the present position of the project of the Islamic University in Niger;

Reviewing the phases of implementation of the project of the afore-said University;

Acknowledging the significance of this important project to disseminate, revive and strengthen Islamic culture in West Africa;

Having taken note of the completion of the construction work of certain portions of the Phase I of the project i.e. the Faculty of Arabic language and Islamic studies as well as some administrative buildings and dormitories;

Having considered the difficulties and obstacles still impeding the furnishing and equipping of the completed buildings particularly the provision of the material resources needed to open the said Faculty as soon as possible and to facilitate its work;

Realizing the need of keeping the Conference informed of the requirements of the project, particularly with regard to the operational expenses, equipping the Faculty and the completion of the remaining stages of the project;

1. Calls for the setting up of a Committee of Experts comprising representatives of the General Secretariat; the Islamic Solidarity Fund; the Islamic Development Bank and Rabita-Al-Alam-Al Islami, to inspect the project of the Islamic University in Niger, to examine its needs and submit studies thereon in collaboration with the Government of the host country. These studies shall review the requirements of the Faculty of Arabic language and Islamic Studies with a view to enabling it to start its activities as soon as possible and assess the possibility of completing the project's remaining stages as well as the means of financing them.

2. Requests the Islamic Development Bank to open a credit account for the completion of the Niger Islamic University Project and handle the project's funds in conformity with the recommendations of the Committee of Experts.

3. Also requests the General Secretariat to complete the necessary legal and academic measures for expediting the opening of the University in the light of the recommendations of the Committee of Experts.

4. Urges Member States; the Islamic Solidarity Fund; the Islamic Development Bank; Rabita-Al-Alam-Al-Islami and the other Islamic Institutions to extend the required support and assistance for securing the funds that will enable the Faculty of Arabic language and Islamic Studies to start its activities as soon as possible and to complete the project remaining stages.

5. Calls upon the General Secretariat to periodically submit progress reports to the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on the follow up of implementation of this Resolution.

RESOLUTION NO.2/16-C
THE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY IN UGANDA

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

Recalling the resolutions adopted by Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences, particularly Resolution No.2/15-C of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Islamic University in Uganda;

Having considered the explanatory note prepared by the General Secretariat on the present situation of the project;

Having taken note of the contacts made between the Government of Uganda and the General Secretariat for the restoration of the University funds deposited in banks in the Republic of Uganda;

Having expressed appreciation to the Member States which have extended moral and financial support to the project;

1. Requests the General Secretariat to maintain its contacts with the Government of Uganda for coordinating action aimed at reaching a satisfactory and definitive solution to the question of restoration of the University funds, as soon as possible.

2. Expresses its desire that all obstacles being faced in commencing the implementation of Phase I of the University's project may be overcome.

3. Calls upon the Joint Committee for the University to meet, as soon as possible, to consider the possibilities of drawing up a practical programme for starting the implementation of the project in the near future.

4. Requests the General Secretariat to entrust to one of the financial institutions of the Member States a study of whatever can be achieved within the available Funds and to determine the minimum requirements necessary for realizing the goals and objectives of this project.

RESOLUTION NO.3/16-C

THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY IN MALAYSIA

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

Recalling the Resolutions adopted by the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference and the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on the International Islamic University in Malaysia;

Taking note of the recommendations adopted by the Twelfth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Taking into consideration the explanatory note submitted by the General Secretariat on the subject;

1. Requests the General Secretariat, all OIC organs and Member States to further commit themselves to contributing to the progress and development of the International Islamic University of Malaysia (IIU).

2. Urges all Member States and the Islamic Solidarity Fund (ISF) to extend material support to the University Endowment Fund in order to:

- i) sustain its operational capacity;
- ii) provide for its future development and enable the University to become fully operational.

3. Invites all Member States to conclude Agreements of Co-sponsorship of the I.I.U. within the context of their bilateral cooperation with Malaysia.

4. Appeals to all Member States; the ISF and all OIC agencies to grant scholarships to the I.I.U. students to enable them to complete their studies.

5. Express its sincere appreciation to the General Secretariat and the Governments of Bangladesh, Egypt, Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Maldives, Pakistan, Turkey and Saudi Arabia for having concluded Co-sponsorship Agreements with the Government of Malaysia concerning the establishment of the I.I.U.

RESOLUTION NO.4/16-C
THE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY IN BANGLADESH

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

Recalling Resolution No.11/4-C (IS) of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference and Resolution No.4/15-C of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Islamic University in Bangladesh;

Conscious of the great need to establish this University as a distinctive institute for Islamic learning and other modern studies and research in this important part of the Islamic World;

Appreciating the initiative of the people's Republic of Bangladesh and the steps it has actually taken to establish that University;

Taking note of the progress so far achieved in the works pertaining to the establishment of the University;

1. Recommends that the necessary aid be given to the University and its programmes.

2. Requests the Islamic Solidarity Fund and all specialized OIC Institutions and agencies to provide the Government of Bangladesh with all adequate material and technical assistance so it can carry out this project in the shortest possible time.

3. Urges all Member States to provide adequate technical assistance and donations to the University so it can attain the lofty objectives for which it has been established.

4. Requests the General Secretariat to pursue its contacts with the People's Republic of Bangladesh and to follow-up the implementation of the project.

Authorizes the General Secretariat to seek technical aid from Arab and Islamic Universities through provision of professors, books and sholarships.

6. Expresses its appreciation and gratitude to those Member States and Islamic Institutions which have extended assistance to the University project.

