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COUNCIL

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC
ENERGY AGENCY

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PRINCIPAL ORGANS

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TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL
DISCRIMINATION
ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF
RACIAL DISCRIMINATION
ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF
RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE

Note verbale dated 11 March 1985 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Yemen to the United Nations addressed
to the Secretary-General

The Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Yemen Arab Republic Mission to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to enclose the following documents concerning the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic, from 25 to 29 Rabiul Awal 1405H (18 to 22 December 1984) and to request that they be

circulated as a document of the General Assembly under items 12, 14, 15, 18, 24, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 38, 41, 44, 46, 55, 64, 78, 79, 80, 81, 84, 86, 87, 88, 94 and 101 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council:

- (1) Final Communiqué of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (annex I);
- (2) Resolutions on organizational matters (annex II);
- (3) Report and resolutions on cultural and social affairs (annex III);
- (4) Report and resolutions on economic affairs (annex IV);
- (5) Report and resolutions on political information affairs (annex V).

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ANNEX I

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FINAL COMMUNIQUE
OF THE
FIFTEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS,
HELD IN SANAA, YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC,
FROM: 25 TO 29 RABIUL AWAL, 1405H
(18-22 DECEMBER 1984)

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Final Communiqué of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of
Foreign Ministers

1- At the cordial invitation of the Yemen Arab Republic and in pursuance of the resolution adopted by the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Dhaka, the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers met in Sanaa, capital of the Yemen Arab Republic, from 25 to 29 Rabiul Awal 1405 H (18-22 December 1984).

2- A meeting of Senior Officials preparatory to the Fifteenth Conference was held on 23 Rabiul Awal 1405 H, (16 December 1984) under the chairmanship of Mr. Ahmed Muhammad Al Iryani, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Head of the delegation of the Yemen Arab Republic.

3- The following Member States participated in the Conference:

The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, The State of Bahrain, The People's Republic of Bangladesh, The People's Republic of Benin, Burkina Faso, The Sultanate of Brunei-Darussalam, The Republic of Cameroon, The Republic of Chad, The Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros, The Republic of Djibouti, The Republic of Gabon, The Republic of the Gambia, The Republic of Guinea, The Republic of Guinea-Bissau, The Republic of Indonesia, The Republic of Iraq, The Islamic Republic of Iran, The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, The State of Kuwait, The Lebanese Republic, Malaysia, The Republic of Maldives, The Republic of Mali, The Arab Republic of Egypt, The Islamic Republic of Mauritania, The Kingdom of Morocco, The Republic of Niger, The Sultanate of Oman, The Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Palestine, The State of Qatar, The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, The Republic of Senegal, The Republic of Sierra Leone, The Somali Democratic Republic, The Democratic Republic of the Sudan,

The Syrian Arab Republic, The Republic of Tunisia,
The Republic of Turkey, The Republic of Uganda, The State of
the United Arab Emirates, The Yemen Arab Republic, The
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The following attended the Conference as
Observers:

(a) The Federal Republic of Nigeria, The Turkish community
of Cyprus the Moro National Liberation Front.

(b) International Organizations:
The United Nations, the OAU, the League of
Arab States, the Non-Aligned Movement, the
UNESCO, the FAO, the UNHCR, the ALECSO, the
UNICEF, the UN Committee for the Exercise of
the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,
the UNDP, the UNIDO.

(c) Subsidiary Organs and Affiliated Centres of
the OIC:

The Research Centre on Islamic History, Art and
Culture, the Statistical, Economic and Social
Research and Training Centre for Islamic States,
the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology
and Development, the Islamic Centre for Technical
and Vocational Training and Research, the Islamic
Centre for the Development of Trade, the Islamic
Fiqh Academy, the Islamic Committee of the
International Crescent.

(d) Bodies and Institutions affiliated
to the OIC:

The Islamic Development Bank, the Islamic
Educational, Scientific and Cultural Association
(ISESCO), the Islamic International News Agency (IINA)
The Islamic States Broadcasting Organisation (ISBO),
The Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and
Commodity Exchange, the Organization of Islamic

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Capitals, the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund, the International Commission of the Islamic Heritage, the Islamic Shipowners Association.

