



General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/39/131

S/16414

15 March 1984

ENGLISH

ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH/
FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Thirty-ninth session

Items 21, 28, 29, 31, 33, 36,

42, 44, 53, 71, 74, 75, 77,

80 and 81 of the preliminary list*

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND
THE ORGANISATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS
IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE
AND SECURITY

QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

QUESTION OF PALESTINE

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

QUESTION OF CYPRUS

CONSEQUENCES OF THE PROLONGATION OF THE
ARMED CONFLICT BETWEEN IRAN AND IRAQ

ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARMAMENT

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING
THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE POPULATION OF THE
OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

QUESTIONS RELATING TO INFORMATION

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR
PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

ISRAEL'S DECISION TO BUILD A CANAL LINKING
THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA TO THE DEAD SEA

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC
CO-OPERATION

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

SECURITY COUNCIL

Thirty-ninth year

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Letter dated 13 March 1984 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 fourth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Casablanca from 13 to 16 Rabia II, A.H. 1404 (16 to 19 January 1984), I have the honour to transmit herewith the texts of the Final Communiqué (annex I) and of the resolutions adopted by the Conference on political and information affairs (annex II), economic and financial affairs (annex III), cultural affairs (annex IV) and organizational matters (annex V). I should be grateful if you would arrange for them to be circulated as documents of the General Assembly, under items 21, 28, 29, 31, 33, 36, 42, 44, 53, 71, 74, 75, 77, 80 and 81 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mehdi MRANI ZENTAR
Ambassador, Permanent Representative

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ORGANISATION
DE LA CONFÉRENCE ISLAMIQUE
SECRETARIAT GÉNÉRAL



ORGANISATION
OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE
GENERAL SECRETARIAT

ANNEX I

FINAL COMMUNIQUE
OF
THE FOURTH ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE.

CASABLANCA: 13-16 Rabiul Thani 1404H
(16-19 January, 1984.)

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FINAL COMMUNIQUE
OF
THE FOURTH ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE

In the name of Allah the Merciful, the
Compassionate. Allah's blessings be
upon our Prophet Mohammed and his Kin.

In response to a kind invitation extended by
His Majesty King Hassan II, Sovereign of the Kingdom
of Morocco, and pursuant to the decision adopted by the
Third Islamic Summit Conference in Makkah Al-Mukarramah
from 19 to 22 Rabiul Thani 1401 H (25-28 January 1981),

The Fourth Islamic Summit Conference met in
Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 13 to 16: Rabiul Thani
1404 H (16-19 January 1984).

The Kings, Heads of State, Emirs and
Representatives of the following Member States participated
in the Conference

- 1- People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
- 2- The State of Bahrain
- 3- People's Republic of Bangladesh
- 4- People's Republic of Benin
- 5- Sultanate of Brunei Darul Salam
- 6- United Republic of Cameroon
- 7- Republic of Chad
- 8- Islamic Federal Republic of Comoro
- 9- Republic of Djibouti
- 10- Republic of Gabon

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- 11- Republic of the Gambia
- 12- People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea
- 13- Republic of Guinea-Bissau
- 14- Republic of Indonesia
- 15- Republic of Iraq
- 16- Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
- 17- Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
- 18- The State of Kuwait
- 19- Republic of Lebanon
- 20- Malaysia
- 21- Republic of Maldives
- 22- Republic of Mali
- 23- Islamic Republic of Mauritania
- 24- Kingdom of Morocco
- 25- Republic of Niger
- 26- The Sultanate of Oman
- 27- Islamic Republic of Pakistan
- 28- Palestine
- 29- The State of Qatar
- 30- Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
- 31- Republic of Senegal
- 32- Republic of Sierra Leone
- 33- Democratic Republic of Somalia
- 34- Democratic Republic of Sudan
- 35- Syrian Arab Republic
- 36- Republic of Tunisia
- 37- Republic of Turkey
- 38- Republic of Uganda
- 39- United Arab Emirates
- 40- Republic of Upper Volta
- 41- Yemen Arab Republic
- 42- People's Democratic Republic of Yemen

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5. URGES all Member States to provide the Permanent Committee for Cultural Affairs and Information with material and moral support to facilitate its mission.

6. URGENTLY APPEALS to all Member States to settle their arrears and regularly pay their contributions to the budgets of the specialized institutions and subsidiary organs which are concerned, respectively, with cultural affairs and information.

7. INVITES Member States to make annual donations to the budget of the Islamic Solidarity Fund and contribute to the capital of the Waqf of the Fund so that the Fund may promote further Islamic solidarity, through cultural, spiritual and social activities.

8. WARMLY THANKS His Excellency Mr. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal for his constant concern for the propagation of Islamic culture and thought.

9. REQUESTS the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this Resolution, on the basis of the terms of reference of the Committee, and report on its implementation to the annual Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers.

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(e) Islamic institutions and associations:

- Rabitat'ul Alam Al Islami
- The Islamic Call Society
- The World Muslim Congress
- The World Federation of International Arab Islamic Schools
- The World Assembly of Muslim Youth
- The International Association of Islamic Banks

A Representative of the Afghan Mujahideen also attended the Conference.

1. His Majesty King Fahd Ibn Abdelaziz, Chairman of the Third Islamic Summit Conference, inaugurated the Conference with an important speech in which he expressed his thanks to His Majesty King Hassan II for his warm welcome and generous hospitality and commended the successful efforts of His Majesty in his capacity as Chairman of the Al Quds Committee and of the Arab Committee of the Seven. His Majesty King Fahd Ibn Abdelaziz reviewed the progress achieved during the past three years with a view to strengthening joint Islamic action in accordance with the historic Declaration of Makkah.
2. His Majesty declared that the world was closely following Islamic action, and that the Islamic Ummah, by virtue of its solidarity, constituted a force to be reckoned with on the international level. He pointed out that, at this meeting, the responsibility of the Islamic States was to review their work and seek to translate their resolutions into concrete action

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- 3- On the proposal of His Majesty King Fahd Ibn Abdelaziz, the Chairmanship of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference was assigned to His Majesty King Hassan II.
- 4- Upon assuming the Chairmanship of the Conference, His Majesty King Hassan II delivered an address in which he indicated that the word "Islam" is derived from the words "peace" and "security", hence Islamic States are havens of peace, the spirit of brotherhood and sympathetic understanding. Although in the Quran and Sunnah such terms as Jihad and martyrdom occur, we also find the terms of unity, love, faithfulness, solidarity and community spirit.

- His Majesty quoted the following verse of the Holy Quran :

" Respond (to evil) by what is better,
and he for whom between thee was enmity,
Will become thy friend and intimate"

(Verily is the Word of Allah Truth).

- 5- Speaking next, Mr. Perez de Cuellar, Secretary-General of the United Nations Organization, pointed out that the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, which is inspired by the religion of Islam, advocates the search for /...

solutions to international problems by peaceful means. He dealt with the United Nations' efforts in respect of the issues and problems of interest to the States of the Islamic world.

- 6- Mr. Habib Chatty, Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, delivered an address in which he referred to the fateful issues submitted to the Summit Conference, pointing out that hopes were entertained that this Conference would usher in a new era in the history of the Islamic Ummah.
- 7- The Chairman of the Conference announced agreement on the election of three Vice-Chairmen, namely His Excellency President Kenan Evren, President of the Turkish Republic; His Excellency President Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal; and the Mujahid Yasser Arafat, Head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.
- 8- During the Conference a number of Heads of delegations, spoke on issues and problems of interest to the Islamic world. They clarified the points of view of their countries on those matters. Suggestions were also made by the Conference for tackling some of the most important Islamic issues.

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- 9- The Conference listened with great interest to the statement made by Mr. Borhan-el-Din Rabbani, the representative of the Afghan Mujahideen, in which he explained the conditions of the Afghan resistance and its just struggle for the liberation of its occupied homeland, and commended the Islamic countries for their support to the Mujahideen.
- 10- The Conference listened with fraternal sentiments to the statement of President Rauf Denktas, who voiced the rightful cause of the Turkish People of Cyprus. The Conference reiterated its past resolution 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 secure their just rights.
- 11- The Conference approved the Draft Agenda, together with the General Report of the Preparatory Meeting of Foreign Ministers.
- 12- The Conference examined the Report of His Majesty King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz, Chairman of the Third Islamic Summit Conference, the Report of His Majesty King Hassan II, Chairman of Al-Quds Committee, the Report of His Excellency President Ahmed Sekou Toure, Chairman of the Islamic Peace Committee, the Report of His Excellency President Mohammad Zia-Ul Haq, /...

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Chairman of the Permanent Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation, the Report of His Excellency President Abiou Diouf, Chairman of the Permanent Committee on Cultural Affairs and Information, and the Report of His Excellency the Chairman of the Committee of Islamic Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel.

- I3- As regards the Report of His Majesty King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz, Chairman of the Third Islamic Summit ;
- a) The Conference expressed its warmest thanks and deepest gratitude to His Majesty for his efforts and for the achievements made in furtherance of joint Islamic action, Islamic solidarity and the unity of the Islamic Ummah, during the term of office of His Majesty as Chairman of the Conference.
 - b) As regards the Report of His Majesty King Hassan II, Chairman of Al-Quds Committee, the Conference expressed its warmest thanks and deepest gratitude to His Majesty for his efforts and initiatives in defending the cause of Palestine, as well as publicising them at international forums and levels. The Conference decided to extend the term of office of His Majesty as Chairman of Al-Quds Committee for three years.

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meet in Sana'a, to appoint the members of the
Regional Reconciliation and Arbitration

Commissions provided for in the Casablanca Charter.

The Conference also approved the following Political
Resolutions:

15 - The Cause of Palestine and the situation in
the Middle East

(a) The Conference reaffirmed its commitment to
the principles on which the solution of the
issue of Palestine and the Middle East should
be based in the forefront of which are the
withdrawal from all the Palestinian and Arab
territories occupied in 1967 and the restora-
tion of the national rights of the Palestinian
people, including its rights to return to its
homeland, to self-determination and to establish
its own State in Palestine.

(b) The Conference endorsed the Arab Peace Plan
adopted by the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference
in Fez, which calls for action by every means
to clarify this plan, explain its scope and
secure international approval for its
implementation.

16- The Conference adopted a resolution on the applica-
tion of certain Israeli laws in the occupied West
Bank and Gaza Strip, and considered them null and
void pursuant to International Law.

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The Conference also approved the drawing up of a cultural strategy for the coordination of the cultural activities and the strengthening of programmes in the fields of Islamic education and culture; it also supported the establishment of a coherent and integrated information Islamic Order proper to the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.

- (f) As regards the Report of His Excellency Mr. Taha Mohieddin Ma'rouf, Chairman of the Committee of Islamic Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel, the Conference commended the efforts made by the Committee to alleviate the acuteness of the crisis facing the states and peoples of the region as a result of the drought.

14 - The Casablanca Charter:

Having heard the important presentation made by His Majesty King Hassan II to the Conference on the Casablanca Charter and having heard the interventions of His Majesty King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and of several Heads of Delegation on the philosophy, goals and perspectives of the said Charter the Conference unanimously approved the Casablanca Charter. The Conference mandated the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, scheduled to

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- (c) As regards the Report of His Excellency President Ahmed Sekou, Toure, Chairman of the Islamic Peace Committee, the Conference commended the efforts made by His Excellency and the Members of the Committee for stopping the fighting and establishing peace between the two Islamic countries, Iraq and Iran. The Conference expressed its sincere thanks to the Committee for its good offices and invited it to pursue its noble mission in order to spare Muslim blood.
- (d) As regards the Report of His Excellency President Mohammad Zia-ul Haq, Chairman of the Permanent Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation, the Conference expressed its profound thanks and gratitude to His Excellency for the progress achieved and the efforts exerted towards the consolidation of scientific and technological cooperation among Member States.
- (e) With respect to the Report of His Excellency President Abdou Diouf, Chairman of the Permanent Committee on Cultural Affairs and Information, the Conference expressed its profound thanks and gratitude to His Excellency for his constant concern for the propagation of Islamic culture and thought.

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- 17- With regard to the Al-Quds Fund and its Endowment, the Conference urged Member States to make generous donations to cover the capital of the Fund and that of its Endowment.
- 18- The Cause of Al-Quds Al- Sharif
The Conference reaffirmed its total commitment to abide by Islamic programme of action and all the resolutions adopted by the Al-Quds Committee and reiterated the attachment of the Islamic Ummah to the Islamic Arab character of this Holy City and its commitment to spare no effort to return it to Arab sovereignty.
- 19- The Conference expressed its earnest concern to safeguard the independence of Lebanon, its territorial integrity and its absolute sovereignty over all its territories, and to support all efforts to bring about national reconciliation among the Lebanese. It also expressed deep concern over the continuing occupation by Isreal of large parts of Lebanon, the ensuing and repressive acts. It demanded the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all the Lebanese territories and the withdrawal of the ^{Non-Lebanese} forces whose presence is not agreed to by the Lebanese Government.
- 20- The Iraq-Iran Conflict
The Conference expressed its appreciation of the efforts exerted by the Islamic Peace Committee under the Chairmanship of His Excellency President Ahmed Sekou Toure and invited the Committee to pursue its good offices with a view to putting an end to the fighting between the two Muslim countries and securing the withdrawal of their forces to the internationally recognized borders. In this respect it expressed its satisfaction at the acceptance by Iraq of the resolutions of the Islamic Conference and the Security Council.

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21- The American air aggression against the Syrian Forces' positions:

The Conference confirmed its condemnation of the American air aggression against Syrian positions on 4/12/1983.

22- The Syrian Golan Heights:

The Conference emphasized that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, is an aggressive and illegal act and hence it is null and void.

23- The Strategic Alliance between the United States of America and Israel:

The Conference renewed its condemnation of the strategic alliance between the United States of America and Israel, which it considered a factor in the increase of tension, aggravating the Middle East situation and threatening international peace and security.

24- The situation in Afghanistan:

The Conference expressed anew its concern over the continued Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. It demanded the pull-out of all foreign forces from that Muslim country.