RESOLUTION NO.5/16-C

THE ZEITOUNA FACULTY OF SHARI'AH AND THEOLOGY IN TUNISIA

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

Recalling the previous resolutions of the Islamic Conference and particularly the Resolution No.5/15-C of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Commeding the efforts exerted by the Tunisian Government in support of and for the development of the Zeitouna Faculty of Shari'ah and Theology;

Having taken note of the recommendations adopted by the Twelfth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the explanatory note prepared by the General Secretariat on the Zeitouna Faculty of Shari'ah and Theology in Tunisia;

1. Reaffirms the contents of the Resolution adopted by the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the subject and appeals to all Member States and to the Islamic Solidarity Fund to continue to extend every possible support to it.

2. Reiterates the need for concerted efforts by all Member States towards the completion of the remaining phases of the project and expresses its sincere thanks to the Member States for their interest in this project and their moral and material support for it.

RESOLUTION NO.6/16-C
THE REGIONAL INSTITUTE FOR COMPLEMENTARY
EDUCATION (RICE)

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

Recalling Resolution Nos. 4/10-C, 15/11-C, 18/12-C, 10/13-C, 15/14-C, 16/4-C (IS) and 6/15-C adopted by the Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth Islamic Conferences, Fourth Islamic Summit and Fifteenth ICFM respectively on the teaching of Arabic language and the spread of Islamic Culture ;

Considering that the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers had approved the report of the project concerning establishment of the Regional Institute for Complementary Education in Pakistan;

Further considering that the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, on the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs, had reaffirmed the importance of the establishment of this Institute in propagating Islamic culture;

1. Reiterates its commitment to the early establishment of the Regional Institute for Complementary Education (RICE) in Pakistan, and to the promotion and dissemination of the Arab language and Islamic culture in non-Arabic speaking countries of Asia.

2. Expresses its appreciation for the efforts made by the Government of Pakistan for the establishment of this Institute.

3. Urges Member States, the Islamic Solidarity Fund and the World Federation of International Arabic Islamic Schools to contribute generously towards this project.

4. Requests the General Secretariat to actively follow up the implementation of this project and submit a report thereon to the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.7/16-C
THE REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF ISLAMIC STUDIES AND
RESEARCH IN TIMBUCTU, MALI

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

Recalling the various resolutions adopted by the Organisation of Islamic Conference, particularly Resolution No.7/15-C of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Regional Institute of Islamic Studies and Research in Timbuctu, Mali;

Commending the efforts made by the Government of the Republic of Mali and the General Secretariat for the implementation of the remaining phases of the Institute's project;

Having taken note of the recommendations adopted by the Twelfth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the explanatory note prepared by the General Secretariat and the summary of the report made by its representative following his visit to the aforesaid Institute;

1. Appeals to the Member States and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to continue to provide material support to the Regional Institute of Islamic Studies and Research in Timbuctu so it can discharge the tasks assigned to it.

2. Requests Member States, which have technical possibilities for instruction and training in the field of manuscript classification and restoration, to extend scholarships to some of the Institute cadres for the improvement of their expertise in the relevant fields.

3. Exhorts the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture to pay more attention to the Institute and to extend technical assistance to its staff so as to facilitate the utilization of the wealth of Islamic manuscripts in its possession.

RESOLUTION NO.8/16-C

THE ISLAMIC INSTITUTE OF TRANSLATION IN KHARTOUM

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

Recalling Resolution No.8/15-C adopted by the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Islamic Institute of Translation in Khartoum;

Taking note of the recommendations adopted by the Twelfth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on this Institute;

Having considered the explanatory note submitted by the General Secretariat on the subject;

1. Commends the progress already made by the Islamic Institute of Translation in Khartoum.

2. Requests the General Secretariat and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to pursue their contacts with the Government of the Republic of Sudan with a view to the coordination and preparation for the implementation of the remaining phases of the Institute project.

3. Calls upon Member States and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to extend every possible material assistance to the Institute.

RESOLUTION NO.9/16-C
THE ISLAMIC CENTRE IN GUINEA-BISSAU

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

Recalling Resolution No.14/15-C adopted by the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Islamic Centre in Guinea-Bissau;

Welcoming the Agreement concluded between the Government of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and the General Secretariat concerning the revision of the project's implementation programme;

Taking note of the recommendations adopted by the Twelfth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Also taking note of the explanatory note submitted by the General Secretariat on the Centre;

1. Requests the Government of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and the General Secretariat to continue their coordination with a view to speeding up the implementation of the project relating to the Islamic Centre in Guinea-Bissau within the limits of the material resources currently available.

2. Also requests the Islamic Solidarity Fund to continue its support to the Centre.

3. Calls upon Member States to extend every possible moral and material assistance to the Centre.

4. Expresses its sincere thanks and deep appreciation to those Member States and Islamic Institutions which have extended financial assistance to the Centre.

RESOLUTION NO.10/16-C
ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ISLAMIC CULTURAL CENTRE IN
MORONI, ISLAMIC FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF THE COMOROS

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

Recalling Resolution No.15/15-C adopted by the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and Resolution No.17/4-C of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference on the establishment of an Islamic Cultural Centre in Moroni, Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros;

Bearing in mind the need of the Muslims in the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros for such a Centre;

Taking note of the recommendations of the Twelfth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the explanatory note submitted by the General Secretariat on the Centre;

1. Requests the General Secretariat to continue its coordination with the Government of the Republic of the Comoros with a view to overcoming the difficulties hindering the establishment of the Islamic Cultural Centre in Moroni.