(e) Islamic Foundations and Societies:

The Muslim World League, the Islamic Da'wa Society, The Muslim World Congress, the World Federation of International Arab Islamic Schools, the World Assembly of Muslim Youth, the International Association of Islamic Banks.

(f) Representatives of the Afghan Mujahideen.

4. The Conference was inaugurated by His Excellency Colonel Ali Abdullah Saleh, the President of the Yemen Arab Republic, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces and Secretary-General of the People's General Congress. He delivered an important speech and welcomed the distinguished delegations of Islamic countries on behalf of the Yemen Arab Republic, its Government and people. He also expressed his pleasure at the holding of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, in Sanaa, in the land of the grandsons of the Ansar of the Holy Prophet (May God's peace and blessings be upon him) and thanked the participants for having accepted the invitation thus reflecting the unity, solidarity and brotherhood of the Muslim Ummah.

His Excellency the President of the Yemen Arab Republic stressed the fact that the continued Israeli occupation of the land of Palestine, the Syrian Golan Heights and Southern Lebanon posed a challenge to the Ummah and that all Muslims should take up this challenge. Moreover, the fierce war that had been raging for five long years between the two Muslim peoples of Iraq and Iran was one of the most serious problems facing the Ummah, and the Organization of the Islamic Conference should pursue its good offices to find a solution to the conflict between the two countries.

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His Excellency the President emphasized that the Islamic world is a force to be reckoned with, and is endowed with economic and human potentials. These gave the Ummah the momentum to cultural progress and made its presence felt in the world, united by its creed which rested on right, justice, bounty and peace. He added that the Muslim Ummah had the sacred duty of liberating the Islamic territories and Holy Places, foremost of which is Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

His Excellency the President also said that the most important thing expected of this Conference was to achieve positive results as regards economic cooperation among OIC Member States, the solution of economic difficulties besetting the Least Developed Member States, the consolidation of development programmes in the Islamic world and closer cooperation among Member States in all fields.

Concluding his important address, His Excellency the President said that the Yemen Arab Republic would spare no effort in cooperating with the General Secretariat of the Organization to facilitate the work of the Conference and ensure its success.

5. The Conference then decided to consider the address delivered by His Excellency the President of the Yemen Arab Republic an official document of the Conference in view of its importance, the cogent views and wise directives it contained.

6. The Mujahid Mr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, attended the inaugural session of the Conference.

Delegation of the

7. The Head of the/People's Republic of Bangladesh, His Excellency Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury, Advisor for Foreign Affairs of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh in his capacity as Chairman of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, delivered a key-note address, which he

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began, by thanking the Yemen Arab Republic for its generous hospitality, cordial welcome and excellent preparation of the Conference.

He recalled the important role played by the Yemeni people in propagating Islam and its civilization.

He reviewed the current international situation referring to the fateful Islamic and world issues and called for the unity of the Islamic world and greater Islamic solidarity.

8. His Excellency Mr. Habib Chatty, Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, delivered a speech which he began by hailing the leadership and people of the Yemen Arab Republic and paying tribute to the sons of Yemen who had scored great victories for Islam and its expansion since the days of the Prophet (prayers and peace be upon him). His Excellency the Secretary-General also praised the role assumed by the Yemen Arab Republic in the successive Islamic meetings and in strengthening Islamic Solidarity.

Referring to the end of his term of office, he explained the approach followed by him over the past five years for the purpose of strengthening the foundations of the Organization and raising its prestige affirming that he would continue to serve as a soldier in the interest of Islam and the Muslim world.

9. The Conference unanimously elected His Excellency Mr. Abdul Karim Ali A-Iryani, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Yemen Arab Republic, as Chairman of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

10. The Conference also elected unanimously three Vice-Chairmen, who were Their Excellencies:

- Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Minister of Finance, Trade and Economic Coordination of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

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- Ibrahima Fall, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Senegal
- Faruq Qaddumi, Head of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization

It also chose His Excellency Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury, Adviser for Foreign Affairs, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh as Rapporteur General.