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25- Supporting the struggle of the people of
Namibia and combatting racial discrimination
in South Africa:

The Conference confirmed its support and backing for the struggle waged by the peoples of South Africa and Namibia, with all available means to liberate themselves from colonialist domination and minority rule, and defeat the racist regime. It strongly denounced the minority rule of South Africa, as well as the collusion between the latter and the Zionist entity.

26- The problems of the Sahel

The Conference expressed deep concern over the drought in the African Sahel, realizing the grave consequences thereof and in response to a call by His Majesty King Hassan II, the Chairman of the Conference entrusted the Secretary General with the task of considering effective ways and means to obtain contributions and donations from individuals and institutions in Islamic States, as well as the contribution of the latter to alleviate the damage caused to the drought-stricken peoples of the Sahel. The Conference decided:

- To enlarge the Committee of Islamic Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel, so as to include the Foreign Minister of the Kingdom of Morocco; to renew the mandate of the Committee; to maintain its commitment to

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the programme of regular food aid and to provide assistance for the urgent projects in the States of the Sahel; and to appeal to all Member States to contribute generously to the efforts exerted by the Committee.

27- The Islamic International Court of Justice:

The Conference decided to defer the decision to adopt the draft Statutes of the Islamic International Court of Justice. It decided to set up a Committee of legal experts from all Member States under the auspices of the Chairman of the Fourth Islamic Summit which Committee will meet at the invitation of the General Secretariat to undertake an in-depth study of the said draft statutes in the light of the relevant deliberations of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference.

28- The Declaration of Human Rights in Islam:

The Conference decided to approve the Dhaka Declaration of Human Rights in Islam, which embodies the preamble of the Document on Human Rights in Islam and Paragraphs (a) and (b) of Article - I . It also decided to postpone its decision on the endorsement of the Document on Human Rights in Islam until the completion of the study thereof.

29- Information Plan:

The Conference approved a resolution reaffirming the Information Plan and urging its support and the exertion of efforts to put it into effect.

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30- Ethiopia's Occupation of two areas of the territory of the Republic of Somalia:

The Conference expressed deep concern over the continued occupation of two areas of the Somali territory, and called upon Ethiopia to withdraw its troops from the Somali territory.

31- The Comoran Island of Mayotte:

The Conference again reaffirmed the unity and territorial integrity of the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoro and its sovereignty over the Comoran Island of Mayotte; it expressed its solidarity with the Comoran people and its support for the Comoran Government in its legitimate efforts to recover this Island.

32- Appeal to the United States of America as regards its withdrawal from UNESCO

The Conference appealed to the United States of America to reconsider its decision to withdraw from UNESCO, and expressed confidence that the American Government will give due consideration to this appeal to safeguard the universal character of UNESCO and of the entire system of the United Nations Organisation.

In the economic and financial fields, the Conference decided the following:-

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33. The implementation of the Plan of Action for strengthening Economic Cooperation among Member States which lays down the following priorities for the next six year period; these are:

- Food Security and Agricultural Development;
- Industry, Science and Technology;
- Trade Exchanges;
- Transport and Communications;
- Energy.

34. The consolidation of the programme for development in the Islamic world. The Conference exhorted Member States to announce their contributions to that programme and instructed the General Secretariat to convene a meeting of donor Member States, the representatives of national development funds and the Islamic Development Bank to set forth the details and procedure for the development programme.

As regards cultural matters, the Conference decided the following:

35. The Conference requested the Member States to regularly pay their contributions to the budget of the General Secretariat and urged them to continue their support to the Organization so that it will be able to discharge the duties assigned to it.

36. To give material and moral support to the cultural and social organizations and institutions subsidiary and affiliated to the Organization of the Islamic Conference as well as to the Islamic Universities and cultural centres and institutes of the Member States with a view to enabling them to achieve the noble objectives for which they were established and in order to propagate Islamic culture.

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37. To give the necessary financial support and make generous voluntary donations to the Islamic Solidarity Fund and its Endowment so as to help it carry out its noble humanitarian mission and contribute to the promotion of the cultural and social activities of the OIC and its affiliated bodies.

As regards Organizational matters,
38. The Conference welcomed the membership of the Sultanate of Brunei Darul-Salam in the OIC.

39. (a) The Conference invites the Arab Republic of Egypt to resume its membership of the OIC.
- (b) The Conference decided to set up a Committee composed of three Member States and the Secretary General to contact the Egyptian Government with a view to obtaining the latter's commitment to adhere to the principles, rules and decisions of the OIC.
- (c) The Committee shall submit a report on its mission to Egypt to the Chairman of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference who will in the light of the said report, communicate to the Member States the results which will have been achieved.

Chairmanship Of The Permanent Committee For
Economic and Commercial Cooperation.

40. The Conference decided to entrust H.E. Mr. Kenan Evren, President of the Republic of Turkey with the Chairmanship of the Permanent Committee on Economic and Commercial Cooperation.

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41. The Conference adopted a resolution on the OIC Ministerial Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation, approving the framework proposed in the document pertaining to the eight fields which provided the basis of the action programme of the Permanent Committee, viz: food, agriculture, health, manpower development, information, development of current and future technologies, development of resources and energy, in addition to requesting Member States to give all possible assistance to the Committee so that it may implement the programme of action.

42. With respect to the Permanent Committee on Cultural Affairs and Information, the Conference appreciated the recommendations of the First Session of the said Committee and urged all Member States to provide the Committee with material and moral support to facilitate its mission for the elaboration of a cultural strategy and the establishment of an information system proper to OIC.

43. The Conference confirmed that the tenure of office of the present incumbent of the post of Secretary General of the OIC expires at the end of December, 1984. The Conference invited the Foreign Ministers of Islamic countries to elect the Secretary General of the OIC at the forthcoming Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

44. Venue of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference.

In response to a kind invitation extended by His Highness Emir Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Jabar As-Sabah, Emir of the State of Kuwait, the Conference decided to hold the Fifth Islamic ^{Summit} Conference in Kuwait, and expressed its sincere thanks and profound gratitude to His Highness.

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45. The Fifteenth Session of the Islamic
Conference of Foreign Ministers.

The Conference welcomed the kind offer extended by the Government of the Yemen Arab Republic, to host the Fifteenth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in Sanaa, capital city of the Yemen Arab Republic.

46. The Conference noted with deep appreciation the following donations made by the Government of Indonesia in favour of:

- The Islamic Solidarity Fund (US.175,000);
- The International Commission for Islamic Heritage (US.20,000);
- Research Centre on Islamic History, Art and Culture (US.10,000);
- Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development (US.25,000);
- Committee of Islamic Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel (US.15,000);
- Al-Quds Fund (US.60,000).

47. The Conference expressed its sincere thanks and profound gratitude to His Majesty King Al-Hassan II, Chairman of the Conference, his Government and people for their generous hospitality and warm reception. It also expressed its great appreciation to His Majesty for his wisdom, discernment and ability, which secured success of the Conference as well as for the positive and constructive spirit which prevailed over its deliberations. The Conference further expressed

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appreciation of the great efforts exerted, the perfect organisation and excellent arrangements which were instrumental in ensuring the smooth running of the work of the Conference.

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ORGANISATION
DE LA CONFÉRENCE ISLAMIQUE
SECRETARIAT GÉNÉRAL

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



مَنْظِمَةُ الْمَوْثِقَاتِ الْإِسْلَامِيَّةِ
الْإِسْلَامِيَّةِ الْعَالَمِيَّةِ

ORGANISATION
OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE
GENERAL SECRETARIAT

ANNEX II

4TH ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE
CASABLANCA.

RESOLUTIONS ON POLITICAL AND INFORMATION
AFFAIRS ADOPTED BY THE FOURTH ISLAMIC
SUMMIT CONFERENCE.

CASABLANCA: 13-16 RABIUL THANI 1404H
(16-19 JANUARY, 1984)

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RESOLUTION NO: 1/4-P (IS)

ON

THE PALESTINE QUESTION AND THE
SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, meeting in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 13-16 Rabiul Thani, 1404H (16-19 January 1984),

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

Inspired by the Rabat Declaration, the Lahore Declaration, the Makkah Al-Mukarramah Declaration, the Proclamation of Holy Jihad and the Islamic Action Programme to confront the Zionist enemy,

Guided by the principles and objectives of the United Nations Charter;

Reaffirming that Islamic States share a common destiny and are committed to fulfil the objectives of joint struggle to bring about freedom, peace, justice and progress, and repel colonialism, occupation, racism and zionism;

Deeply concerned over the further deterioration of the situation in Palestine and the Middle East as a result of wars and the aggressive practices of the Zionist enemy against the peoples and countries of the area that pose serious dangers to international peace and security;

Considering that the maintenance of any form of political, economic, cultural and other relations of cooperation - at any level - with the Zionist enemy helps it to persist in its usurpation of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, and its continued occupation of other Arab territories:

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Reaffirming that the racist Zionist entity in Palestine and the racist regime of Pretoria in South Africa are linked by their policies and racist practices aimed at repressing liberties and demeaning human dignity as well as imposing their domination and hegemony, and denying the national inalienable rights of both peoples and liquidating them;

Convinced that the time has come to adopt all measures stipulated in Article 7 of the United Nations Charter and to immediately enforce such measures against the Zionist entity;

Convinced of the necessity to adopt such practical measures as would counter the persistence of the Zionist enemy in its policies, its continued aggression and violations and its escalation of organised terrorism against the inhabitants of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories;

1. Reaffirms its commitment and adherence to the following principles and bases that are imperative for the solution of the question of Palestine and the Middle East.

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

b) The Palestine Cause and the Middle East question are one and indivisible when dealing with the problem or seeking a solution thereto; hence any solution cannot be fragmented, applied to some parties to the exclusion of others, or limited to some of the causes and not to others, nor can partial peace be established because peace should be comprehensive, include all parties to the dispute, and eliminate all the causes underlying the dispute, in addition to being a just solution;

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

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

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

e) The Palestine Liberation Organisation is the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people and has, alone, the full right to represent that people and to participate independently and on an equal footing in all Conferences, activities and international fora concerned with the Palestinian question and the Arab-Israeli conflict, with a view to securing the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

No solution can be considered comprehensive just and acceptable unless the PLO participates in its formulation and accepts it as an independent party on an equal footing with the other parties concerned. No

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other party is entitled to claim the right to represent the Palestinians or negotiate the issues of Palestine, its people, its territory and its rights. Any deviation thereto shall be considered null and void and shall in no way be legally binding;

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

g) No solution to the Palestine issue and the Arab Zionist conflict may be provided by any of the Arab parties alone, and there must be continued opposition to the Camp David approach and Agreements, as well as to their consequences and effects until they have been completely removed and to any initiative proceeding therefrom, and moreover material and moral support should be provided to the Arab Palestinian people in its occupied homeland, in addition to reinforcing their resistance to the self administration plot.

2. Calls upon Member States to work collectively for the adoption of a new Security Council resolution which provides explicitly for the withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and safeguarding the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return to their homeland, to self-determination in accordance with UN resolutions, in particular resolution No 3236, and the recommendations of the Committee on the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

3. Reaffirms the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territories by force and considers that all settlements which have been set up, or will be set up, by the Zionist enemy, in all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including the City of Al-Quds, are illegal measures and practices to be considered null and void and must be removed in accordance with the Charter and Resolutions of the United Nations;

4. Reaffirms the right of the Arab people and States whose territories fall under Israeli occupation to permanent, full and effective sovereignty over their natural and other resources as well as over their wealth and economic activities. It also reaffirms its condemnation of all measures taken by the Zionist enemy to pillage these resources and wealth, considering such activities as illegal measures. These resources must be restored, and compensation paid for their depletion, loss or damage.

5. Strongly condemns:

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

b) The policies which the United States is trying to impose on the countries and peoples of the region in an attempt to place them within the sphere of American influence, domination and hegemony;

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c) The continuous and growing support extended by the United States to the Zionist enemy in all fields, in particular military, political and economic, under the agreement of strategic cooperation between them:

d) The continued use by the USA of its right to veto against Security Council resolutions on Al-Quds, Palestine and the Middle East, to protect the Zionist entity in its continued aggressions, occupation and efforts to exterminate the Palestinian people and to annex the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

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6. a) Condemns Israeli schemes to dismantle Palestinian refugee camps in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip which are contrary to U.N. General Assembly resolution 194 of 1948.

b) Calls upon the International Community to effectively counter this Israeli scheme, and to refrain from contributing in any manner to its implementation.

c) Warns the International Community against the dangers of Israeli schemes to establish settlements, evict populations and dismantle refugee camps, calls upon it to support Jordanian efforts to counter these schemes threatening the national security of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and likewise requests it to support Palestinian endeavours to resist such schemes which constitute a violation of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to its national soil.

7. Strongly condemns the crime of genocide perpetrated by the Zionist enemy in the camps of Sabra and Chatila, claiming as victims thousands of defenceless old people, women and children, and recalling once more the Nazi crimes during World War II; a crime committed with the support and protection of the United States which thus ignored its obligations as a major power responsible for the maintenance of International peace and security.

8. Invite again the member states to act, in cooperation with the other nations of the world, in particular Third World, non-aligned, as well as African and friendly countries, so that the United Nations apply to Israel the sanctions stipulated in its Charter, in view of the constant refusal by Israel to implement U.N. resolutions and its violation of the U.N. Charter.

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9. Requests the Islamic Six-Member Committee to work during the next session of the United Nations General Assembly in cooperation and coordination with the United Nations Committee on the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to ensure and implement the following:

First:

The taking of effective measures on the widest possible international scale at the United Nations, its specialized agencies and at all the different international organisations, conferences, and institutions, for the implementation of paragraph 8 of the present resolution.

Second:

The reinforcing and supporting of efforts exerted within the United Nations with the aim of incorporating the budget of UNRWA into the United Nations regular budget.

10. Calls upon Member States to join their efforts at the United Nations to ensure that the international organisation shall undertake a survey of the losses in life and property which were sustained as a result of the Israeli aggression on Lebanon and the Palestinian people, and require the Zionist enemy to pay compensation for these losses and for the consequences of its continued and persistent occupation of Lebanese town and villages and its destruction of Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.

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

12. Reaffirms its complete concern over the independence and sovereignty of Lebanon and territorial integrity as well as the unity of its people, and supports all efforts exerted to bring about the national reconciliation of the Lebanese. It further affirms that Israeli forces should withdraw immediately and unconditionally from all the Lebanese territories. It also stresses the need to ensure total and absolute sovereignty of Lebanon over all its territories and over all its national concerns.