2. Calls upon Member States and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to extend every possible assistance to this project.

3. Expresses its sincere appreciation and thanks to those Member States and Islamic Institutions which have extended financial assistance to the Centre.

RESOLUTION NO.11/16-C
KING FAISAL MOSQUE IN NDJAMENA, CHAD, AND ITS
EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL BODIES

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

Recalling Resolution No.16/15-C of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on taking charge of King Faisal Mosque in Ndjamen, Republic of Chad;

Taking note of the recommendations of the Twelfth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the explanatory note submitted by the General Secretariat and the report by its representative following his visit to the aforesaid Mosque;

1. Urges that in view of the current situation in the Republic of Chad and the pressing need of the population for the educational and social services provided by this Islamic institution, King Faisal Mosque be considered as one of the Islamic educational institutions that requires special attention on the part of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.

2. Calls upon Member States and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to raise the amount required for the restoration and equipping of the Mosque and its annexes so as to enable them to play their expected role.

3. Urges the Government of the Republic of Chad and the General Secretariat to carry out a technical study, for restoration of the Mosque and its annexes for circulation amongst the Member States as early as possible.

4. Requests Arab Member States to contribute, to the maximum extent possible to this Institution by providing curricula, sending teachers and granting scholarships for the graduates of this institution to enable them to pursue studies in their universities.

RESOLUTION NO.12/16-C
RESTORATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE DEMAK MOSQUE
IN INDONESIA

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

Recalling the resolutions of the Organisation of Islamic Conference on the restoration and maintenance of the Demak Mosque in Indonesia;

Reaffirming the aforesaid resolutions which appealed to Member States to provide the necessary moral and material support for the restoration of the Demak Mosque;

Appreciating the initiative, efforts and measures taken by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia with a view to preserving the Islamic heritage represented by the Demak Mosque thereby demonstrating its strong commitment to the Islamic Ummah in general and to the Muslims in Indonesia in particular;

Noting with satisfaction the progress made so far in the work undertaken for the restoration of the Mosque;

Expressing deep appreciation for the contributions made by the Islamic Solidarity Fund and the Governments of Egypt and Turkey towards this project;

1. Calls upon Member States to provide the necessary support for the restoration of the Demak Mosque.

2. Urges the Islamic Solidarity Fund to continue its support by making adequate contributions for the restoration of the Demak Mosque in keeping with the spirit of the relevant resolutions of the Fourth Islamic Summit and the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers.

3. Also urges the General Secretariat and the International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Heritage to continue to pay special attention to the restoration of the Demak Mosque in view of its spiritual importance and historic significance and to take such measures as they may deem appropriate to assist in the implementation of this restoration project.

RESOLUTION NO.13/16-C
THE UNIFIED HIJRI CALENDAR FOR THE BEGINNING
OF LUNAR MONTHS AND THE UNIFICATION OF
ISLAMIC FESTIVALS

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

Recalling the previous Islamic resolutions of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference on the establishment of a unified Hijri Calendar for the beginning of lunar months and for Islamic Festivals;

Taking note of the recommendations of the Twelfth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the explanatory note submitted by the General Secretariat on this subject and the report of the Sixth Session of the Committee on the Unified Hijri Calendar held at Makkah Al Mukarramah in Muharram 1406H (September, 1985);

Welcoming the response of the United Arab Emirates, the State of Bahrain, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and Malaysia to the suggestion of the General Secretariat that more States should join the aforesaid Committee;

Commending the steps taken by the General Secretariat in support of the action aimed at unifying the Hijri Calendar and the Islamic Festivals;

1. Appeals to all Member States and Islamic bodies to utilize the tables prepared by the Committee on the Unified Hijra Calendar as the basis for their calendars.

2. Reiterates its invitation to Member States to join the Committee on the Unified Hijri Calendar, and to actively participate in its periodic meetings with a view to maximizing coordination among Islamic States in respect of the unification of the beginnings of lunar months and of Islamic Festivals.

3. Requests Member States, the General Secretariat and the Islamic Fiqh Academy to study the practical steps to be taken so as to achieve better harmony between the views and authentic studies pertaining to the unified calendar.

RESOLUTION NO.14/16-C
MUSLIM WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION

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

Noting with appreciation the proposal submitted by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for the establishment of an International Islamic Women's Organization;

Conscious of the growing determination among the Muslims all over the world to bring about Islamic revival and to create societies which are based on the Islamic principles of peace, justice and equality for all human beings;

Convinced that these lofty objectives can be achieved only with the full participation of Muslim Women, who constitute half of the Islamic Ummah;

Recalling the relevant paragraphs of Resolution Nos. 22/14-C and 20/15-C of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

1. Takes note of the report and recommendations of the OIC Committee of Experts on the establishment of an International Islamic Women's Organization, which held its meeting in Islamabad in October, 1985.

2. Decides to continue studying the possibility of establishing the Muslim Women's Organization as an affiliated organ of the OIC.

3. Entrusts the General Secretariat with the task of pursuing the study of the various actions relating to the establishment of the Muslim Women's Organisation, including the preparation of its draft statute taking into account the recommendations of the Committee of Experts on the objectives, functions and other aspects of the proposed Muslim Women's Organisation.

4. Further requests the Secretary General to submit a report to the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the progress to be made with regard to the study on the possibility of establishing the Muslim Women's Organisation.