11. Upon his election as Chairman of the Conference, His Excellency Dr. Abdul Karim Ali Al-Iryani, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Yemen Arab Republic delivered a speech in which he welcomed all delegates to the Conference in the land of Arabia Felix and the convening of their meetings in Sana'a the oldest capital in the Arab-Islamic World. He said the leadership, Government and people of the Yemen Arab Republic were most gratified to host with joyful hearts and sincere love this Islamic meeting which embodied the unity of our glorious Ummah. He spoke about the close attachment of the sons of Yemen to the eternal message of Islam since its emergence in Makkah Al-Mukarramah and their solidarity with every Muslim brother wherever he may be. He reaffirmed the belief of the Yemen Arab Republic in Islamic Solidarity as an absolute necessity. Such solidarity is undoubtedly the right path to be followed by the Muslim Ummah in order to ward off the dangers surrounding it and interact with modern times using their language and taking account of their realities. This could not be accomplished unless our Ummah spurned disputes and eliminated the causes of dissension so as to make a positive contribution towards solving the issues of the world of which we form a part and to win support for our fateful and just causes.

He further stated that the Yemen Arab Republic was looking forward to the success of this Conference in a manner that would fulfil the aspirations of the Muslim Ummah. Recalling the historic circumstances under which

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the Organization of the Islamic Conference was established in the wake of the 1969 criminal attack on the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque. He reemphasized the need for the Moslems to bear in mind more than ever before that Islamic Solidarity is the best weapon and only means for the liberation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif. It is also the cornerstone of our security, progress and prosperity as well as the protection of our interests.

Upon such basis, the Islamic States and the Organization of the Islamic Conference must play an effective and significant role in world policies for the solution of regional disputes and the pacific settlement of international conflicts.

12. The Conference heard a statement by H.E. Mr. Amadou Mahtar M'bow, Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, who expressed his happiness at being in the historical city of Sana'a, and pointed out the necessity of developing cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the UNESCO in all fields, especially in the preservation of Islamic heritage in general and safeguarding the original features of Al-Quds Al-Sharif in particular.

13. The Conference heard the statement of the U.N. Secretary-General, H.E. Javier Perez de Cuellar, delivered on his behalf by H.E. Rafiuddin Ahmad, the Under-Secretary General, in which he stressed that the OIC bore the brunt of certain questions of destiny, led by the question of Palestine. The statement also pointed out that the U.N. would do its utmost, in cooperation with both regional and international organizations, to solve the problems facing the world.

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14. The Conference then heard the statement of the representative of the Non-Aligned Movement, H.E. Abubakr Abdur-Rahim, the Indian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, in which he pointed out the importance of strengthening cooperation between the Non-Aligned countries and the OIC, in view of their common goals, namely to achieve world peace and progress.

15. The Conference heard the statement made by H.E. Abdel Hadi Boutaleb, Director-General of the Islamic States Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO), in which he reviewed the activities, achievements and efforts of that Organization, since its establishment, for the purpose of strengthening cooperation and solidarity among Islamic States in the educational and cultural fields - as the basis of all growth and development. He expressed the hope that the Organization would soon overcome the financial difficulties encountered at present, through cooperation with the Member States.

16. The Conference also heard the statement made by Mr. Nur Misuari, representative of the MORO National Front, in which he reviewed the developments of the situation of Moslems in Southern Philippines. This statement was considered as one of the Conference's documents.

17. The Conference heard the statement made by H.E. Mr. Necati Munir Ertekun who recalled the resolutions of previous Islamic Conferences and expressed his support for the efforts of the Turkish Cypriots to attain their legitimate rights and equal status with the Greek Cypriots. The Conference expressed the hope that the Summit meeting to be held between the two parties (as announced by the U.N. Secretary-General) would reach a just and permanent solution of the Cyprus question.

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18. The representative of the League of Arab States then delivered a statement addressed to the Conference by H.E. the Secretary General, Mr. Chadli Klibi, in which he thanked the Yemen Arab Republic for hosting the Conference and paid tribute to the OIC for its untiring efforts to unify the ranks of the Islamic Ummah and strengthen Islamic solidarity.