13. a) Strongly condemns the Israeli entity for its failure to comply with Security Council and General Assembly resolutions on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights; and reaffirms that the decision of the Zionist entity to annex these Heights is an act of aggression, according to the provisions of the UN Charter and UN Resolutions and that this decision is null and void.

b) Strongly condemns the terrorist, repressive measures taken by the Zionist entity against Syrian Arab citizens in the occupied Golan Heights to deny them their basic rights and freedoms thereby violating the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It pays tribute to the resistance of these citizens against occupation and annexation, and expresses its support for their just struggle in defence of their freedom, their territorial integrity, and their national identity.

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c) Rejects and condemns Israeli threats against the Syrian Arab Republic, its territorial integrity, its regional security, and its armed forces, and expresses its firm and total support to and solidarity with the just struggle of the government and people of the Syrian Arab Republic against Zionist occupation and aggression in order to liberate their occupied territories.

14. Calls upon the Members of the European Community to refrain from extending the effect of their bilateral and multilateral agreements with the Israeli enemy to the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, while taking action to reach similar results with other countries that have similar agreements with Israel.

15. Again calls upon all Islamic States to adopt a firm stand as regards legislations enacted in some countries to counteract the Arab and Islamic boycott of Israel, emphasizing the need to implement the boycott of the Israeli enemy, while stressing the legitimacy of such a boycott, as well as dissuading other friendly states from adopting such legislation.

16. Stresses the need to continue to sever political, consular, economic, cultural, and all other relations with the Zionist entity, and the need for Member States which still maintain any form of relations, at whatever level, with the Zionist entity to sever these relations immediately and without delay.

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17. Stresses the need to open up offices for the Palestine Liberation Organisation in the remaining capitals of the member States where such offices are not established, considering that the Organisation is the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian People, and to grant these offices full diplomatic rights, privilèges and immunities.

18. a) Endorses the Arab Paace Plan which was approved by the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference in Fez, Kingdom of Morocco, for the solution of the issue of Palestine and the Middle East.

b) Undertakes all possible actions to clarify this Plan, explain its dimensions and secure international support for its implementation.

19. Considers the initiative of President Reagan for the solution of the Palestinian and Middle East issue denies the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people including the right to return to its homeland, to self-determination and to the establishment of its independent Palestinian State on its national soil with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital, and does not recognise the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people.

20. Endorses the declaration and programme of action adopted by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine sponsored by the United Nations, held in Geneva from 29 August to 7 September 1983 and attended by 137 countries and the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

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21. Strongly condemns the presence of United States fleets, aircraft carriers and Marines along Arab coasts and in the East Mediterranean. It considers that the continued American military influx in the Middle East with the attendant aggressions and threats of war, constitutes a threat to security and peace in the region and a flagrant aggression on the peoples and States in this region as well as an encouragement and a protection to the Zionist entity. It also views the presence of these forces as a preliminary step towards the stationing of rapid deployment forces and an all too obvious move towards the return of colonial forces to the region, which denies the role of the United Nations as the responsible international Organisation for peace and security in the whole world. It recommends avoidance of whatever is likely to lead to polarization and the transfer of the international conflict to the Middle East region.

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

23. Decides to adopt an educational curriculum of the history and geography of Palestine in all Schools in Islamic States, in conformity with the resolutions adopted in this respect, with a view to keeping Islamic generations informed about Palestine, its land, its people, its national rights and its religious heritage, while strongly opposing the continuous distortion of historical facts pertaining to the Arab and Islamic character of the land and holy shrines of Palestine and the city of Al-Quds Al Sharif, particularly the Al-Aqsa Mosque, as well as the national rights of the Palestinian people to their territory and homeland.

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RESOLUTION NO.2/4-P(18)

ON

THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL - SHARIF

The Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, meeting in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 13-16 Rabiul Thani, 1404H (16-19 January 1984),

Proceeding from the provisions of the Charter of the Islamic Conference and all its previous resolutions on Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the question of Palestine;

Considering the situation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Al-Aqsa Mosque and all other holy places under Zionist Israeli occupation, the annexation, judaization and desecration measures to which this holy city has been subjected and the threats and damages inflicted upon its Palestinian population; the continued threat to its future as an Arab city in which the Muslims have safeguarded total freedom for the divine religions over fourteen centuries and the real dangers threatening world peace and security as a result of the continuation of this situation;

Reaffirming that the city of Al-Quds constitutes an integral part of the usurped Palestinian nation and that it is the capital of the independent Palestinian State under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation,

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the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people, and that its return to Arab Palestinian sovereignty is the only guarantee to preserve its holiness in Islam and other divine religions; safeguard its Islamic character and ensure the right to practise the divine religions there;

Expressing strong condemnation at the continued Zionist racist aggressions against the holy Al-Aqsa Mosque, the holy Ibrahim Mosque, the Holy Sepulchre and other holy places and archaeological sites in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine aimed at altering their character, confiscating, plundering and judaizing them and obliterating their features with the Zionist racist spirit prejudiced against these holy and ancient places, which have preserved the civilisation and heritage of the Arab and Islamic nation over thousands of years in Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Considering the close relationship between the Palestinian question and the conflict with racial Zionism since the usurpation of Palestine, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, constitutes the basis of this conflict and, consequently, the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif should not be subjected to negotiations or concessions;

Reaffirms:

1. Its full commitment to implement the "Islamic

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Programme of Action to combat the Zionist Enemy" adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah and Taif (Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif Session), as well as all the resolutions and recommendations issued by the Al-Quds Committee under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco.

2. Its determination to maintain the Arab and Islamic character of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and to undertake serious action for its liberation and restoration to Arab Palestinian sovereignty - being the capital of the independent Palestinian State - under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people.

3. Its full commitment to make use of all available possibilities in the Islamic States in order to counteract the decision of Israel to annex Al-Quds Al-Sharif city and make it the eternal capital of the Zionist entity, including political, economic and cultural boycott and the interdiction of all forms of cooperation with the Zionist enemy at all levels.

Also reaffirms:

4. The implementation of the information plan approved within the Information Strategy and the convening of the scheduled seminars to shed light on the question of

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Palestine and Al-Quds, in the capitals of the world, popular circles and world public opinion groups particularly, in the U.S.A. and Western Europe.

5. The need to maintain contacts with the Vatican City and other Christian religious circles with a view to reaching a common Christian Islamic stand that will preserve the historical and sacred religious character of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

6. The continued commitment of Islamic States to pursue their action - individually and collectively - in order to follow up the implementation of all international resolutions issued by the U.N. and its specialized institutions, such as UNESCO, on the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and to refrain from recognizing the aggressive measures and practices which the Israeli enemy is still taking with regard to this holy city, the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque and other sacred places, as well as to the Arab Palestinian population. The Conference strongly condemns all these aggressive measures and racist Zionist practices, does not recognize them and considers them null, void and illegal and must not be applied on the grounds of the fait accompli and recommends continued resistance to them until they are completely defeated and their consequences and effects removed.

7. The need for all capitals, major and historical cities of Islamic States to announce their

twinning with the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the capital of Palestine, as a symbol of solidarity with the people of Palestine, particularly the Palestinian citizens living in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, as a tribute to their steadfastness, firmness and resistance to the abhorrent Zionist occupation.

8. Urges to all countries of the world to refrain from dealing with the Israeli occupation authorities in any way that could be exploited by these authorities as a recognition and acceptance of the fait accompli imposed by its declaration of Al-Quds as "the unified eternal capital" of the Zionist entity.

9. Praises the valuable efforts exerted by His Majesty King Hassan II, Chairman of Al-Quds Committee in following up the implementation of Islamic resolutions pertaining to Al-Quds and Palestine.

10. Requests the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of this resolution and the twinning measures within the next six months, with full cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organisation and to submit a report thereon to Al-Quds Committee and the next Islamic Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO. 3/4-P(IS)

ON

AL-QUDS FUND AND ITS ENDOWMENT

The Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, meeting in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 13 to 16 RABIUL THANI, 1404H (16-19 JANUARY 1984),

PROCEEDING from the provisions of the Charter of the Islamic Conference;

IN COMPLIANCE with all previous Islamic resolutions on the AL-QUDS Fund and its Endowment;

MINDFUL of the important role played by the AL-QUDS Fund in support of the resistance and struggle of the Palestinian people and the importance of the role to be played by the Endowment in ensuring regular financial resources for the Fund;

COMMENDING the Member States which have continued to make their annual contributions to the AL-QUDS Fund and its Endowment foremost among them being the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;

1. APPEALS to Member States to make generous donations to cover the capital of the AL-QUDS Fund and its Endowment and to make regular annual contributions whose rates shall not be less than their contributions to the annual budget of the General Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference in order to enable the Board of Directors to extend the necessary or previously determined assistance in support of the resistance and struggle of the Palestinian people;

2. APPEALS to Member States which have pledged voluntary contributions to the AL-QUDS Fund, or its Endowment and have not yet transferred the amounts involved to do so as soon as possible;

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3. DECIDES to accelerate the measures and arrangements necessary to enable the Delegation of the Board of Directors of the AL-QUDS Fund to pay its scheduled visits to some Islamic states within the next six months for the collection of voluntary contributions or those already pledged and not yet transferred to the Fund's account in the Islamic Development Bank in Jeddah;

4. INSTRUCTS the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of this resolution in complete coordination with the Administration of AL-QUDS Fund and to submit a progress report to the AL-QUDS Committee and the forthcoming Islamic Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO. 4/4-P(IS)

ON

THE APPLICATION OF CERTAIN ISRAELI
LEGISLATIONS IN THE OCCUPIED WEST
BANK AND GAZA STRIP

The Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, meeting in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 13 to 16 Rabiul Thani 1404H, (16-19 January 1984),

- RECALLING the resolutions of the Islamic Summit Conferences of Rabat, Lahore and Makkah Al-Mukarramah and the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on Palestine and the Middle East;

- BEARING IN MIND that the Israeli schemes to alter the status quo and legal status of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories have reached an advanced and serious stage, particularly after the endorsement by the Israeli Knesset on 2nd January, 1984 of the arrangements made for applying Israeli legislation in respect of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip;

1. Strongly condemns the recent Israeli measures designed to apply Israeli legislation in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and considers these a new and extremely serious chapter in Israeli schemes for annexing and judaising the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied in 1967.

2. Stresses the fact that these measures constitute a flagrant and serious violation of the United Nations Charter, the provisions of international law on armed conflicts, relevant U.N. resolutions, and in particular the Geneva Convention of 1949 on the Protection of Civilians in time of war, and hence considers these as null and void according to international law.

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3. Decides that Member States should exert immediate immediate and intensive efforts at all levels to draw the attention of the international community to this Israeli scheme and calls upon the international community to take practical and effective steps for their prevention.

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RESOLUTION NO. 5/4-P (IS)
ON
THE AMERICAN AIR ATTACK ON THE
POSITIONS OF THE SYRIAN
FORCES ON 4/12/1983.

The Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, meeting in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 13 to 16 Rabiul Thani, 1404H (16-19 January 1984)

Guided by the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the resolutions of the Third Islamic Summit Conference at Makkah Al-Mukarramah/Taif;

Inspired by the principles and objectives of the Charter of the United Nations, the UN resolutions and the principles of international law;

Referring to resolution 13/14-P of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Dhaka from 2-7 Rabiul Awal 1404H (6-11 December 1983);

Reaffirming the provisions of the Political Declaration of the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit Conference held in New Delhi from 7-12 March 1983, particularly paragraph (C) of Art.104 which condemns the campaign launched by Israel and the U.S.A. against Syria's right to possess legitimate means of self-defence;

Expressing deep concern at the continued presence of American and Israeli fleets close to the Arab coasts in the East Mediterranean thereby exposing peace and security in the area to serious dangers;

Drawing attention to the fact that the aggressive policies and practices of the United States of America in the region are in total contradiction with its commitments under the UN Charter, as a permanent member of the Security Council;

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1. Strongly condemns again the American air attack on Syrian positions on 4/12/1983.

2. Strongly denounces the statements made by some U.S. officials on the determination of the American Administration to continue its reconnaissance flights over the positions of Syrian Forces.

3. Requests the Secretary General of the OIC to closely follow up the developments of the situation, make the necessary contacts for this purpose and submit a report thereon to the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 6/4-P (IS)

ON

THE STRATEGIC ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ISRAEL.

The Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, meeting in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 13 to 16 Rabiul Thani, 1404H (16-19 January 1984),

Having considered the item entitled Strategic Alliance between the United States of America and Israel;

Guided by the provisions of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the principles and objectives of the United Nations Charter;

Referring to Resolution I/I4-P of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Dhaka, from 2-7 Rabiul Awal 1404H (6-11 December 1983);

Drawing attention to the grave dangers which may ensue from the strategic alliance between the United States of America and Israel, and the agreements concluded as a result of the recent visit of the Prime Minister of Israel to Washington, which reflect the gravest dangers to the region

Referring to resolution I08/38(E) of the General Assembly dated 18/12/1983 which includes, inter alia, a request addressed to all countries and particularly to the United States of America to refrain from taking any measures that would strengthen the military potentials of Israel and hence promote its aggressive attacks launched on occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories since 1967 and against countries of the region;

I- Condemns the strategic alliance between Israel and the United States of America which is considered to be a factor which escalates the tension and aggravates the situation in the Middle East and threatens international peace and security.

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2- Considers that this alliance not only boosts the aggressive potential of Israel against the states of the region and consolidates its expansionist and settlements policy but also brings the United States of America into a position of enmity towards the Palestinian people and the Arab countries thus giving rise to doubts over the credibility of the current orientations of the United States of America in its dealings with the Palestinian issue and the ensuing situation in the Middle East.

3- Condemns the United States of America for the assistance and support it extends in the military, political and economic fields with the aim of turning occupied Palestine into a huge arsenal of sophisticated strategic weapons, which endangers the security of the region as well as international peace and security.

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RESOLUTION NO:7/4-P(1S)

ON

THE OCCUPIED GOLAN HEIGHTS, THE ISRAELI DECISION ON ITS ANNEXATION
AND TERRORIST ACTIONS AGAINST SYRIAN ARAB CITIZENS.

The Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, meeting in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 13-16 Rabiul Thani, 1404H, (16-19 January, 1984),

Having examined the item entitled Occupied Syrian Golan Heights and Israel's decision on its annexation and terrorist action against Syrian Arab citizens;

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

Referring to Resolution 1/14-P of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Dhaka, from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awwal 1404H, (6-11 December, 1983);

Recalling the Security Council Resolution 497(1981) of 17 December 1981, and General Assembly Resolution 226/36(B) of 17 December 1981, the Emergency Session of 5 February 1981, 123/37/(A) of 16 December 1982, 180/38 (A) of 12 December 1983 and 79/38 (B) of 15 December 1983;

Referring to the Security Council Resolution 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 affirming inter alia, that the Geneva Convention on the protection of civil persons in time of war, of 12 August 1949 applies the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Al-Quds;

1. Reaffirms that the decision of Israel to enforce its laws, tutelage and administration in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights is an act of aggression, pursuant to the provisions of Article 39 of the UN Charter and Resolution 3314 (D-29) of the UN General Assembly (XXIX) and that this decision is null and void, devoid of any legal validity and effects whatsoever.

2. Strongly condemns the repressive and terrorist measures applied by the Zionist entity against Syrian citizens in the occupied Golan Heights, aimed at their eviction and the confiscation of their land and property to establish settlements for the Zionist colonialists.

3. Reaffirms that all the provisions of the Fourth the Hague Convention of 1907 and the Geneva Convention relating to the Protection of Civilians in Time of War of 12 August 1949 continue to apply to the Syrian Golan Heights occupied by Israel since 1967 and requests all parties to respect their commitment by virtue of these agreements.

4. Calls upon the International Community to take effective measures to ensure the implementation of the provisions of the two agreements and impel Israel to abrogate its decision of 14 December 1981 on the annexation of the Golan Heights.

5. Strongly Condemns Israel for its failure to comply with Security Council Resolution 497(1981) and UN General Assembly Resolution 226/36 (D) of 17 December 1981, Emergency Session Resolution 1/9 of 5 February 1982, and 123/37 (A) of 16 December 1982.

6. Strongly Condemns Israel's persistent measures aimed at changing the national identity of the Syrian Arab citizens of the Golan Heights and at changing the physical character, demographic constitution and legal status of the region.

7. Instructs the Secretary-General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to contact the countries party to the above-mentioned agreements to ensure the applicability of its provisions to the Syrian Golan Heights and submit a report on the results of his efforts to the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 8/4-P (IS)

ON

THE IRAQ - IRAN CONFLICT

The Fourth Islamic Summit Conference meeting in Casablanca (Kingdom of Morocco) from 13 to 16 Rabiul Thani 1404H (16-19 January 1984),

Recalling Resolution 6/3-P (IS) adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah and Taif, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 19 to 22 Rabiul Awal 1401H, corresponding to 25-28 January 1981 A.D. which called on the two litigious parties of Iraq and Iran to effect a ceasefire and accept the constitution of an Islamic force to monitor the enforcement of ceasefire if needs be and to see to it that it is carefully observed;

Also recalling Resolution (21/12-P) adopted by the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and Resolution (10/13-P) adopted by the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Taking into consideration the appeal by H.E. the President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and Chief Martial Law Administrator, Hossain Mohamed Ershad,

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in his address inaugurating the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, which calls for cessation of hostilities, bringing bloodshed to an end, and settling the dispute between the two countries;

Also taking into consideration the declaration issued by the Islamic Peace Committee Chairman, H.E. President Ahmed Sekou Toure, following the appeal he directed to both parties to the dispute while he was on pilgrimage on Zul Hija 9, 1403, in which he got it on record that the Committee received a message from the Iraqi President in reply to said appeal, and expressed great hope that the other party would take due account of that appeal which reflects the aspirations of the whole Ummah for bringing this war to a halt;

Having taken note of the Secretary General's report on the efforts rendered by the Islamic Peace Committee;

Expressing anew the utmost concern it feels over the continuation of this conflict between two Muslim countries that are Member States of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, i.e., the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Iran, and which has resulted in tremendous loss of lives and equipment, and poses a threat to international peace and security;

Reiterating its commitment to the objectives and principles stipulated in the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, and in particular the

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commitment of Member States to invoke the rules of subparagraphs 4 and 5 of Article III which calls for recourse to peaceful means in the settlement of disputes that arise between Member States and refrain from the use of, or threat to use force;

Taking note of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 479, 514, 522 and 540 of September 28, 1980 July 12, 1981, October 4, 1982 and October 31, 1983 respectively, and the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 37/3 of October 22, 1982;

1. Expresses appreciation for the efforts rendered by the Islamic Peace Committee.
2. Requests the Committee to continue and intensify its efforts aimed at bringing fighting between the two Muslim countries to a halt, ending bloodshed and the achievement of a just and honourable settlement for the dispute.
3. Reiterates its call for both disputants to immediately suspend all war operations, and pull back their troops to the internationally recognised boundaries.
4. Expresses its satisfaction over the Iraqi position of accepting resolutions adopted by the Islamic

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Conference and the United Nations Security Council, calls upon Iran to equally announce that it accepts these resolutions, agrees to stop fighting and enter into negotiations aimed at settling the dispute by peaceful means.

5. Expresses support for United Nations Security Council Resolution 540 of October 31, 1983 and noting with satisfaction Iraq's acceptance, invites Iran to favourably respond to this resolution which affirms the right of free navigation and commerce in international waters, calls on all States to respect this right and also calls upon the belligerents to cease immediately all hostilities in the region of the Gulf including all sea lanes, navigable waterways, harbour works, terminals, offshore installations and all ports with direct or indirect access to the sea, and to respect the sovereignty of other littoral States.

6. Emphasizes the need for commitment by both disputants to Resolution 6/3-P(IS) adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference as well as to the above-mentioned United Nations Security Council resolutions and to seek to enforce these resolutions in a coordinated manner.

7. Requests other Member States to refrain from taking any action that might lead to the continuation of the dispute, and to endeavour to facilitate the implementation of this resolution.

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RESOLUTION NO:9/4-P(1S)

ON

SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

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The Fourth Islamic Conference meeting in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 13-16 Rabiul Thani, 1404H(16-19 January 1984),

Recalling the principles and objectives of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the decisions of the Islamic Summit Conferences, regarding the unity of purpose and destiny of the peoples of the Islamic Ummah;

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

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

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

Recalling the principles and stands adopted by the Member States in the resolutions relating to the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, at the Conference held in Islamabad in Rabiul Awwal 1400H (January 1980) and Rajab 1400H(May 1980), the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah/Taif in Rabiul Awwal 1401H(January 1981), the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Baghdad in Rajab-Shaban 1401H(June 1982), the Thirteenth Islamic Conference

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of Foreign Ministers held in Niamey in Zul Qada 1402H (August 1982) and the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Dhaka in Rabiul Awwal 1404 H (December 1983);

Considering the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its Sixth Emergency Special Session and its 35th, 36th, 37th and 38th Sessions, as well as the stand taken by the Ministerial Conference of the non-Aligned Countries held in New Delhi in February 1981, the Ministerial Meeting of the non-Aligned Coordinating Bureau held in Havana in June 1982, and the non-Aligned Summit held in Delhi in March 1983 against foreign military intervention in Afghanistan;

Taking into account the great suffering 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;

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Dhaka in Rabiul Awwal 1404 H (December 1983);

1. Reaffirms its commitment to implement the relevant resolutions adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference of Heads of State and Government and the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers.

2. Also reaffirms its deep concern over the preparation of Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, and strongly reiterates its demand for the immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan.

3. Calls for urgent efforts to ensure respect for the inalienable national rights of the people of Afghanistan to determine their own form of government and to choose their economic, political and social system without any foreign interference or coercion.

/...

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

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

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

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

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

9. Expresses its gratitude to the Government and people of Pakistan for having willingly accepted millions of Afghan refugees and given them a haven and protection in the refugee camps in Pakistan.

10. Again calls upon all States as well as national and International Organisations as stipulated in the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conference, to extend assistance to alleviate the suffering of Afghan refugees.

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

12. Recommends that the Ministerial Committee composed of the Secretary-General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, and the Foreign Ministers of Guinea, Iran, Pakistan and Tunisia, continue its efforts to find a political solution for the Afghan crisis and in this respect cooperate, in accordance with the

foregoing provisions, with the Secretary-General of the United Nations in his endeavours to resolve the situation in Afghanistan.

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

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RESOLUTION NO. 10/4-P (IS)

ON

THE PROBLEMS OF THE SAHEL

A/39/131

S/16414

English

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The Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, meeting in Casablanca (Kingdom of Morocco) from 13-16 Rabiul Thani 1404H (16-19 January 1984),

Deeply concerned by the endemic drought which has affected the African Sahel for more than ten years, and which has intensified dramatically over the past two years;

Aware of the serious consequences of this drought in all the essential political, social, cultural and economic spheres of life, and particularly at its neutralising effects on the development efforts of the countries concerned;

Recalling the terms of Resolution No. 7/3-P (IS) of the Third Islamic Summit Conference which had, in particular, decided to assume responsibility for assisting the drought stricken states in the Sahel, and which had adopted the programme prepared by the Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) for emergency assistance and for the First Generation Projects;

Noting the terms of Resolutions No. 15/13-P and No. 16/14-P of the 13th and 14th Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers respectively which had underlined the magnitude of the disaster, and the need for establishment of buffer food stocks, and for the implementation of projects of the First General Programme;

Having heard the detailed report presented by the Committee of Islamic Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel on the implementation of the Emergency Food Aid and Emergency Project Assistance following from generous donations announced by a certain number of countries;

Regretting the lack of positive response to the appeals for funds made by the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers, and by the Secretary General

Convinced that a fresh approach to tackle the disaster and its consequences is essential

1. Felicitates the Committee of Islamic Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel, and its Sub-Committee, on the orientation and work done in identifying the key issues involved.

2. Prolongs the mandate of the Committee of Islamic Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel.

3. Expands the Committee to include the Foreign Minister of the Kingdom of Morocco.

4. Reconfirms that the action undertaken by the Committee of Islamic Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel is to be placed essentially in a political context, which aims at consolidating the spirit of solidarity in the Muslim world.

5. Reiterates its espousal of a programme of continued emergency food aid and emergency project assistance for the ten Sahel countries, as well as its adoption of the medium term and long term programme drawn up already by the Sahel countries in their struggle against the drought, notably in so far as buffer food stocks and First Generation Projects are concerned.

6. Appeals to all Member States to participate generously, each according to its financial capacity, in the efforts undertaken by the Committee of Islamic Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel in alleviating the effects of the drought.

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ON

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

The Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, meeting
in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 13 to 16
Rabiul Thani, 1404 H (16-19 January, 1984),

Having examined the item entitled "support
for the liberation struggle of the peoples of Namibia
and South Africa" as well as the report of the
Secretary General on this item, submitted in
pursuance of resolution 12/13-P of the Thirteenth
Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in
Niamey (Niger) from 3 to 7 Zul Qadah 1402 H
(22-26 August 1982);

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

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

Recalling resolution 15/14-P of the
Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,
held in Dhaka, from 2-7 Rabiul Awal, 1404 H
(6-11 December, 1983);

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

Noting with concern the collusion, especially in the Nuclear field between the regime of South Africa and Zionist entity, in respect of nuclear military intelligence designed to enslave the African and Arab peoples, and to hamper their economic and social development;

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

Considering that support from the Frontline States and Angola in particular is indispensable for the continuation of the national liberation struggle in Namibia;

Taking note of the Declaration of Paris, adopted in 1981, by the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa and the Declaration of Paris adopted in 1983 by the International Conference on support for the struggle of the people of Namibia;

/...

1. Reaffirms solemnly that it recognises the legitimacy and justness of the struggle being waged by the people of South Africa and Namibia through every means at their disposal, including armed struggle, to free themselves from colonial, domination, racist, oppression and apartheid.

2. Strongly condemns the South African minority regime for its policy of apartheid which is a crime against humanity and constitutes a threat to international peace and security and for its illegal and continued occupation of Namibia; and its repeated aggressions against the Front-line States notably the People's Republic of Angola and demands the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of South African troops from the Angolan territory.

3. Strongly denounces and condemns the collusion between Zionist entity and the South African Minority regime as well as the collaboration of certain Western powers and multinational corporations with the racist minority regime.

4. Strongly condemns South Africa for plundering the natural resources of Namibia including the mineral resources in flagrant violation of Decree No.1 adopted by the U.N. Council for Namibia.

5. Strongly condemns South Africa for its repeated aggressions and its occupation of part of the Angolan territory.

/...

6. Rejects the link established by the racist minority regime in Pretoria between the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola and the independence of Namibia.

7. Welcomes the position recently taken by the Commonwealth countries at their last Summit in New Delhi (India) on this question and calls on the members of the contact group (France, Canada, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America) to bring individual and collective pressure to bear on the racist minority regime in South Africa with a view to accelerating the implementation of the United Nations plan on the independence of Namibia in accordance with Security Council Resolution 435.

8. Declares that the apartheid system and the minority rule in South Africa are at the root of the explosive situation prevailing in Southern Africa and are obstacles to peace, security and stability in the region.

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

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

11. Denounces the establishment of the Bantustans designed to consolidate the ignoble policy of apartheid to disrupt the territorial integrity of the country, and perpetuate white minority domination.

12. Requests all governments to reject all forms of recognition of these Bantustans.

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

14. Also Affirms that Resolution 435 (1978) of the Security Council remains the only basis for a transitional arrangement preparatory to the independence of Namibia.

/...

15. Denounces the dilatory tactics of some members of the Contact Group and request the latter to accelerate its proceedings so that Namibia may become Independent by the end of the year 1984.

16. Supports the armed struggle being waged by the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) to achieve national independence in a United Namibia and the struggle of the militant people of South Africa and their movement for national liberation to put an end to the Apartheid regime and permit the South Africa people to exercise their fundamental rights and democratic liberties.

17. Urgently calls upon Member States to increase substantially their support for the national liberation movements of Namibia and South Africa.