RESOLUTION NO.15/16-C

THE TRADITIONAL ISLAMIC SCHOOLS IN MAURITANIA

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

Having considered the explanatory note submitted by the General Secretariat and the exhaustive report attached thereto on the traditional Islamic Schools (Mahadhir) in Mauritania;

Having taken note of the recommendations of the Twelfth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Recalling the glorious history of the scholars of Mauritania, and the role played by these "Mahadhir" or traditional schools both inside and outside Mauritania in what was formerly known as the Land of SHANQIT and their excellent works in the various fields of Islamic learning throughout history;

1. Expresses its deep interest in the development of the traditional Islamic Schools in Mauritania and in the establishment of a General Centre to supervise their affairs and to look after them.

2. Requests the General Secretariat and its subsidiary and affiliated bodies to coordinate action with the Mauritanian Government with a view to raising the standard of these Schools.

3. Appeals to all Member States, the Islamic Solidarity Fund; Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation and the International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage to extend material and moral support to these Schools so they can continue to perform their noble mission.

RESOLUTION NO.16/16-C
THE INSTITUTION OF AN INTERNATIONAL PRIZE TO BE
CALLED "THE AL-QUDS AWARD"

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

Taking note of the recommendations of the Twelfth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

And believing in the special place of Al-Quds Al-Shareef - the First Qiblah and Third Holy Haram - in the hearts of all Muslims;

1. Reiterates the importance of creating an international award to be named "The Al-Quds Award" to contribute to the preservation of Islamic heritage in Al-Quds Al Shareef and Palestine.

2. Requests the International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage to supervise and publicize this Award.

RESOLUTION NO.17/16-C
THE SETTING UP OF A BLACK PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE
IN OUAGADOUGOU

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

Considering the objectives of the Charter of the Islamic Conference aimed at the consolidation of cooperation among the Member States in the economic, social, cultural, scientific and other vital fields;

Considering the preamble of the Charter, affirming the determination of the Member States to protect their spiritual, cultural, social and economic values which will remain as one of the important factors to promote the progress of the mankind and the decision of the Member States to consolidate the indestructible links of fraternity and friendship among their peoples and to safeguard their liberty as well as the common heritage of their civilization based on the principles of justice, tolerance and non-discrimination;

Conscious of the necessity to establish a dynamic cooperation among the developing countries and peoples notably within the Organisation of the Islamic Conference by increasing exchanges and pooling of the experiences in all fields of their common interests;

Convinced that Islam constitutes a powerful and time-honoured link among all the peoples, forming the Islamic Conference, namely, the Arab, Asian and Black African Peoples; and that it is an integral part of the heritage of mankind and (therefore) it should participate in the expansion of the universal civilisation;

Taking note that the Delegation of Burkina Faso had presented a memorandum of intent in the 23rd General Conference of the UNESCO, held October 9 to November 12, 1985, in Sofia (Bulgaria);

Having examined the explanatory note submitted by the Government of Burkina Faso;

Having taken cognizance of the report of the Twelfth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1. Takes note of the importance of the establishment of a Black People's Institute (BPI) in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.

2. Entrusts the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation with studying the project of setting up the Black People's Institute and submitting a report thereon, through the General Secretariat, to the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

3. Expresses gratitude to the Government of Burkina Faso, the UNESCO and the UNDP for their prompt contributions to the implementation of the project.

RESOLUTION NO. 18/16-C
THE ISLAMIC FOUNDATION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY
AND DEVELOPMENT

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

Taking into account the resolutions of the Organization of Islamic Conference on the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development (IFSTAD);

Having been apprised of the resolutions of the IFSTAD's Scientific Council and Executive Council;

Having noted with appreciation the achievements of IFSTAD as described in the report of its Director General;

Having taken cognizance of the nominations made by the Secretary General for IFSTAD's Scientific Council;

1. Endorses Resolution No. 19 of the Executive Committee of the IFSTAD providing for an amendment to paragraph (a) of article nine concerning contributions of Member States to the annual budget of the IFSTAD, which will read as follows : "The financial resources of the IFSTAD shall consist of the mandatory contributions of Member States to the annual budget to be made at the same percentages as those agreed upon within the OIC".

2. Requests all Member States to extend all possible assistance to IFSTAD.

3. Approves the following nominations made by the Secretary General to IFSTAD's Scientific Council:

- (a) Mr. Sadou Hayatou,
Minister of Planning and National Development,
Republic of Cameroon.
- (b) Prof. Iba Der Thiam,
Minister of National Education,
Republic of Senegal.
- (c) Dr. Mohamed Kamil Manmoud,
President, Academy of Scientific Research
and Technology,
Arab Republic of Egypt.
- (d) Mr. Abdalla Bin Salem Al-Ghazali,
Minister of Industry and Commerce,
Sultanate of Oman.

4. Expresses its thanks to the Member States which have made financial contributions to the Foundation and for their expressed readiness to extend technical assistance to it.

5. Commends the concrete measures taken by IFSTAD for achieving its objectives.

RESOLUTION NO. 19/16-C

THE RESEARCH CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC HISTORY, ART
AND CULTURE IN ISTANBUL

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

Recalling Resolution No. 10/15-C of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture in Istanbul;

Having noted the nominations made by the Secretary General to the Administrative Council of the Centre;

Having noted the recommendation of the Twelfth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the report submitted by the Director General of the Centre on the Centre's activities and future plans;

1. Approves the appointment of the following members of the Administrative Council of the Centre:-

- Dr. Afif Bahnasi, Director General of Monuments and Museums, Syrian Arab Republic.
- Raja Fawziyah Bint Raja Tun Oda, Director General, Traditional Vocations and Arts, Malaysia.