19. The Conference heard the statement made by the Assistant Secretary-General of the Muslim World League, Sheikh Amin Al-Attas, in which he pointed out that the OIC Charter was based on Islamic faith, which required the Member States to commit themselves to applying the precepts of the Holy Quran and the Sunnah.

20. The Conference then heard a statement by Dr. Muhammad Ahmad Al-Sharif, President of the Islamic Da'wa Society, in which he thanked the Yemen Arab Republic and expressed the hope that the Conference would achieve its objectives.

21. The Conference also heard a statement made by the representative of the Afghan Mujahideen, in which he reaffirmed the determination of the Afghan people to pursue the struggle for regaining their rights and called on the Conference to give fullest support to Afghan Resistance and thus enable it to accomplish its aims.

22. Then H.E. Mr. Ahmad Muhammad Al-Iryani, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Yemen Arab Republic, in his capacity as Chairman of the Senior Officials meeting, read out the report of the meeting, which was approved by the Conference.

The delegations of the Syrian Arab Republic, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Islamic Republic of Iran expressed reservations about the reference in the report to the resumption by the Arab Republic of Egypt of its activities within the OIC, justifying their position by saying that Egypt

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had failed to comply with the provisions of the Fourth Islamic Summit resolution in this respect.

23. The Conference set up the Committees provided for in the Rules of Procedure relating to OIC meetings namely the Political and Information Affairs Committee, the Economic and Social Affairs Committee, the Cultural and Islamic Affairs Committee, the Administrative and Financial Affairs Committee.

24. The Conference approved unanimously the report of the OIC Secretary-General on the activities of the General Secretariat between the Fourteenth and the Fifteenth Sessions.

25. When the general debate started, Their Royal Highnesses and Their Excellencies the heads of delegations made speeches in which they expressed their gratitude and appreciation to the Yemen Arab Republic - President, Government and people - for hosting the Conference and creating a suitable brotherly atmosphere for the realization of its goals. They also expressed their deep appreciation of the great inaugural speech of His Excellency Colonel Ali Abdullah Saleh, President of the Yemen Arab Republic. The speeches also referred to the importance of the subjects to be discussed, and the joint practical Islamic role in strengthening Islamic solidarity. They also touched upon the current issues of the Islamic world, the status of Muslim communities and the problems of the

26. The Conference subsequently discussed the various Agenda items and adopted the following resolutions:

I. PROCEDURAL AND ORGANIZATION MATTERS

- A - The Conference unanimously elected His Excellency Mr. Sharifuddin Pirzada, Minister of Justice of the Islamic

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Republic of Pakistan, as new Secretary-General of the OIC, as of 1 January 1985, to succeed His Excellency Mr. Habib Chatty, whose term of office ends on 31 December, 1984. The Conference praised his excellent qualities and political experience, and expressed its confidence in his ability to shoulder his responsibilities at the head of the General Secretariat. In this connection, the Conference expressed its appreciation to the People's Republic of Bangladesh, for its role in reaching agreement with regard to election of the new Secretary-General.

- B - The Conference paid tribute to the valuable services rendered by His Excellency Mr. Habib Chatty, the Secretary-General, over the years he had expended at the head of the OIC General Secretariat machinery, as well as to the excellent contribution he had made in the interest of the Organization and in the service of Islamic causes. The Conference expressed to His Excellency its warm thanks and deep appreciation.
- C - With regard to the appointment of the Assistant Secretaries-General, the Conference decided to defer the matter for a period not to exceed two months in order to enable the new Secretary-General to meet the candidates and hold further consultations with a view to reaching a consensus in this respect. The Conference recommended that a meeting of the Permanent representatives to the Organization of the Islamic Conference be held

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in Jeddah at an appropriate date in order to secure approval of the appointment by the Conference.