18. Charges the Secretary General with the coordination and organisation, at Member State's level, of this assistance of the oppressed peoples of Namibia and South Africa.

19. Urges Member States to encourage the opening and establishment, in their respective capitals, of offices representing the national liberation movements of Namibia and South Africa and grant them the privileges and immunities necessary for the accomplishment of their mission.

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20. Requests the Secretary General to inform the Secretary General of the OAU the contents of this resolution.

21. Decides to remain apprised of the question entitled support for the liberation struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa and charges the Secretary General to ensure the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon.

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RESOLUTION NO. I2/4-P (IS)

ON

THE COMORAN ISLAND OF MAYOTTE

The Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, meeting in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 13 to 16 Rabiul Thani, 1404H, corresponding to 16-19 January 1984,

Recalling the relevant resolutions, adopted by the Organisation of the Islamic Conference on the Comoran Island of Mayotte which affirms that the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoro is composed of four Islands : Anjouan, Grande Comore, Mayotte and Moheli;

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

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

Considering that the severing of the Island of Mayotte from the other Comoran Islands seriously impairs the territorial integrity of the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoro and impedes the harmonious economic development of that country;

Deeply concerned by the slow pace of the negotiations entered into by France and the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoro on the issue of the Comoran Island of Mayotte;

Considering the total readiness of the Comoran Government in its desire to reach a just and speedy solution to this problem through dialogue and concertation;

/...

Pursuant to the recommendations of International or Regional Organisations;

1. Again Reaffirms the unity and territorial integrity of the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoro and its sovereignty over the Comoran Island of Mayotte.

2. Expresses its active support for the Comoran people and supports the Comoran people and Government in their legitimate political and diplomatic efforts to recover the Island.

3. Requests the French Government to decisively open negotiations with the Government of the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoro in order to secure the rapid restoration of the Island of Mayotte to its natural Comoran entity.

4. Calls upon OIC Member States to exert, collectively and separately, their influence on France in order to accelerate its negotiations with the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoro on the basis of respect for the unity and territorial integrity of that country.

5. Instructs the Secretary-General of the OIC to contact the French Authorities to inform them of the grave concern felt by the Organisation over this problem; to follow up the development of this issue, in cooperation with the Secretaries-General of the OAU and UN and to submit a report in this regard to the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference.

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ON

THE OCCUPATION OF TWO AREAS OF THE TERRITORY
OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA

The Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, meeting in Casablanca Kingdom of Morocco, from 13 to 16 Rabiul Thani, 1404H, corresponding to 16-19 January 1984,

Proceeding from the lofty tenets of the Islamic Charter which enjoin the struggle against aggression and support to aggressed;

Fursuant to the principles of the Charters of the Organisation of Islamic Conference and the United Nations on safeguarding international peace and security and the inadmissibility of aggression and occupation of territories by force;

Noting the final declaration of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Niamey, the Republic of Niger, from 3 to 7 Zul qaada 1402 H, corresponding to 22 to 26 August 1982;

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

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Recalling the communique of the Coordination Conference of Foreign Ministers of Islamic States, held at the seat of the United Nations in New-York on the first of Muharram 1404H, corresponding to October 10, 1983 which reaffirms its concern over the security, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Member States and expresses its support to and solidarity with Somalia in its struggle against any attempt to threaten its territorial integrity and independence;

Recalling resolution 24/14-P of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Recalling resolution 17/14-P of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Security and Solidarity of Islamic States which stipulates that the security of each Muslim country is the concern of all Islamic States;

1. Expresses its deep concern over the continuing occupation of two areas of Somali territory.
2. Calls upon Ehtiopia to withdraw immediately and unconditionally all its forces from the territories of the Democratic Republic of Somalia.

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3. Expresses solidarity with the Democratic Republic of Somalia so that it may safeguard its security, territorial integrity and independence.

4. Requests the Secretary General to submit a comprehensive report to the forthcoming Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

/...

RESOLUTION NO.14/4-P(IS)

ON

THE ISLAMIC INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

The Fourth Islamic Summit Conference held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 13 to 16 Rabiul Thani, 1404H (16-19 January 1984),

In pursuance of Resolution 11/3-ORG(IS) of the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah and Taif which endorsed the establishment of an Islamic International Court of Justice to work for the peaceful settlement of disputes among Member States, by judicial means;

Considering the concern of the Member States to complete the principal organs of the Organization by adding a principal organ whose purpose will be to give rulings on disputes arising among Member States, through judicial means in accordance with the tenets of the noble Islamic Shari'a and the general principles of international law;

Appreciating the valuable efforts exerted by the specialized committees entrusted with the task of preparing the draft statute of the Court;

Taking note of the report prepared by the General Secretariat on the subject:

/...

1. Decides to defer the decision to adopt the
Draft Statute of the Islamic International Court of Justice.

2. Decides to set up a Committee of Legal Experts
from all Member States under the auspices of the Chairman
of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference which Committee will
meet at the invitation of the General Secretariat to undertake
an indepth study of the said Draft Statute in the light of
the relevant deliberations of the Fourth Islamic Summit
Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO. 15/4-P (IS)

ON

THE INFORMATION PLAN

The Fourth Islamic Summit Conference held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 13 to 16 Rabiul Thani, 1404H (16-19 January 1984),

Recalling the provisions of the Declaration of Makkah Al-Mukarramah on the need to develop the Islamic Information Media in such a way as to ensure their effectiveness and contribute to the establishment of a New Information Order and thus enable our Ummah to assert its existence by projecting its true image;

Referring to the resolutions of the various Conferences of Foreign Ministers on the need to take such measures as may be appropriate to counter the propaganda against Islam and Muslims, correct the erroneous concepts which are deeply rooted in the minds of certain people about the Islamic World and present the true image of Islam;

Stressing the commitment of the Member States to working through an Information strategy, proper to the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, in order to bring out the fundamental political preoccupations of the Muslim Ummah, namely the Palestinian question, the problem of Al-Quds Ash-Sharif, the problem of Southern Africa and other vital issues;

Recalling the various resolutions of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers, which call for cooperation among Member States in this field and for the implementation of the Information Plan drawn up by the General Secretariat particularly the recommendations of the First Session of the Permanent Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs.

/...

1- Stresses the need for Member States to continue close cooperation among them in the field of Information and to take a united Islamic view so as to contribute to the establishment of a new, more equitable and more objective Information Order.

2- Invites the General Secretariat to pursue its efforts for the convening of a Conference of Ministers of Information of the Member States.

3- Invites the General Secretariat to pursue the implementation of the Information Plan in accordance with the recommendations of the First Session of the Permanent Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs, and urges Member States to provide the necessary assistance and make generous donations for the implementation of the Information Plan.

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ORGANISATION
DE LA CONFÉRENCE ISLAMIQUE
SECRETARIAT GÉNÉRAL



ORGANISATION
OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE
GENERAL SECRETARIAT

ANNEX III

RESOLUTIONS
ON
ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS
ADOPTED BY THE FOURTH ISLAMIC
SUMMIT CONFERENCE

CASABLANCA: 13-16 RABI UL-THANI, 1404H
16-19 JANUARY.

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RESOLUTION NO.I/4-E.F(IS)

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ON

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN OF ACTION TO
STRENGTHEN ECONOMIC COOPERATION

AMONG MEMBER STATES

The Fourth Islamic Summit Conference meeting in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 13-16 Rabiul Thani 1404H, corresponding to 16-19 January, 1984,

Recalling Resolution No.I/3-E(IS) adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference on the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States;

Noting Resolutions No.2/I2-E and 2/I3-E of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on the same subject;

Also noting Resolution No.2/I4-E of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which called upon the General Secretariat to submit a report on the progress of the implementation of the Plan of Action, to enable fixation of priorities of the recommendations contained in the Plan of Action;

Noting with appreciation the efforts exerted by the General Secretariat to implement the Plan of Action as reflected in the detailed report submitted by it;

Commending the positive response from several Member States to help the General Secretariat in implementing the recommendations contained in the Plan of Action;

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RES.I/4-E.F. (IS)

Expressing thanks and appreciation to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Republic of Turkey for hosting the Ministerial Conferences on Industrial Cooperation and Food Security and Agriculture, respectively, which provided necessary guidelines for the implementation of the Plan of Action in these two vital sectors;

Noting with appreciation the Commencement of the activities of the Islamic Centre for the Development of Trade thanks to the valuable collaboration of the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco;

Noting the programme of meetings and other activities planned by the General Secretariat in the implementation, sector by sector, of the Plan of Action which would require full and constant material and moral support by the Member States to attain the objectives set out in the Plan of Action;

Also noting with concern the constraints which have impeded the implementation of the Plan of Action in certain sectors due to financial limitations, lack of data and information, and the slow response of Member States;

Expressing the wish of Member States to determine priorities within the context of the Plan of Action so that efforts could focus on such priorities:

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RES.I/4-E.F(IS)

Recognising that the Plan of Action has called for preparation of studies and convening of periodic meetings in the fields covered by the Plan of Action, whereas several of these studies are still under preparation and many important meetings have either not been convened or postponed due to lack of offers to host these meetings and insufficient response of participation by the Member States;

Realizing that continuous efforts would have to be made by the Member States individually and collectively to fulfil the recommended tasks, sector by sector, included in the Plan of Action;

I. Takes note of the report of the General Secretariat highlighting the stages and constraints to the implementation, sector by sector, of the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States.

2. Recommends the adoption of the following priorities during the next six years :-

- Agricultural Development and Food Security
- Industry
- Science and Technology
- Trade
- Transport and Communications
- Energy

Which in no way means that the other fields included in the Plan should be neglected.

/...

3. Calls upon the General Secretariat to convene a High Level meeting of Government Experts to review the priority programmes in the above-mentioned sectors, taking into account the national resources of Member States, determine the practical measures to be taken for implementation, and to submit the report of the meeting to the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

4. Urges all OIC specialised institutions to take into account these priorities in their programme of activities.

5. Directs the General Secretariat to continue to take the necessary steps required to implement the Plan of Action, including the completion of the studies and convening of expert group and other meetings envisaged under the various sectors contained in the Plan of Action.

6. Urges the Member States to extend all possible help and support to the General Secretariat and its specialised and affiliated agencies to facilitate their task of implementing the Plan of Action.

7. Appeals to the Member States to offer to host the various meetings required to be convened under the Plan of Action and to participate to the maximum extent possible in these meetings.

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RESOLUTION NO.2/4-E.F(IS)

ON

CONSOLIDATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAMME IN THE ISLAMIC WORLD.

The Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, meeting in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 13-16 Rabi'ul Thani 1404H, corresponding to 16-19 January, 1984,

Recalling the Final Declaration of the Third Islamic Summit Conference, which decided that Member States, in a position to do so, contribute at least US\$3 billion for the consolidation of the Islamic World Development Programme;

Noting resolutions No.3/I2-E and I2/I3-E of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers;

Further noting with appreciation that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the State of Kuwait, and the United Arab Emirates have generously contributed through their National Development Funds towards this Development Programme;

Further noting that several Member States have submitted project proposals for financing under the Development Programme to the General Secretariat which have been forwarded to the National Development Funds of donor countries;

RES.2/4-E.F.(IS)

1. Calls for the convening, as early as possible, of another meeting of the representatives of the National Development Funds of the donor Member States to work out details and procedures for implementation of the relevant resolutions on the Development Programme in the Islamic world, and to urge the National Development Funds to participate in the meeting.

2. Reiterates its appeal to Member States, in a position to do so, and who have not thus far announced their contributions to the Development Programme, to do so as early as possible.

3. Requests the National Development Funds of Donor Member States to consider the requests for project assistance in the fields of infrastructure, electricity and agriculture received from Member States.

4. Also requests the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of this resolution and the resolutions on this subject of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers.

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ON

FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF
THE ORGANISATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE AND THE
SUBSIDIARY ORGANS

The Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, meeting in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 13-16 Rabiul Thanī I404H, corresponding to 16-19 January, 1984,

Aware of the role which the Organisation of the Islamic Conference is called upon to play through the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs at both Islamic and international levels, with a view to consolidate Islamic solidarity and cooperation, and defending Islamic causes;

Recognising the efforts exerted by the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs in the various fields within the framework assigned to them by the Islamic Conferences;

Noting the considerable increase in the activities of the Organisation which requires urgent reinforcement of the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs in order to fulfil the numerous and varied tasks assigned to them;

Noting with concern the ever increasing arrears of contributions resulting in acute financial difficulties for the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs due to delay and non-payment of contributions by Member States.

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RES.3/4-E.F./(IS)

- I. Requests the Member States to pay regularly and promptly their contributions to the budgets of the General Secretariat and of its Subsidiary Organs to enable them to carry out their activities effectively.
2. Urges the concerned Member States to expeditiously settle their arrears of contributions.
3. Urges Member States to sustain their consolidation of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and its Subsidiary Organs and provide them with moral and material support so that they may fulfil the objectives assigned thereto.

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ORGANISATION
DE LA CONFÉRENCE ISLAMIQUE
SECRETARIAT GÉNÉRAL

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



ORGANISATION
OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE
GENERAL SECRETARIAT

مِنظَرَةُ المَوْثِقَاتِ الإِسْلَامِيَّةِ
الإمارة العامة

ANNEX IV

RESOLUTIONS
ON
CULTURAL AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
ADOPTED BY
THE FOURTH ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE.

CASABLANCA: 13-16 Rabiul Thani, 1404H
16-19 January, 1984 A.D.

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RESOLUTION NO. I
ON
THE ISLAMIC FIQH ACADEMY

The Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, meeting in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 13-16 Rabiul Thani, 1404H, (16-19 January 1984),

Noting resolution No. 8/3-C(IS) of the Third Islamic Summit Conference on the establishment of the Islamic Fiqh Academy;

Having examined the resolutions of the Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the need to follow up the implementation of the above-mentioned resolution adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling the resolutions of the Permanent Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs, held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, in Rabiul Thani, 1404H (January 1983);

Noting the recommendations of the Constituent Conference of the Islamic Fiqh Academy, held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah, from 26-29 Sha'ban 1404H, corresponding to 7-9 June 1983, under the aegis of His Majesty King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;

I. Extends profound thanks and appreciation to His Majesty King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz for his personal sponsorship of the Constituent Conference of the Islamic Fiqh Academy and for having graciously put Headquarters at the disposal of the Academy in Jeddah (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia).