- Dr. Mahamoud El Zubeir, Director, Regional Institute of Islamic Studies and Research, Timbuctu, Republic of Mali.
- Dr. Abdullah Hassan El-Masri, Assistant Under-Secretary, Ministry of Education and Director General of Monuments, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- Dr. Mohamed Ahmed El-Shareef, President of Islamic Call Society, Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.
- Dr. Abdurahman El-Tayib El-Ansari, Head of Monuments Division, College of Literature, King Saud University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- Dr. Hassan Al-Sabah Al-Salim, Administrative Director, Islamic Monuments, Kuwait.
- Dr. Javed Mohamed Iqbal, Scholar and Chief Justice of Lahore High Court, Pakistan.
- Prof. Dr. Ihsan Dogramaci, Chairman of the High Educational Council, Ankara, Turkey.

2. Commends the exemplary efforts of the Centre as represented by its continuous achievements and innovative and distinctive work in the fields of research and publication as well as in the field of library, documentation, archives and information unit services.

3. Also commends the efforts made by the Centre to restore the "Yawaran Building" which has graciously been given to the Centre by the Turkish Government.

4. Approves the report which includes the plan of action of the Centre for the current year.

5. Expresses thanks and appreciation to the host country for the material and moral support it has constantly extended to the Centre thus enabling it to optimally perform its tasks.

6. Calls upon Member States which have not yet paid their contributions to the budget of the Centre, to do so at their earliest convenience, so as to enable it to pursue its activities.

7. Expresses its thanks to the Islamic personalities and institutions, inside and outside the headquarters country, and the Islamic Da'wa Association for having contributed to the implementation of the first phase of restoration of the "Yawaran Building" and appeals to Member States and to Islamic institutions and personalities to make generous donations to the Centre for the implementation of the second phase of this restoration project.

8. Pays tribute to the fruitful efforts made by the Director General of the Centre and to his constant eagerness to see the Centre achieve the noble objectives, for which it was established.

RESOLUTION NO. 20/16-C

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE PRESERVATION
OF THE ISLAMIC CULTURAL HERITAGE

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

Recalling the previous resolutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, particularly Resolution No. 11/15-C, adopted by the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage;

Having taken note of the nominations made by the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the Five-Member International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage;

Having noted the recommendations of Twelfth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having noted also the report presented by the representative of the Chairman of the Commission on the Commission's activities and future plans;

i. Approves the appointment of the following five members to the International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage:

- HRH Prince Faisal Bin Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz, President of the General Presidency of Youth Welfare, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, - Chairman.

- H.E. Mr. Abdelhadi Boutaleb, Director General, Islamic States Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) - Member
- Mr. Gulzar Haider, Professor of Islamic Architecture, University of Carlton, Ottawa. - Member
- Dr. Shawqi Shaa'th, Scholar of Palestinian and Islamic Heritage (Palestine) - Member
- Mr. Tjandra Sasmita, Director, Preservation and Protection of Historical Monuments and Heritage, Indonesia - Member

2. Approves the plan of action included in the Committee's report.

3. Calls upon Member States to provide the Commission with the information and documents available to them in the area of Islamic heritage.

4. Notes with appreciation the practical steps taken by the International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage under the Chairmanship of HRH Prince Faisal Ibn Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz.

5. Expresses its sincere gratitude to His Majesty, King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz for having graciously instituted an award in the field of Islamic architectural heritage, within the framework of the Commission's activities.

6. Welcomes the full cooperation and coordination existing between the Commission and the Istanbul Centre as the executive organ of the Commission.

7. Calls upon the International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage to continue coordinating its activities with those undertaken by the member States for the preservation of the Islamic heritage with a view to combining Islamic efforts in this field.

8. Expresses its gratitude to the Turkish Religious Waqf for the financial assistance it has extended to the Commission as a contribution towards the restoration of the Demak Mosque in Indonesia.

9. Appeals to Member States to settle the arrears of their contributions to the budget of the Commission.

RESOLUTION NO. 21/16-C

THE ISLAMIC COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL
CRESCENT

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

Recalling the previous resolutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference particularly Resolution No. 18/15-C of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent.

Having noted the recommendations adopted by the Twelfth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the report of the Chairman of the Committee on the various aspects of the activities of the Committee and the report of its Fourth Session;

Appreciating the important role which should be assumed by the Committee in the humanitarian and relief field;

1. Calls upon all Member States which have not yet signed the Agreement of the aforesaid Committee to do so at an early date so that the Committee may start its functions and accomplish its noble aims.

2. Invites all Member States to support the efforts of the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent during its formative phase and to provide it with moral and material support.

3. Requests the General Secretariat to prepare a draft Headquarters Agreement of the Committee for submission to the Government of the Socialist People's Arab Libyan Jamahiriya, and to work in coordination with them for the signature of the aforesaid Agreement at an early date.

4. Expresses its sincere thanks to the Socialist People's Arab Libyan Jamahiriya for the material support it has extended and the administrative and logistic facilities it continues to extend to the Committee during its formative stage.

RESOLUTION NO. 22/16-C

THE ISLAMIC EDUCATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

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

Recalling Resolution No. 12/10-C on the establishment of the Islamic Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO);

Recalling also Resolution No. 2/11-C on the adoption of ISESCO's Statute.