- D - In pursuance of Resolution 11/3-O.G.(IS) adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference on the establishment of an International Islamic Court of Justice, the Conference decided to entrust the General Secretariat with the task of convening a meeting of the Committee of legal experts from all member states, which the Fourth Islamic Summit had invited to convene under the auspices of the Chairman of the Summit. The Conference requested the General Secretariat to make a progress report on the implementation of the aforesaid resolution to the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.
- E - The Conference decided to entrust the General Secretariat with the task of requesting member states to designate their respective experts for a meeting of a legal committee to examine anew the draft declaration of human rights in Islam in terms of content and phraseology, in the light of the observations made by member states during the meeting of the Fourth Islamic Summit. Following examination by the said Committee, the draft declaration shall be submitted to the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.
- F - The Member States listed hereunder have at the plenary session of the Conference pledged their

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donations to some OIC Funds, agencies
and affiliated institutions:

- Kingdom of Saudi Arabia:
US \$ 10 million for a number of OIC
bodies and institutions including
Al-Quds Fund and the Islamic Solidarity
Fund.
- State of Kuwait
The State of Kuwait announced that it would
forward its donations to various Islamic
Funds and institutions at a later
date.
- Islamic Republic of Pakistan
US \$ 50,000 for Al-Quds Fund,
US \$ 40,000 for the Islamic Solidarity Fund,
US \$ 10,000 for the Islamic Thought Institute
in N'jamena, Chad, and
US \$ 10,000 for the International Centre
of Bantu Civilization in Gabon.
- Guinea-Bissau:
US \$ 2,000 for the Islamic Solidarity Fund.
- Republic of Cameroun:
US \$ 100,000 for the Islamic Foundation for Science,
Technology and Development.
- Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya:
US \$ 500,000 for the Islamic Foundation for
Science, Technology and Development.

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- .. Republic of Tunisia:
 - US \$ 40,000 for Al-Quds Fund,
 - US \$ 70,000 for the Waqf of the Islamic Solidarity Fund, and
 - US \$ 50,000 for the Islamic Solidarity Fund
- Sultanate of Oman:
 - US \$ 50,000 for the Islamic Solidarity Fund,
 - US \$ 20,000 for Al-Quds Fund
- Republic of Turkey:
 - US \$ 30,000 for the Islamic Solidarity Fund, and
 - US \$ 30,000 for Al-Quds Fund
 - US \$ 15,000 for the Waqf of the Islamic Solidarity Fund, and
 - US \$ 15,000 for the Waqf of Al-Quds Fund.
- G - The Conference accepted with gratitude the kind offer by the Kingdom of Morocco to host the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.
- H - The Conference decided to renew the mandate of the present membership of the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund for another equal term.
- I- In pursuance of the Fourth Islamic Summit resolution approving the Casablanca Charter, the Conference requested the Secretary-General to consult with the Fourth Islamic Summit Chairmanship about the preparation of a study on the appointment of regional reconciliation committees to settle disputes between member states. The aforesaid study shall be circulated to member states for comments prior to its submission to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers for the appointment of the Committee members.

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II- POLITICAL AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION:

1. The Conference reaffirmed that the cause of Palestine - the foremost cause of the Muslim Ummah - is the crux of the Middle East problem and the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict; that just peace in the region can only be based on the total and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli enemy from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, the regaining, by the Palestinian people, of their inalienable rights including their right to return to their homeland, Palestine, their right to self-determination and their right to establish their own national independent State on their national soil with Al-Quds as its capital. The Conference affirmed that the Palestine Liberation Organization is the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people and has, alone, the full right to represent these people. It also affirmed that Resolution 242/1967 of the Security Council is not compatible with Arab and Palestinian rights and does not constitute a sound basis for the solution of the problem of Palestine and the Middle East.
The Conference reaffirmed that no Arab party shall unilaterally seek a solution to the question of Palestine and the Arab-Zionist conflict.
Resistance shall continue against the Camp David Approach and Accords, as well as against their results and

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repercussions until the Accords are defeated and their effects removed along with any initiative based upon them. Full and effective support, both material and moral, shall be given to the Palestinian people in their occupied Homeland and their opposition to the 'Self-rule' conspiracy shall be reinforced.