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2. Welcomes the efforts exerted by the General Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to enable the Islamic Fiqh Academy to fulfil the noble mission with which it was entrusted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference, and the lofty objectives contained in the statutes of the Academy.

3. Requests the General Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to follow up the implementation of the resolutions of the Constituent Conference of the Islamic Fiqh Academy and to convene its first session, in coordination with the concerned authorities in the host country, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

4. Urges Member States to extend the necessary financial and moral support so that the General Secretariat may take the necessary measures to accomplish the task assigned thereto.

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RESOLUTION NO. 2/4-C (IS)

ON

THE ISLAMIC EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC
AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION

The Fourth Islamic Summit Conference meeting in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 13-16 Rabiul Thani, 1404H, (16-19 January 1984),

Recalling Resolution No. 6/3-C (IS) adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah/Taif on the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation;

Commending the recommendations of the first session of the Permanent Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs, held in Dakar in Rabiul Thani, 1403H (January 1983), pertaining to the Organisation;

Having reviewed the two Resolutions adopted by the Thirteenth and the Fourteenth Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers, stressing the need to support the Organisation so as to enable it to discharge the duties assigned to it;

Having taken cognizance of the valuable achievements of the Organisation over a short period since its establishment;

Considering the important role of this Organisation in consolidating Islamic Solidarity on the basis of spiritual and cultural bonds, and of scientific and educational cooperation, and in promoting Islamic joint-action in the educational, scientific and cultural fields, according to a comprehensive strategy

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1. Expresses its appreciation to the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation for its remarkable action over such a short period of time and the implementation of the Plan of Action drawn up by Constitutive Conference of the Organisation in 1402H (1982), despite the scarcity of material resources, and for having started the implementation of the Plan of Action adopted by the First General Islamic Conference of Ministers of Education, Culture and Science, held in Casablanca in 1403H(1983).

2. Invites Member States to continue their moral and material support for the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, and invites especially those Member States which have not paid their contributions to the budgets of last year and this year to hasten to do so, in order to enable the Organisation to meet the objectives assigned to it and to implement the programmes it is entrusted with.

3. Affirms the resolution of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Dhaka, assigning to the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation the task of teaching the Arabic language and disseminating Islamic Culture in non-Arab Member States, as the language of the Holy Quran is the link between Muslims all over the world. The Conference also calls on Member States to make voluntary contributions to the Organisation so as to enable it to carry out its noble mission.

4. Extends thanks to the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco for the extensive aid and facilities it continues to make available to the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

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RESOLUTION NO. 3/4-C (IS)

ON

ISLAMIC FOUNDATION FOR SCIENCE
TECHNOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT

The Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, meeting in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 13-16 Rabiul Thani, 1404H (16-19 January 1984),

Having reviewed resolution 5/3-C (IS) adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference, held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah and Taif on the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development;

Recalling the two resolutions adopted by the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on the Foundation;

Commending the efforts exerted and accomplishments of the Foundation in record time,

1. Welcomes all the resolutions and recommendations adopted by the Scientific Council regarding the Foundation's programme and plan of action.

2. Urges Member States to discharge their obligations towards the Foundation and make voluntary contributions to ensure the collection of the fifty million dollars announced by previous Conferences, so as to enable the Foundation to carry out its duties and achieve its objectives, namely to raise the scientific capabilities and potentialities in Islamic countries.

3. Expresses its appreciation for the efforts exerted by the Foundation for the fulfilment of the noble objectives for which the Foundation was established.

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RESOLUTION N^o. 4/4-C (IS)

ON

THE RESEARCH CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC
HISTORY, ART AND CULTURE

The Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, meeting
in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 13-16 Rabiul Thani,
1404 H (16-19 January 1984),

Recalling the resolutions of Islamic Conferences
of Foreign Ministers previously adopted at ordinary
sessions endorsing the Statute of the Research Centre
for Islamic History, Art and Culture at Istanbul;

Referring to the recommendations of the first
meeting of the Permanent Committee on Information and
Cultural Affairs held in Dakar (Republic of Senegal)
in Rabiul Thani, 1403 H (January 1983);

Commending the valuable assistance extended by
the Government of the Republic of Turkey and its
continuous support to the Centre to enable it to carry
out the tasks entrusted to it;

Noting the various activities of the Centre
and its numerous achievements in the fields of research
and studies pertaining to Islamic culture, arts and
history;

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1. Expresses its profound gratitude and appreciation to the Government of the Republic of Turkey for offering the historically important Palace ~~Tchit~~, one of the famous Palaces of , to serve as its permanent seat and commends the financial and moral support extended by the Turkish Government for its administration, and for conferring on it diplomatic status and according it tax and customs exemptions.

2. Praises the valuable achievements of the Centre within a short period of its establishment and the efforts exerted by its Board to realize the lofty objectives for which it was set up.

3. Calls upon Member States to settle their contributions to the budget of the Centre regularly and to make generous material donations to enable it to pursue its activities and achieve the objectives set forth in its Statute.

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RESOLUTION NO.5/4-C(15)

ON

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR
THE PRESERVATION OF THE ISLAMIC HERITAGE

The Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, meeting in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 13-16 Rabiul Thani, 1404 H (16-19 January 1984),

Referring to the recommendations of the first meeting of the Permanent Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs held in Dakar (Republic of Senegal) in Rabiul Thani, 1403 H (January 1983);

Recalling Resolution No.6/13-C of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, by virtue of which the Statutes of the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Heritage were endorsed and measures for the appointment of its members completed;

Commending the above mentioned resolution of the Islamic Conference to place the Commission under the Chairmanship of His Royal Highness Prince Faisal Ibn Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz, due to the interest His Royal Highness takes in cultural activities and Islamic heritage;

Looking forward to the fulfilment by the Commission of its noble tasks and the promotion of studies, researches and documentation in the fields of Islamic heritage;

1. Expresses its satisfaction at the fact that the Commission will forthwith start its activities, welcomes the decision taken to place the Commission under the Chairmanship of His Royal Highness Prince Faisal Ibn Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz, and looks forward to seeing the Commission achieve, under his Chairmanship, the objectives assigned thereto and the noble goals for which it was established.

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2. Urges all Member States to extend financial and moral support to the Commission so that it may implement its projects concerning the protection and preservation of the immortal Islamic Heritage.

3. Calls upon Member States concerned with the salvage of their historical cities and Islamic heritage, particularly the Kingdom of Morocco, the Republic of Mali, the Republic of Niger, the Republic of Indonesia and the Republic of Tunisia, to relay all the necessary data and information to the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage to enable the later to implement the resolutions adopted by previous Islamic Conferences in connexion with the salvage or restoration of their Islamic historical cities and monuments.

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RESOLUTION NO.6/4-C(IS)

ON

THE SPORTS FEDERATION OF ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY

The Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, meeting in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco from 13-16 Rabiul Thani, 1404 H, (16-19 January, 1984),

Recalling to resolution 7/3-C(IS) of the Third Islamic Summit Conference on the establishment of the Sports Federation of Islamic Solidarity Games;

Having reviewed the recommendations of the First Meeting of the Permanent Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs, held in Dakar (Republic of Senegal) in Rabiul Thani, 1404 H (January 1983);

Referring to Resolution 8/13-C of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers by virtue of which the Statutes of the said Federation were endorsed;

Having reviewed the steps taken by the General Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to take, in coordination with the General Presidency of Youth Welfare in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the host country, of the Federation the necessary measures to convene the Federation's Constituent Conference so that it may pursue its tasks;

1. Reaffirms the important role which the Sports Federation of the Islamic Solidarity shall play in strengthening fraternity, relations and understanding among the Youth of the Islamic World and consolidating the ties of friendship and cooperation among Islamic peoples.

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2. Expresses its appreciation for the sincere efforts exerted by the General Presidency of Youth Welfare in coordination with the General Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to ensure that the Federation will proceed on a sound course to achieve its noble objectives.

3. Welcomes the Resolution of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which calls for the convening as soon as possible, of the General Constituent Conference of the said Federation, and urges Member States to send representatives of their respective national Olympic Committee to participate in the General Constituent Conference of the Federation.

4. Urges all Members States to extend financial and moral support to the Federation and to effectively participate in its activities.

5. Welcomes the recommendation made by the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, on holding the second Islamic Solidarity Games in 1985, provided that these games be held once every four years.

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RESOLUTION NO: 7/4-C (IS)

ON

THE ISLAMIC COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRESCENT.

The Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, meeting in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 13-16 Rabiul Thanī, 1404H (16-19 January, 1984),

Recalling resolutions adopted by previous Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the establishment of the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent;

Referring to Resolutions 4/13-C and 6/14-C adopted by the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Conference of Foreign Ministers, inviting all Member States to sign the agreement on the establishment of the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent;

Having reviewed the recommendations of the First Meeting of the Permanent Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs, held in Dakar (Republic of Senegal) in Rabiul Thanī 1403H (January 1983);

Expressing its appreciation of the care and support extended to this important humanitarian Islamic Institution by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya;

1. Reaffirms the need for the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent to start performing its duties to fulfil the lofty goals and objectives for which it was set up.

2. Urges all Member States to expedite the signing of the Agreement establishing the above committee so as to enable it to discharge its noble humanitarian duties, and to provide it with material and moral support.

3. Extends its thanks and appreciation to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, for the generous donations it has extended and is still extending to support the Committee and help it complete arrangements relevant to its constituent stage.

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The Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, meeting in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 13-16 Rabiul Thani, 1404H (16-19 January, 1984),

Recalling the resolution adopted by the Second Islamic Summit Conference in Lahore calling for the setting up of two Islamic Universities in the Republic of Niger and the Republic of Uganda respectively; and the resolution adopted by the Third Islamic Summit, held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah and Taif on the commitment of the Islamic Conference Organisation to carry out these two projects;

Referring to the recommendations of the first meeting of the Permanent Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, in Rabiul Thani, 1403H (January 1983);

Having noted the executive measures taken by the Republic of Niger and the OIC General Secretariat to carry out part of the first phase of the project of the Islamic University in Niger;

Aware of the material difficulties still hindering the execution of the project's first phase and the consequences that might ensue from the interruption of present construction works carried out according to plan;

1. Renews the commitment of previous Islamic Conference to mobilize the necessary material and human resources to secure the establishment of this University and to provide necessary funds for the completion of its first phase.

2. Requests the OIC General Secretariat and the Government of Niger to continue the process of dividing the project's remaining phases into smaller parts which could be implemented separately and independently by means of direct financing provided by private institutions or by voluntary donations made by Member States.

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3. Urges the Islamic Development Bank in its capacity as one of the OIC's major financial institutions to allocate part of its charity appropriations to the execution of the Islamic University in Niger.

4. Mandates the OIC Secretary-General to intensify his endeavours with Member States so that they contribute to the financing of the project, and requests the Islamic Solidarity Fund to maintain its financial assistance to it and increase the allocations it earmarks for the project.

5. Expresses its thanks and appreciation to the Governments of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Republic of Iraq, the Republic of Indonesia, the State of Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Republic of Tunisia, People's Republic of Bangladesh and the Republic of Senegal, for their voluntary contributions to the project, and invites other Member States to follow their example.

6. Expresses its appreciation of the efforts made by the Republic of Niger in the supervision of the project, and the interest it maintains in the execution of that major Islamic project as well as for the material and moral support it provides.

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RESOLUTION NO:9/4-C (IS)

ON

ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY IN UGANDA.

The Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, meeting in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 13-16 Rabiul Thani, 1404H (16-19 January 1984),

Recalling the resolution of the Second Islamic Summit of Lahore on the establishment of the Islamic University in Uganda;

Referring to the resolution adopted by the Third Islamic Summit of Makkah Al-Mukarramah and Taif reaffirming the commitment of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to establish this University and requesting the Islamic Solidarity Fund to maintain its assistance to it;

Recalling the recommendations of the first meeting of the Permanent Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, in Rabiul Thani 1403H, (January 1983);

Noting the efforts exerted by the Government of the Republic of Uganda and the General Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference both represented in the Joint Committee which is drawing up an integrated framework for the establishment of this University;

Commending the acceptance by the Government of Uganda of an Islamic policy for the curricula and the administration of the University, commending also the material and moral support extended by the Government of Uganda as well as the facilities put at the disposal of the University project;

1. Reaffirms the two resolutions adopted by the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on coordination between the Government of the Republic of Uganda and the General Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to complete the technical and organizational aspects of the establishment of the University.

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2. Requests the General Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the Republic of Uganda to pursue the efforts they exert to finalize the text of the University statutes and sign a legal agreement guaranteeing and asserting the international and Islamic character of the University.

3. Requests the Islamic Solidarity Fund to maintain its annual assistance to the establishment of this University and urges Member States to make voluntary donations so that the University may proceed on a sound course and secure the benefits expected from this important Islamic Institution.

4. Welcomes the intention of the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development to provide technical assistance to the University project.

5. Expresses its thanks to the Government of Uganda for the valuable facilities and assistance it extends to the University project and expresses its appreciation to the Governments of Saudi Arabia and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for their generous contributions to the project.

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RESOLUTION NO. IO/4-C (IS)

ON

THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
IN MALAYSIA

The Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, meeting in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 13-16 Rabiul Thani, 1404H, (16-19 January, 1984),

Recalling the recommendation of the first meeting of the Permanent Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs held in Dakar (Republic of Senegal) during the month of Rabiul Thani 1403H (January 1983);

Having reviewed the Final Communique issued by the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers placing on record its full appreciation of the Government of Malaysia's decision to establish an International Islamic University in Malaysia and its commitment to abide by the objectives and principles of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Referring to Resolution No.9/I4-C adopted by the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which praised the positive and courageous efforts of the Malaysian Government in implementing the University project;

Commending the measures taken by the OIC General Secretariat and its signing of the agreement establishing that University with the Government of Malaysia;

Appreciating the response of a number of Member States that have signed agreements of co-sponsorship through the Exchange of Notes with the Government of Malaysia in respect of the establishment of the International Islamic University within the context of bilateral cooperation.

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RES. IO/4-C (IS)

1- Expresses its appreciation of the dedicated and successful efforts of the Government of Malaysia in having established the said International Islamic University and calls on all Member States to support the project by extending all possible assistance for the further expansion and development of the University.