Reaffirming the need to avoid overlapping and duplication in the functions of OIC organs and Centres with a view to streamlining and making more effective their functioning and coordination;

Referring to the recommendations of the Standing Committees of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and particularly those adopted by the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs, at its Second Session held in Dakar from 31 October to 2 November 1985;

Considering that ISESCO has completed its initial phase and the Second General Conference of ISESCO held in Islamabad in September 1985 has adopted a Plan of Action for its future work;

1. Takes note of the Report of the Second General Conference of ISESCO; held in Islamabad, Pakistan in September, 1985;

2. Affirms that the Islamic, Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has been charged with activities in the fields of Education, Science and Culture, within the Organization of the Islamic Conference, in accordance with its statute.

3. Requests the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to examine the possibilities of referring relevant Educational, Scientific and Cultural Projects to ISESCO without prejudice to the activities and the autonomy of the other Centres and Subsidiary Organs of the OIC.

RESOLUTION NO. 23/16-C
THE ISLAMIC FIQH ACADEMY

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

Emphasizing the objectives of the Islamic Fiqh Academy, aimed at unifying the Islamic nation in theory and practice, through regulating human behaviour, at the individual, collective and international levels, in accordance with the rules of Islamic Sharia, and at strengthening Muslims adherence to their faith as well as encouraging them to make thorough and fundamental study of the contemporary problems of life with a view to finding solutions based on Islamic Sharia;

Supporting the General Plan of Action adopted by the Academy's Council at its First Conference, held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah as the basis for the Academy's activities, for the achievement of its objectives;

Having considered the report of the Academy's Secretariat on its various activities during the first year, since its establishment and having noted with satisfaction the outstanding results of the second session of its Council;

Expressing its satisfaction with the steps taken by the Academy for the realisation of the task entrusted to it;

Commending the valuable and fruitful efforts of His Excellency the Secretary-General of the Academy, to achieve the objectives of this highly esteemed Islamic institution;

1. Urges Member States to assist the Islamic Fiqh Academy in fulfilling its functions in the best possible manner by:

- a) continuing the study of the issues and questions, already compiled by the Academy, relating to the daily life in Muslim Societies, by inviting a number of specialists in the relevant fields to join the scholars and Fuqaha

members of the Academy, and the experts who cooperate with it, indealing with these issues and questions.

- b) Starting work on the project of the Fiqh Encyclopedia, particularly the section on Islamic Conduct, in accordance with the Special Plan laid down by the Council at its second session.
- c) Starting work on the project of the Glossary of Fiqh terms to enable students and reseachers to understand their linguistic and idiomatic meanings in accordance with the Academy's Statute.
- d) Cooperating with Islamic Scientific institutions in organizing academic meetings to study the topics relating to new medical issues, legal mechanisms, and new banking questions, before their submission to the Academy's Council for Shria rulings on them.
- e) Carrying out the programme of publising research works on Islamic heritage, in the light of the priorities set by the planning branch of the Academy's Council, and in accordance with the plan laid down by the Council at its Second Session.
- f) Starting work on the Project of the Academy's Scientific Journal to make it, for all Muslims, a means of obtaining new information as well as views and interpretations of Muslim Scholars on the various issues faced by the Muslims in their contemporary life.

2. Urges Member States to facilitate the work of their delegates in the Academy, by enabling them to have access in their studies, research and fatwas, to the various universities and academic instiutions in their countries, so as to fulfil the task entrusted to them by the Academy, within its established programme of action. Their work would thus represent a collective effort which expresses, as much as possible, the opinion of the Community as a whole in a given country.

3. Calls for continuing coordination between the Academy and Islamic academic institutions in the Member States, so as to ensure the usefulness and effectiveness of the Academy's work, and to enable it to reach the level required to make the Academy a source of reference and authority for the whole of Islamic World. It should help Muslim Societies in finding the means of solving their problems and in providing support for development in the light of Islamic Sharia. This would promote the values and lofty principles of the noble religion of Islam.

4. Requests the Academy to express its views as regards the destructive creeds that are in contradiction with the teaching of the Holy Quran and the pure Sunna of the Prophet (Peace be upon him)

RESOLUTION NO. 24/16-C
THE SPORTS FEDERATION OF ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY

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

Recalling the resolutions of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers, on the establishment of the Sports Federation of Islamic Solidarity Games;

Taking note of the great interest and enthusiasm shown by the Member States at the Constituent Conference of the Sports Federation of Islamic Solidarity Games held in Riyadh in Sha'aban, 1405H (May, 1985);

Appreciating the decisions taken in the aforesaid Conference and considering them as giant steps towards the achievement of solidarity among Muslim Youth;

1. Urges all Member States to take active interest in all future activities of the Federation, as well as in the forthcoming Islamic Solidarity Tournaments Games and particularly in organising its first round, which is to be sponsored by the Federation.

2. Expresses its appreciation and thanks to His Royal Highness Prince Faisal Ibn Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz, General President of Youth Welfare in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and President of the Islamic Solidarity Sports Federation, for his great interest in and care for the Federation and his work for the attainment of its noble objectives.