2. The Conference supports all international initiatives to solve the question of Palestine, in accordance with the seven principles stipulated in the resolutions of the Islamic Conferences - including primarily the Fez Peace Plan.
3. The Conference strongly condemned the Zionist measures aimed at enforcing the legislation of the Zionist entity in the occupied Western Bank and Gaza Strip.
4. The Conference reaffirmed the need to consolidate Islamic Solidarity with the Palestinian people, and paid tribute to the steadfast people of Palestine for the unswerving resistance they are putting up against the Zionist enemy, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people, in order to establish their independent Palestine State on the entire soil of Palestine with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.
5. The Conference reaffirmed its full commitment to the implementation of the contents of the Islamic Programme of Action against the Zionist enemy, adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference, and of the Resolutions and recommendations adopted

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by the Al-Quds Committee, under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco. The Conference also pledged itself to use all the resources available to the Islamic States in order to counteract the decision of the Zionist enemy to annex Al-Quds Al-Sharif to its entity.

6. The Conference condemned the United States of America for its hostile attitude towards the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, and called upon the European community to take a more positive stand in this connection. It also called on member States to review their relations with the United States of America and other States in the light of their policies with regard to the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.
7. The Conference strongly condemned the crimes committed by the Israeli enemy in 1982 in Sabra and Chatilla. It also condemned the continued criminal reprisals carried out by the Israeli enemy against Lebanese villages and towns and Palestinian camps in Southern Lebanon.
8. The Conference strongly condemned the strategic alliance between the United States of America and the Zionist enemy, and also condemned all treaties concluded under this alliance.
9. As regards the disastrous consequences of the continued conflict between two neighbouring Islamic countries, members of the Organization, namely the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Iran, a conflict which has undermined

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the human and material potentials of both countries and is posing a threat to the security and stability of the Islamic States and the international community, the Conference adopted a resolution in which it expressed appreciation for the efforts made by the Islamic Peace Committee, and called on both parties to fully and sincerely cooperate with the Committee with a view to an immediate cease-fire and a just and honourable settlement of the conflict. The Conference also appealed to the two parties to comply with the rulings of Islamic Shari'a, with the Geneva Convention on the Prisoners of War, and the Geneva Protocol on Chemical Weapons.

Both parties approved this resolution and the head of the delegation of the Republic of Iraq pledged its country's commitment to the Resolution in letter and spirit.

10. The Conference expressed its concern for the independence, unity, absolute sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. It also expressed support for the efforts made by the Government of Lebanon to establish the authority of the State over Lebanese soil and to consolidate reconciliation among the Lebanese people. The Conference expressed its deep concern at the continued Israeli occupation of large areas of the Lebanese territory, and condemned the repressive Israeli practices against the inhabitants of these areas. It called for the immediate withdrawal of Zionist

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troops from all Lebanese territories,
in accordance with the Security Council
Resolutions, and affirmed its support for the stand of
the Government of Lebanon in its resolve
to put an end to Israeli occupation.

11. The Conference reaffirmed that the Israeli decision to annex the Syrian Golan heights is illegal, null and void and constitutes a blatant violation of United Nations Resolutions.
12. The Conference reaffirmed the need to implement the resolutions on Afghanistan, adopted by the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, and called for further efforts to safeguard the independence of Afghanistan as a non-aligned Islamic State. It expressed its grave concern over the air and ground violations of Pakistani territory from the Afghanistan side and noted the restraint exercised by the Government of Pakistan in the face of these provocations.
13. The Conference recommended that Member States cooperate with the Disarmament Conference convened by the United Nations, and called for declaring Africa, the Middle East, and Southern Asia Nuclear-Weapon Free Zones in order to strengthen the security of non-nuclear weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. It called for effective guarantees for the security of non-nuclear weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons by those who have them.

The Conference reiterated its strong condemnation of the Zionist entity for its failure to comply with the

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resolutions of the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency; its failure to subject its nuclear installations to the system of guarantees and its continued projects for the acquisition of nuclear weapons.