2- Calls on the Member States of the OIC to conclude agreement of co-sponsorship within the context of bilateral cooperation between them and the Government of Malaysia.

3- Invites the Islamic Solidarity Fund and all specialized bodies and Institutions of the OIC to extend all moral, technical and financial assistance to the University.

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RESOLUTION NO.II/4-C(IS)

ON

THE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY IN BANGLADESH

The Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, meeting in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 13-16 Rabiul Thani, 1404H (16-19 January, 1984),

Recalling resolution No.IO/I4-C of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the establishment of an Islamic University in Bangladesh;

Taking note of the great need to establish this University as a distinctive Institute for Islamic learning, research, studies and other modern sciences, in this important region of the Islamic World;

1- Commends the great efforts made by the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, as a first step, towards the establishment of this University.

2- Requests the Islamic Solidarity Fund and all specialised OIC Institutions to provide the Government of Bangladesh with material and moral assistance so that it may carry out this project.

3- Urges all Member States to grant technical assistance and voluntary donations so that the University may attain the lofty objectives for which it will be established.

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RESOLUTION NO. I2/4-C (IS)

ON

THE NEW BUILDING OF AL-ZEITOUNIA
FACULTY IN TUNIS

The Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, meeting in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 13-16 Rabiul Thani, 1404H (16-19 January, 1984),

Having reviewed the recommendations of the Permanent Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs in its first session in Dakar:

Having reviewed the resolutions of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on the importance of Al-Zeitounia Faculty;

Expresses its thanks to the Republic of Tunisia for its concern and support for the project of Al-Zeitounia Faculty and the Institute for Islamic Research which serves the cause of Islam and Muslims in Tunisia and other African States, and to the General Secretariat of the Organisation of Islamic Conference as well as the Islamic Solidarity Fund for their material and moral support, and their commitment to continue this support in order to implement the project.

Stresses the importance of establishing Al-Zeitounia Faculty and urges Islamic States to make necessary contributions for this vital project in order to enable the Tunisian Government to implement it as soon as possible, and expresses its gratitude to those Member States for their contributions.

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RESOLUTION NO. I3/4-C (IS)

ON

THE PROJECT OF A REGIONAL INSTITUTE FOR
ISLAMIC RESEARCH AND STUDIES IN TIMBUCTU,
MALI

The Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, meeting in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from I3-I6 Rabiul Thani, I404H (I6-I9 January, I984),

Having reviewed the resolutions of previous Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on transforming the Centre of Ahmed Baba into a regional Centre of Research and Islamic Studies in Timbuctu, Mali;

Taking note of the recommendations of the Permanent Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs held in Dakar during the month of Rabiul Thani I403H (January I983);

I- Stresses the need to follow up the implementation of the project to transform the Centre of Ahmed Baba in Timbuctu into a regional Centre of Research and Islamic Studies.

2- Urges Member States to provide financial and moral support to the Government of Mali to enable it to implement this project.

3- Requests the General Secretariat and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to maintain their cooperation with the Government of the Republic of Mali and to provide it with the necessary support in order to implement this project in view of its historical Islamic importance and in recognition of the role played by the city of Timbuctu in propagating Islam throughout the Islamic history of Africa.

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RESOLUTION NO.14/4-C(IS)
ON
THE PROJECT TO ESTABLISH AN ISLAMIC INSTITUTE FOR
TRANSLATION IN KHARTOUM

The Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, meeting in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 13-16 Rabiul Thani, 1404H (16-19 January, 1984),

Having examined the recommendations of the Permanent Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs and the resolutions adopted by the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

1. Appeals to Member States to exert efforts, in coordination with the Government of the Democratic Republic of Sudan for the implementation of the Project to establish the Islamic Institute for Translation in Khartoum in accordance with the plan set for it.

2. Requests the General Secretariat and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to continue their cooperation with the Government of the Democratic Republic of Sudan in order to implement that project.

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RESOLUTION NO. 15/4-C (IS)
ON
THE ISLAMIC CENTRE IN GUINEA-BISSAU

The Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, meeting in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 13-16 Rabiul Thani, 1404H (16-19 January, 1984);

Referring to the two resolutions adopted by the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Having examined the recommendations of the first meeting of of the Permanent Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs held in Dakar during the month of Rabiul Thani, 1403H (January, 1983);

1. Instructs the General Secretariat to pursue its efforts in coordination with the Government of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau with member states, with a view to the immediate implementation of the first phase of the project for the Islamic Centre, viz, the construction of the mosque.
2. Urges member states to contribute to increasing the funds available to the General Secretariat designed to finance the work of building the Centre, and requests the Islamic Solidarity Fund to increase the annual credits on behalf of the Centre.
3. Expresses its thanks to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for its commitment to contribute to the financing of the construction of the mosque.
4. Entrusts the General Secretariat with the task of following up the implementation of this Resolution, and ensure the speedy execution of this important project.

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RESOLUTION NO.16/4-C(IS)

ON

THE REGIONAL INSTITUTE FOR COMPLEMENTARY
EDUCATION IN PAKISTAN

The Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, meeting in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 13-16 Rabiul Thani, 1404H, (16-19 January, 1984);

Having considered the recommendations made by the Permanent Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs and the resolutions adopted by the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

1. Affirms the importance of setting up the Regional Institute for Complementary Education in Pakistan as an establishment conducive to promoting the teaching of Arabic in Non-Arabic speaking Asian states and disseminating Islamic culture in this major part of the Islamic World.
2. Entrusts the General Secretariat with the task of following-up the implementation of the project and to co-ordinate with the authorities concerned in the Government of Pakistan.
3. Calls upon Member States, the Islamic Solidarity Fund, and all cultural organisations and institutions of the Islamic Conference to offer technical and material assistance for the completion of that project.
4. Calls upon the General Secretariat and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to continue to co-ordinate their efforts with the World Federation for International Arab Islamic Schools with a view to

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implementing joint plans and programmes for teaching and spreading Arabic in non-Arabic speaking Member States and to consolidating the School Fund, and Institute for Complementary Studies in Khartoum which assumes in Africa the same role as that for which its counterpart in Asia is called to play.

RESOLUTION NO.17/4-C(IS)

ON

THE CREATION OF AN ISLAMIC CULTURAL CENTRE IN MORONI
THE FEDERAL ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF COMORO

The Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, meeting in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 13-16 Rabiul Thani, 1404H, (16-19 January, 1984);

Recalling resolution 16/14-C adopted by the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Islamic Cultural Centre in Moroni;

Taking into account that the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoro represents a bastion of Islam able to counteract the missionary campaign in the region;

1. Welcomes the measures adopted by the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoro to set up the Islamic Cultural Centre in its capital, Moroni,
2. Calls upon the General Secretariat and Islamic Solidarity Fund to follow up the completion of the technical studies necessary for the establishment of the project.
3. Urges all member states and specialised Islamic Organisation to offer all necessary assistance to the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoro for the execution of the project.

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RESOLUTION NO.18/4-C(IS)
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL CENTRE
FOR THE BANTU CIVILIZATION IN
GABON

The Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, meeting in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 13 - 16 Rabiul Thani, 1404 H, (16 - 19 January, 1984),

Having considered the recommendation contained in the Final Communique adopted by the Permanent Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs and the resolution adopted by the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

1. Expresses its great interest in the establishment of an International Centre for Bantu Civilisation in the Republic of Gabon.

2. Calls upon the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation to cooperate with the authorities concerned in Gabon to promote the activities of the Centre to serve Islamic culture on the African continent and to that end offer all necessary material and moral assistance in co-operation with the Islamic Solidarity Fund.

RESOLUTION NO.19/4-C(IS)
ON
CONSOLIDATING THE BUDGET AND
ENDOWMENT OF THE ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY FUND

The Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, meeting in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 13-16 Rabiul Thani, 1404 H, (16-19 January, 1984),

Recalling the Resolution adopted by the Second Islamic Summit Conference, held in Lahore, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, in 1394 H (1974), and pertaining to the establishment of the Islamic Solidarity Fund with a view to funding activities for the purpose of Islamic unity and other Islamic issues, and enhancing the Islamic culture, values and universities, provided that contributions by Member States to the Fund, be in accordance with their means;

Recalling the Resolution of the Third Islamic Summit Conference (Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif Session), held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah and Taif, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 19-22 Rabiul Awal 1401 H (25-28 January 1981), which calls on all Member States to consolidate the budget of the Islamic Solidarity Fund, so as to keep it at a level not lower than 50 million dollars a year and further to provide additional donations to maintain that level of Fund resources and activities and to ensure that the capital of the Fund's Endowment which amounts to 100 million dollars, be promptly covered through voluntary contributions from Member States;

Taking cognizance with considerable pleasure of the achievements of the Islamic Solidarity Fund in the past ten years, which truly illustrates the idea of

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Islamic Solidarity, notably by extending support to Islamic governments, communities and institutions, and by strengthening the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in occupied Palestine and Al-Quds;

Expressing its keenest interest in preserving such an important Islamic body which truly stands as a noble example of Islamic solidarity, and which constitutes the main financing source for most of the cultural, spiritual and social achievements of our Organisation, and in order to enable it to have a more efficient impact on the cultural structure of the Islamic society, as well as to provide more substantial assistance than the symbolic aid it now provides to the institutions it sponsors throughout the Islamic world, and to attain that assistance to the expectations of the Organisation, of Islamic Conference and to the fulfilment of its cultural, spiritual and social objectives;

1. Requests Member States to make a pledge to give voluntary contributions to the budget of the Islamic Solidarity Fund, on a yearly basis, and also their contribution to the capital of the Fund's Endowment on the understanding that each country determines the size of its yearly contribution to the Fund's budget and to the Waqf's capital, within the next four months, according to their means and to their willingness to participate efficiently in the consolidation of joint Islamic Action. It further invites the General Secretariat to carry out contacts with Member States government, to this effect, and to submit a report on this question to the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

2. Calls on Member States which have already announced their contribution to the capital of the Fund's Endowment to promptly hand over that contribution, so as to enable the General Secretariat and the Permanent Council to start capitalizing on the Endowment.

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3. Entrusts the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund, in cooperation with the General Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, with the task of approaching, on a larger scale, Islamic benevolent associations and institutions in Member States for the purpose of providing voluntary contributions for the capital of the Fund's Endowment. This can be brought about by explaining the noble objectives which prompted the establishment of that Endowment.

4. Stresses the importance of pursuing the practice of previous conferences with regard to holding special meetings for Member States to pledge their contributions to the Fund's budget and Endowment.

5. Calls on Member States to finance cultural and social projects in favour of certain Islamic communities or states, through the Fund, which shall implement them on behalf of the financing country.

6. Entrusts the Fund's Permanent Council, in cooperation with the General Secretariat, with the task of paying visits regularly and periodically, to Member States with a view to urging them to give donations and to take part in the campaigns which are launched by Member States of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, for the purpose of collecting donations for the Fund's annual budget and Waqf.

7. Invites the Member States to issue a postage stamp the revenue of which shall be remitted to the Islamic Solidarity Fund and its Waqf.

8. Entrusts the Fund's Permanent Council, in cooperation with the General Secretariat, with the task of following up the implementation of practical measures to complete the remaining operational steps which are necessary for the enforcement of the Waqf principle, and submitting their progress report on this question to the 15th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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9. Invites the Islamic Development Bank to participate in financing some cultural and social projects, endorsed by the Fund.

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ORGANISATION
DE LA CONFÉRENCE ISLAMIQUE
SECRETARIAT GÉNÉRAL



ORGANISATION
OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE
GENERAL SECRETARIAT

ANNEX V

RESOLUTIONS
ON
ORGANISATIONAL MATTERS
ADOPTED BY
THE FOURTH ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE
CASABLANCA, (KINGDOM OF MOROCCO)
FROM: 13-16 RABIUL THANI, 1404 H.
(16-19 JANUARY, 1984).

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IS/4-84/ORG/RES

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RESOLUTION NO.1/4-ORG(IS)

ON

LIFTING THE SUSPENSION OF THE ARAB REPUBLIC
OF EGYPT'S MEMBERSHIP TO THE OIC

The Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, held in Casablanca (Kingdom of Morocco) from 13-16 Rabiul Thani 1404H (16-19 January, 1984),

Considering that the proposal on lifting the suspension of the Arab Republic of Egypt's membership of the OIC and its subsidiary bodies, has been the object of an exhaustive and instructive debate;

Considering that some Member States had expressed serious concern as regards the Egyptian Government's non-respect for the decisions of the OIC;

In View of the imperative need for the unity of action of all Muslim States for the sake of restoring Jerusalem and its Holy Mosque of Al-Quds as well as all the Arab territories arbitrarily occupied by Israel;

Mindful of the unanimous support of the Islamic Ummah in favour of the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people;

Having regards to the sacred and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to enjoy freedom, independence and sovereignty over the soil of their homeland;

Considering that a significant consensus was reached within the Conference,

1. Invites the Arab Republic of Egypt to resume its membership of the OIC.
2. Decides to set up a Committee composed of three members and the Secretary-General to contact the Egyptian Government with a view to obtaining the latter's undertaking to adhere the principles, rules and decisions of the OIC.
3. Requests the said Committee to submit its report on its mission to Egypt to the Chairman of the Fourth Islamic Summit, who, in the light of the results it reaches, will inform all the Member States.