RESOLUTION NO. 25/16-C

THE WORLD FEDERATION OF INTERNATIONAL ARAB-ISLAMIC
SCHOOLS

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

Having considered the report submitted by the World Federation of International Arab-Islamic Schools, in compliance with the recommendation of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs;

Having reviewed the activities of the Federation and the projects it has prepared in order to consolidate the Islamic Schools, help their students, graduates and teachers and promote their cooperation with institutions that endeavour to propagate the use of the Arabic language as well as Islamic culture throughout the world;

1. Commends the important historical role played by the Arab-Islamic Schools in propagating the culture of Islam, the language of the Quran and its teachings on which rests the cultural unity of the Islamic Ummah and endorses the efforts of the Federation in encouraging such schools and helping them to pursue their activities, educating generations of Muslims on Quranic basis, forming and training adequate numbers of instructors of Arabic language and Islamic culture to meet the needs of general education schools as well as those of higher educational institutes and universities.

2. Requests the General Secretariat to coordinate the activities of the Federation and those of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and of other Islamic Cultural institutions which endeavour to strengthen the schools that propagate Islamic culture and the use of the Arabic language among non-Arabic speaking Muslims within or without the Islamic

World, and further cooperation among them with a view to ensuring the success of projects prepared by the Federation and endorsed by the previous Foreign Ministers Conferences in their resolutions, namely the Institute of Open Complementary Education in Khartoum, the Educational Centre for the sons of Afghan Refugees at Peshawar, the Registration, Classification and census of national Islamic Schools throughout the world and organizing cooperation among them, printing adequate numbers of textbooks to be distributed free of charge or at a nominal price to the pupils..

3. Requests universities and cultural and scientific institutions in the Member States to participate in the efforts exerted by the Federation to increase the number of Islamic teacher training courses, establish higher teacher training institutes, improve their curricula, unify their examinations and degrees through the Examination Board which coordinates activities in this respect and commends the decision taken by the Imam Mohammad Ibn Saud University in Riyadh to host the constituent meeting of this Board next Rajab, as well as calls upon all Arab and Islamic universities to participate in its functioning, financing and management.

4. Recommends that the General Secretariat allocate the amount needed to cover its participation in the capital of the Islamic school-building Fund established to help construct schools and provide them with the equipment and other requirements likely to enhance their educational level, and to cover as well the annual contribution of the OIC to that Fund, in implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers; it invites OIC member-states to announce their contribution to the capital of that Fund, in compliance with the recommendations made by the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 26/16-C

ON THE

ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY FUND AND ITS WAQF

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

Recalling Resolution No. 19/4-C(IS) of the Fourth Islamic Summit on support to the Islamic Solidarity Fund and its Waqf;

Having considered the report presented by the Chairman of the ISF Permanent Council on the activities of the Fund;

Noting with satisfaction the beginning of action on the Waqf of the Fund to support the ISF resources, and desiring to increase financial possibilities and potentialities of the ISF;

Believing that the Islamic Solidarity Fund must be supported so it can perform its task and achieve the noble objectives laid down in its Statute;

Convinced of the effective role played by the Fund in financing the spiritual, cultural and social activities of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

1. Adopts the report presented to the Conference by the Chairman of the ISF Permanent Council and records its appreciation of the efforts made by the Council in furtherance of the objectives of the Islamic Solidarity Fund to strengthen Islamic solidarity and to promote Islamic da'wah, culture and civilization.

2. Approves the final accounts for Financial Year 1983/84 and the draft budget estimates of the Fund for Financial Year 1985/86.

3. Expresses its gratitude and deep appreciation to the Member States which have extended generous and regular donations to the Fund, and urges the remaining Member States to make regular voluntary contributions within their capabilities to the annual budget of the Fund.

4. Urges All Member States to organize fund-raising campaigns in favour of the Fund and its Waqf during the blessed month of Ramadhan considering that this is the Month of Islamic Solidarity, and to designate the bodies which will supervise such campaigns.

5. Requests the Fund to continue to support the institutions and bodies emanating from the Organization of the Islamic Conference as well as to the major projects, alongwith its assistance to other projects.

6. Mandates the Permanent Council to adopt, in cooperation with the General Secretariat, all effective ways and means to increase the resource of the Fund and its Waqf, such as the issuance of postage stamps and organizing matches, social and cultural programs such as sports, bazaars festivals in coordination with the appropriate authorities of Member States.

7. Recalls the importance of the Waqf as a guarantee of continuity for the Fund and a major source of financing its budget, and reiterates the need to obtain the capital ceiling fixed for the Waqf especially since a nucleus of the Waqf executive organ has already been set up.

8. Calls on all Member States to make donations to the Waqf according to their capacity, and requests the Member States which have already announced their voluntary contributions to the Waqf capital during previous Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers, to expedite the transfer of these contributions to the Waqf investment as soon as possible.

9. Approves the deduction of a fifty percent of the actual amounts received for the budget of the ISF, in favour of the ISF Waqf with effect from the budget of financial year 1985/86.

10. Entrusts the ISF Permanent Council to organize, in cooperation with the General Secretariat, regular and periodic visits to the Member States with a view to urging them to support the resources of the Fund and its Waqf.

11. Expresses its gratitude and appreciation to the Permanent Council and its Chairman; to the Waqf Board of Trustees and its Chairman; and to the Executive Organ of the Fund for the efforts they have exerted in furtherance of the objectives of the Fund and its Waqf.

RESOLUTION NO. 27/16-C
ASSISTANCE TO THE ISLAMIC CULTURAL CENTRE
OF NEW YORK

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

Recalling Resolution No. 22/11-C of the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Further recalling the appeal to the Islamic States by the Coordination Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held in New York on 4 Muharram 1404H (October 10, 1983) to provide moral and material support in the form of contributions for the realization of this project;

Considering that the realization of this project is essential and of paramount importance to the Muslim Community of New York;

Appreciating the efforts already undertaken by the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Islamic Cultural Centre of New York for the realization of this project;

1. Recommends that Member States extend all possible moral and material assistance for the realization and establishment of the Islamic Cultural Centre of New York.