14. The Conference condemned all forms and aspects of international terrorism, including air piracy and hijacking and called on Member States to refuse to yield to hijackers' demands. It also urged Member States to take appropriate action in order to put an end to such crimes.
15. The Conference reaffirmed the territorial integrity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros and its sovereignty over the Island of Mayotte.
16. The Conference reaffirmed its recognition of the legitimate struggle waged by the peoples of Namibia and South Africa with all the means available to them and strongly condemned the apartheid policy of South Africa. It paid tribute to the stance of the Front Line States in support of the African national liberation movement in its resistance against aggression by the Pretoria racist regime.
17. The Conference reaffirmed its adherence to the lofty principles upheld by UNESCO and reaffirmed support for UNESCO's action within its fields of competence, for the purpose of consolidating

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peace and security and promoting understanding among peoples. The Conference deplored the attempts made by certain countries to cast doubt about the effectiveness of UNESCO, and paid tribute to the Director-General of UNESCO, H.E. Mr. Amadou Mocktar, M'Bow, for his courage and self-control in the face of the current situation in the Organization.

18. The Conference invited Member States to establish close cooperation among them in the field of information, and instructed the General Secretariat to pursue its consultations for the convening of a meeting of the Information Ministers of Member States and to continue the implementation of its Information Plan. The Conference appealed Member States to give every assistance and make voluntary contributions for the implementation of this plan. The Conference also expressed its appreciation for the efforts and achievements of the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization.
19. With regard to solidarity with the peoples of the African Sahel, the Conference reemphasized the importance of continuing the Programme of Emergency Food Aid and the Programme of assistance to Urgent Development Projects in the ten countries of the African Sahel; it also stressed the importance of Sponsoring the medium and long term Programmes prepared by the Sahel countries for the purpose of controlling the drought and improving their own food production. In this connection, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia pledged the sum of ten million dollars for the drought victims in the Sahel.

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The Conference urged Member States to set up popular Committees on solidarity with the drought-stricken peoples of the Sahel for the purpose of collecting donations in cash and in kind and forwarding them to the beneficiaries.

20. The Conference reaffirmed the two resolutions No. 24/14-P and No. 25/14-P adopted by the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the occupation, by Ethiopia, of two areas of the territory of the Democratic Republic of Somalia and on the problem of the Horn of Africa. The Conference called on the Secretary General to follow up these questions and make a report thereon to the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. Some member States expressed reservations about this Resolution.

III- ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS:

- A- The Conference requested the General Secretariat to pursue its efforts for the implementation of the Plan of Action to strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States in accordance with resolution 1/4-EF(I.S.), adopted by the Fourth Islamic Summit.
- B- The Conference commissioned the General Secretariat to pay due attention to the problems of the Least Developed Member States and to closely follow up the implementation of the resolutions on the Least Developed Countries adopted by the UN Conference, held in Paris, in 1981.

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- C- The Conference urged the international community, and particularly member States to give effect to the provisions of the UNCTAD resolutions on the specific problems of land-locked developing countries and requested the General Secretariat to continue to pay due regard to the problems of the land-locked Member States.
- D- The Conference urged Member States and the specialized organs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to continue their assistance to the Yemen Arab Republic in the reconstruction of the regions of Yemen destroyed by the earthquake.
- E- The Conference urged Member States to make generous donations for the campaign of drought and desertification control and urged the OIC specialized institutions and organs to promptly communicate to Member States the needs of drought-stricken countries in terms of assistance so that Member States can contribute to the alleviation of the damages sustained by the said countries. The Conference appealed ^{to} the members and specialized organs of the United Nations as well as international agencies to give their assistance for the achievement of the purposes of the Lagos Action Plan. The Conference also urged the international community to abide by its commitments to the provisions of the Declaration adopted on 3/12/84 by the 39th Ordinary Session of the United Nations General Assembly with regard to the gravity of the economic situation in Africa.

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- F- The Conference approved the statute of the Islamic Cement Association, and welcomed the offer made by the Republic of Turkey to play to host the Headquarters of the Association.
- G- The Conference approved the statute of the Islamic **States Telecommunication** Union, and welcomed the offer made by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to play host to the headquarters of the Union.
- H- The Conference invited the Member States which had not yet signed the statute of the Islamic Civil Aviation Council to sign and ratify it.
- I- The Conference noted the efforts made to strengthen development programmes in the Islamic World, in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference.