RESOLUTION NO.2/4-ORG(IS)
ON
THE O.I.C. MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE
ON SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL
COOPERATION

The Fourth Islamic Summit Conference held in Casablanca (Kingdom of Morocco) 13th-16th Rabiul Thani 1404H (16-19 January, 1984),

Recalling Resolution No. 13/3-P(IS), adopted by the Third Summit meeting held in Makatal Moukarama - Taif in Rabi Ul Awwal 1401H (January 1981) establishing a Ministerial Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation;

Further Recalling that the Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation has been mandated to undertake follow up action and implementation of the resolutions of Islamic Conference, to study all possible means of strengthening cooperation among member states and to draw up programmes and submit proposals designed to increase the capability of the Islamic states in the fields of Science and Technology;

Noting with appreciation that the Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation under the Chairmanship of H.E. the President of Pakistan has held two meetings in Islamabad in May and

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December 1983 which adopted the Islamabad Declaration on Science and Technology and approved for submission to the Fourth Islamic Summit meeting:

- (a) The framework proposed in the document on the policy and issues, and
- (b) the Eight thrust areas for the Plan of Action;

Recognizing the urgent need for consolidating joint Islamic programme and co-ordinated efforts to enhance and further strengthen the capability and potential of Islamic States in the vital fields of Science and Technology and to achieve self reliance for the socio-economic development of the Islamic Ummah;

Having considered the report presented by H.E. the President of Pakistan regarding the deliberations and recommendations adopted by the Ministerial Committee at its two meetings,

Approves the framework proposed in the document on the policy and Eight thrust areas indentified for the Plan of Action, namely:

- Food and agriculture
- Health
- Manpower Development
- Research and Development
- Information and Development
- Development of current and future technologies
- Development of Resources
- Energy

2 - Requests the member states to extend all possible assistance to the committee to enable it to carry out the task of implementing the Plan of Action.

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3. Mandates the IFSTAD to urgently carry out the feasibility studies of the projects approved by the Ministerial Committee which are designed to increase the capacity of the Ummah to realise its objectives in the areas identified in the resolution adopted by the Ministerial Committee at its second meeting.

4. Calls upon the member states which have not yet fulfilled their pledges to the IFSTAD to do so immediately to enable it to discharge its responsibilities.

5. Expresses its gratitude to H.E. the President of Pakistan, General Zia-Ul Haq for the noble efforts made by him for the promotion of Science and Technology in the Islamic world.

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RESOLUTION NO. 3/4-ORG(IS)

ON

THE OIC PERMANENT COMMITTEE FOR
CULTURAL AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION.

The Fourth Islamic Summit Conference meeting in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 13-16 Rabiul Thani 1404H, (16-19 January 1984),

REFERRING to Resolution No. 13/3-P(IS) of the Third Islamic Summit Conference, held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah and Taif from 19-22 Rabiul Awal 1403H, (25-28 January 1981) establishing the Permanent Committees chaired each by a Head of State and one of which being the Permanent Committee on Cultural Affairs and Information;

RECALLING the role of the Permanent Committee on Cultural Affairs and Information, which essentially consists in giving the necessary impetus for the implementation of the various resolutions on cultural and informational cooperation by drawing up programmes or formulating proposals for this purpose.

REITERATING the commitments enshrined in the Makkah Al-Mukarramah Declaration aimed at countering the information campaigns against Muslim peoples and coordinating the efforts exerted by all Member States in the educational and cultural fields, in order to safeguard the Islamic Nation against any division and deviation and keep at bay any attempt at social disintegration;

EMPHASISING the need to ensure a coordination of the cultural programmes of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference with a view to rationalizing the

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cultural and Islamic activities of Member States, through an optimal utilization of available resources.

ALSO RECOGNIZING the need for the Islamic nation to fight against the imbalances which characterize the flow of information in the world, through the establishment of an adequate communication network.

CONCERNED OVER the financial difficulties which greatly hamper within the OIC, the attainment of cooperation objectives in the cultural and information fields.

1. APPRECIATES the recommendations made by the First Session of the Permanent Committee for Cultural Affairs and Information, held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, on 4-5 Rabiul Thani 1403H (18-19 January 1983) under the Chairmanship of His Excellency Mr. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal.

2. APPROVES the drawing up of a cultural strategy, as proposed by the Permanent Committee on Cultural Affairs and Information, to coordinate cultural activities and consolidate programmes in the Islamic educational and cultural fields.

3. ALSO APPROVES the setting up of a coherent and integrated information system proper to the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.

4. ENCOURAGES the Permanent Committee for Cultural Affairs and Information to work for the fulfilment of these objectives.

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5. URGES all Member States to provide the Permanent Committee for Cultural Affairs and Information with material and moral support to facilitate its mission.

6. URGENTLY APPEALS to all Member States to settle their arrears and regularly pay their contributions to the budgets of the specialized institutions and subsidiary organs which are concerned, respectively, with cultural affairs and information.

7. INVITES Member States to make annual donations to the budget of the Islamic Solidarity Fund and contribute to the capital of the Waqf of the Fund so that the Fund may promote further Islamic solidarity, through cultural, spiritual and social activities.

8. WARMLY THANKS His Excellency Mr. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal for his constant concern for the propagation of Islamic culture and thought.

9. REQUESTS the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this Resolution, on the basis of the terms of reference of the Committee, and report on its implementation to the annual Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers.

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DECISIONS
OF THE FOURTH ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE

The Fourth Islamic Summit Conference held in Casablanca Kingdom of Morocco from 13-16 Rabiul Thani 1404H, (16-19 January 1984),

1. WELCOMES the membership of Brunei Darul Salam in the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;
2. ADOPTS the Casablanca Charter (Annex I);
3. APPEALS to the United States of America to reconsider their decision to withdraw from UNESCO (Annex II).

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ANNEX I

**FOURTH ISLAMIC SUMMIT
CONFERENCE**

CASABLANCA CHARTER

CASABLANCA , MOROCCO

RABIA II 1404 - JANUARY 1984

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Praise be to Allah

Convened in Casablanca, in the Kingdom of Morocco, in Rabia II 1404 (January 1984) the Sovereigns, Heads of State and Representatives of Countries and Governments Members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference are deeply grateful to God Almighty for the realization of this meeting aimed at studying the various matters of great concern to leaders in all parts of the world, and for the precious opportunity which enabled them to consult with one another and exchange views regarding the measures and positions to take, in the light of the present situation and problems.

They are the more grateful to the Almighty for the divine assistance which, throughout this meeting of brotherhood, full concord and unanimity, crowned their persistent endeavours with success.

Confident that God Almighty never fails to reward men of good will, and praying Him to provide the Muslim Nation with the means of ensuring a prosperous present and a promising future, the Sovereigns, Heads of State and Representatives of Countries and Governments Members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference attending this conference hereby declare, with optimism, their commitment to the objectives, principles and means specified in the following Charter :

Aware that the Islamic World has, for some time, been going through rather difficult moments strewn with unpredictable obstacles and challenges ;

Assured that such a situation facing them calls for a firm determination to act promptly on the basis of rigour, perseverance, clearsightedness and wisdom ;

Convinced that such a harsh phase calls for constant caution as well as political serenity whereby the objectives, means and courses of action may be clearly defined ;

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Aware that, in order for the Islamic Nation to fulfill its mission of serving its people, and humanity on the whole, the Muslim World should endeavour to dispel any impediment likely to hinder the will of achieving the high ideals and noble aspirations :

Aware, likewise, that the marginal problems and issues of secondary importance may seriously endanger the conditions of the Islamic Nation and, if continuing to prevail, lead to regrettable ends, resulting in the negligence of what is really essential and affecting all endeavours and initiatives ;

Taking note of the exigencies of the present phase which is full of risks ;

Recognizing, therefore, that the action to be taken by the Islamic World should be of a particular as well as a general nature and geared towards two main areas and two directions, so as to synchronize the interests of the Islamic World with those of the International Community ;

Recognizing that neither the particular action on the level of the Islamic Community nor that undertaken internationally can be achieved to the fullest satisfaction, if not solidly founded and imbued with strong faith ;

Convinced that the surest and most reliable source of support is to be found in the Holy Ou'ran and the Prophet's Hadith, both of which containing commands, warnings, counselings, principles and values aimed at upholding the Islamic unity, warding off the threat of disunity and discord, consolidating the steps of righteousness, reinforcing the spirit of sincere brotherhood, co-operation, justice, peace and security, safeguarding human dignity and defending people's possessions, lives and honour ; for Allah, the Most Just of Judges says, «Hold fast, all of you, onto Allah's rope, and do not separate » ; He also says, «The believers are nothing but brothers ; so bring about reconciliation between your brothers and fear Allah in piety, that you may be granted mercy» ; He again says, «And let there spring amongst you a Nation that may invite to goodness, enjoin

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equity and forbid abominable deeds ; such are the successful ones» ; He also says, «And help one another in matters of righteousness and pious fear ; do not help one another in matters of sin and hostility» ; as to the Prophet Muhammad, he said, «None of you can be a true believer until he wishes for his brother what he wishes for himself» ; He also said, «A Muslim is the one from whose tongue and hands other Muslims are safe » ; and, «It is forbidden for a Muslim to make an attempt against any other Muslim's life, possessions or honour.»

Convinced that their objectives and aspirations are aimed at firmly realizing the Islamic solidarity and unity, promoting the means of achieving socio-economic development and prosperity, paving the way towards progress and emancipation, ensuring the necessary material and moral strength, paired with credibility among the nations of the world, defending and upholding the Islamic Creed, liberating the Islamic Holy Sites and the Arab territories from the bondage of occupation and colonialism, preserving the Islamic and Arab cultural heritage and civilization identity, and performing the substantial and efficient role expected to be carried out on the international scene, and that such objectives and aspirations call for the necessity to exterminate all that creates obstacles and all the causes of differences and discord, so as to make harmony, brotherhood, co-operation, solidarity, peace and tranquillity prevail among the Muslim Peoples ;

Motivated by the Islamic moral principles and values thus far described and the necessities and imperatives formulated ;

Determined to clear the Islamic scene from all sources of discord and distress, and to see to it that the lives, the possessions and the honour of Muslims are preserved ;

Favouring the peaceful means and the genuinely Islamic approach in settling any eventual difference or disagreement among Muslims ;

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The Sovereigns, Heads of State and Representatives of Countries and Governments Members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference attending this Summit declare their full and unanimous agreement to entrust regional Reconciliation and Arbitration Commissions, consisting of representatives of Islamic states, with the task of settling disputes and differences.

For the sake of objectivity and impartiality of the work of the regional Reconciliation and Arbitration Commissions, they hereby declare that each Commission shall be assigned to an area other than that to which any of the members may belong.

In conformity with this decision, they declare having defined the Regions on the basis of a geographic distribution of the Islamic World for the setting up of the Commissions, whose members they have also appointed, as they declare having defined the prerogatives of each Commission and the procedures to be followed, as described in the Appendix of this Charter.

Confirming their steady commitment to the decisions and resolutions adopted at the previous Summit Conferences, particularly the third one, last held in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Sovereigns, Heads of State and Representatives of Countries and Governments Members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference declare the following objectives to be given absolute priority :

To consolidate the bonds of solidarity, mutual assistance and co operation among them ;

To settle differences through the above-mentioned means of reconciliation ;

To defend the Islamic Creed by facing, through every means possible, any aggressive act it may be the object of ;

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To continue the struggle for the liberation of Al-Qods ;

To continue the struggle for the liberation of the occupied Arab and Islamic territories ;

To continue the support of the Palestinian struggle for the recovery of the Palestinian People's national rights, including that of return, that of self determination and that of establishing a State under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian People ;

To continue the endeavours aimed at achieving development and prosperity, and ensuring the necessary material and moral strength ;

To continue the endeavours aimed at widening the scope of knowledge and acquiring technology ;

To endeavour to make of the Islamic World, with its material and moral strength and its human resources, an instrument of world equilibrium.

The Sovereigns, Heads of State and Representatives of Countries and Governments Members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference reaffirm their commitment to the international conventions, their adherence to Peace and Justice, and their fervent desire to see Peace and tranquillity prevail all over the world.

They appeal to all Muslims, wherever they may be, to continue their endeavours, guided by the clear light of faith, holding fast onto Allah's solid rope, faithful to the Prophet's Message, and worthy of what God Almighty, who speaks only the Truth, has said about them, «You are the best Nation that has been raised up for mankind, enjoining equity, forbidding abominable deeds and believing in Allah.»

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ANNEX II

ORGANISATIONAL MATTERS
FOURTH ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE

D E C L A R A T I O N

Those who had the inspiring idea of setting up UNESCO displayed an awareness of the need to work for the safeguarding and the enhancement of the values of universal civilization for the benefit of all peoples.

When this institution was established, most peoples were deprived of their freedom of expression and were thus unable to contribute to the enhancement of the work of UNESCO, despite the creative genius they displayed.

As a result of the generalized trend sanctioning the employment of the liberation struggle in all societies, UNESCO today has a membership of 161 states, as against 28 at the time of its establishment. This increase in the membership of Member States is reflected qualitatively in the fact that the Organisation is committed to the expectations and concerns of all societies and this has necessarily led to a considerable expansion in the scope of UNESCO's work-plan. This expansion in its work-plan does not mean a change of direction by UNESCO, still less a deviation from the course of action, as defined from the start.

This course of action affords each individual, each Society and each People the opportunity to seek solution best suited to the development of each personality, within the framework of such cardinal values as solidarity, dignity, the most complete expression of freedom and justice. The

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value of cooperation among Peoples and between states rests on the rejection of alienation and the need to reckon with the opinions of others.

This is the first time a national of the Third-World had enjoyed the unanimous confidence of the Member States and has assumed the high office of Director-General of the Institution, which presents a great honour both to the states of the Third-World and the developed world who have placed their confidence in him.

This is also the first time a Muslim has attained this high position, which is a token of assurance that all the values of civilization, regardless of social origins and ideology, will be taken into account for their positive contribution towards preserving equality among peoples and security and peace within the framework of brotherly cooperation and effective solidarity.

For the fact is that culture is universal and indivisible. Indeed, it is above divisions of any kind to enable every society, every people and every human individual to take an active part in the development of their culture for the benefit of all mankind.

The Fourth Summit of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference expresses its satisfaction at this twin attribute of the Director-General of UNESCO, Mr Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, and is gratified that his behaviour reflects the high office he assumes efficiently and impartially.

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The Fourth Session of the Summit Conference of the OIC, having taken cognizance of the decision of the USA to withdraw from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, appeals to the United States of America to reconsider their decision with regard to UNESCO.

Because of the important part played by the United States of America in forming and developing UNESCO, and because the withdrawal of any Member State would compromise the universal character of this Institution and cast doubt on the very principle of international cooperation, the Fourth Summit Conference of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference is convinced that this appeal will be perceived with proper interest at the level of the American Government so as to preserve the principle of universality on which UNESCO and the United Nations system in its entirety are founded.

CASABLANCA,
from 16, 17, 18 & 19
January, 1984