2. Requests the General Secretariat to submit a progress report on the Islamic Cultural Centre to the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 28 /16-C
INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR THE BANTU CIVILIZATION
IN THE REPUBLIC OF GABON

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

Recalling Resolution Nos. 20/14-C, 13/15-C and 18/4-C(IS) of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers and the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, as well as the recommendations of the Eleventh Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Recalling also the efforts made by the Republic of Gabon to create awareness of the importance of this project among Member States;

Expressing satisfaction at the efforts exerted by The Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation to execute this project;

1. Calls upon the General Secretariat to offer assistance to ISESCO and contact the Islamic Solidarity Fund to explore the possibility for the International Centre for the Bantu Civilization to become operational.
2. Further calls upon on Member States to extend their moral and material support for the implementation of this project.

RESOLUTION NO. 29/16-C
ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF ISLAMIC CULTURAL
AND SOCIAL ACTION

The Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Fez, Kingdom of Morocco, from 25 to 29 Rabiul Thani, 1406H

Affirming its interest in Islamic cultural and social activities and its desire to enhance the performance of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its affiliated and subsidiary Islamic Cultural Institutions and Centres;

Realizing the need to draw up a strategy for Islamic cultural and social action to serve as a guideline for the Organization of Islamic Conference and its affiliated and subsidiary Islamic Cultural Institutions and Centres;

Expressing appreciation of the important role assumed by the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs, set up by the Third Islamic Summit;

1. Recommends to the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs to propose a strategy for Islamic Cultural and Social action to be adopted by the forthcoming Islamic Summit.

2. Charges the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its affiliated or subsidiary Islamic Cultural Institutions and Centres, according to their competence, to submit their views and opinions on the

proposed strategy, as mentioned in paragraph (1) to the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs, as soon as possible.

3. Decides to refrain, in future, from considering any Islamic Cultural and Social projects prior to:

- a) Taking into consideration the views of one of the relevant and concerned Islamic Cultural Institutions and Centres affiliated to or subsidiary of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, in respect of the technical feasibility of the project and its conformity with the priorities of the Islamic cultural and social action;
- b) Taking into consideration the views of one of the Islamic financing Institutions or of a Member State on the economic feasibility of the project.

4. Entrusts the General Secretariat to set up a Follow-up Committee of highly-qualified experts representing the financing quarters for each of the Islamic cultural and social activity projects and the General Secretariat, to work in collaboration with the host state to guarantee the optimum implementation of the project.

5. Requests the Islamic Development Bank to open a credit account for each of the Islamic cultural and social activity projects for handling the project's funds in accordance with the recommendations of the above-mentioned Follow-up Committee (Para. 4).

RESOLUTION NO.30/16-C
PRESERVATION OF THE CITY OF FEZ

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

Considering the special historical importance of the City of Fez in the Islamic history;

Considering the role it has played in propagating Islamic thought and culture for twelve centuries;

Considering the valuable Islamic cultural and architectural heritage it contains;

Considering the position it occupies in the world as an integral part of the eternal universal heritage which must be protected and preserved;

Considering the current status of this city, which hosts most of the important Islamic meetings, such as those in which decisions for establishing the Al-Quds Al-Sharif Committee and the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization were taken;

Considering the effort exerted by Morocco, under the leadership of His Majesty King Hassan II, who has reiterated the commitment of Morocco to safeguard the masterpieces of Islamic civilization, whether in Fez or in any other Islamic city, as proclaimed in His Majesty's Letter, dated 8 Ramadan, 1400H (21 July, 1980);

Considering the growing world interest in the City of Fez, as an image of Islamic and universal civilization and culture at their finest, as highlighted by the resolution adopted by UNESCO's General Conference, which considers this City as one of the universal monuments deserving attention and preservation.

Responding to the world appeal launched from the City of Fez, by UNESCO's Director General, Mr. Amadou Mahtar M'bow, on 23 Jumada Al Awal, 1400H (April 9, 1980), calling upon international, regional and sub-regional institutions, governments and various bodies, to contribute to the preservation of this Islamic and universal City;

In pursuance of Resolution No.3/5/C-AD of the International Commission on the Preservation of the Islamic Heritage;

Responding to the appeal by the Organisation of Islamic Capitals and Cities, during its various meetings, particularly the meeting of its Board of Directors, held in Fez, in December, 1983;

Considering the dangers that are now threatening this City and which have repercussions on its Islamic and universal civilizational heritage;

In view of all these considerations the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

1. Considers the City of Fez as one of the Islamic and cultural cities which must be preserved, continuously restored and safeguarded.

2. Adopts the world appeal launched by the UNESCO's Director General for safeguarding the City of Fez.

3. Recommends that the Governments of Member States contribute, at all levels, to the preservation of the City of Fez.

4. Recommends that the question of the safeguarding the City of Fez be included in the agenda of the various international meetings dealing with culture and civilisation.

5. Recommends that the bodies and commissions of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference include the question of the preservation of the City of Fez in their programmes of activities, particularly;

(a) The Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

(b) The International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Heritage.

(c) The Islamic Solidarity Fund.

6. Urges these bodies and commissions to initiate a dialogue with the Moroccan authorities with a view to determining the effective ways and means of implementing these recommendations.