IV- CULTURAL AND ISLAMIC AFFAIRS AND THE ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY FUND

- A- The Conference expressed satisfaction at the measures taken by the General Secretariat, the Government of the Niger and the Governments of the other Member States in order to complete the building of the Faculty of Arabic Language and Islamic Studies as part of the Islamic University project in the Niger. The Conference also expressed its appreciation to the Governments of the Member States which had made donations for this Project, and called upon the Member States to make their contributions to this Project if they had not yet done so.

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- B- The Conference expressed satisfaction at the progress made in the Project of the Islamic University in Uganda and at the assistance given to it by the Government of Uganda. The Conference approved the statute of the University, and commissioned the General Secretariat to continue the coordination of its efforts with those of the Government of Uganda with a view to the completion of the first phase of the project.
- C- The Conference commended the immense efforts which are being made by the Government of Malaysia in the name of the Muslim Ummah and particularly the Muslim minorities in South-East Asia and the Pacific, in the establishment of the International Islamic University in Malaysia. The Conference called on the Islamic Solidarity Fund and all the specialized agencies and institutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to provide material and moral support to the Islamic University in Malaysia, the Islamic University in Bangladesh, the Regional Institute of Complementary Studies in Pakistan, the Regional Institute of Islamic Studies and Research in Timbuctu, the Islamic Translation Institute in Khartoum and the Zitouna Faculty of Shari'a and Usul-Al-Din in Tunis.
- D- The Conference commended the positive results achieved by the Islamic Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization, and urged member States which had not yet joined ISESCO to promptly complete the accession procedure.

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- E- The Conference called on member states the Organizations to make generous donations to the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture in order to help it to restore the building assigned to it by the Turkish Government.
- F- The Conference paid tribute to the Government of the Yemen Arab Republic for its decision to take prompt measures to restore the old city of Sana'a and preserve its historic character; it called on the international community to positively respond to the international appeal for the preservation of the character of the city, and appealed to Member States to make material and technical contributions for the accomplishment of the goals of this campaign.
- G- The Conference appealed to member states to give moral and material assistance with a view to the implementation of the projects for the establishment of the International Institute for Bantu Civilization in Gabon, the Islamic Centre in Guinea-Bissau and the Islamic Cultural Centre in Moroni, Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros.
- H- The Conference welcomed the project of the Higher Institute of Usul Al-Din in N'djamena, Chad, and invited Member States to contribute to its realization and to support the activities of the King Faisal Mosque so that it could carry out those activities under optimal conditions.
- I- The Conference appealed to member states to sign the constitutional Agreement of the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent in order to enable the Committee to start its activities and realize the noble purposes and goals for which it was established.

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- J- The Conference called on the International Commission of Islamic Heritage to pursue the coordination of its work with the plans to preserve Islamic heritage in member states with a view to challenging Islamic efforts towards the same direction.
- K- The Conference appealed to Member States to contribute to the completion of the project of Domak Mosque in Indonesia, in view of its historical and Islamic importance.
- L- The Conference called upon the General Secretariat and the Islamic States Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) to examine in cooperation with each other the possibility of preparing a standard Islamic reference manual for the development of Islamic education curricula based on Islamic principles, to be used as a guide for the preparation of text-books and syllabuses for use at the various stages of education and to make a report on the findings of the study to the next Conference of Foreign Ministers.
- M- The Conference urged member states to communicate to the General Secretariat their views and comments on the draft Statute of the Islamic International Law Commission not later than 31 March, 1985, in order to enable the Secretariat to refer the said views to an expert group for the finalization of the draft Statute.
- N- The Conference emphasized the importance of the American Islamic College in Chicago and the need to give it fullest support. It requested the Islamic Solidarity Fund to continue its support for the aforesaid College - as permitted by its resources. It called on Member States to give their material and moral support so as to enable the College

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to carry out its programmes and consolidate its Waqf. It also requested the General Secretariat to examine the possibility of turning the University into one of its subsidiary organs.

FIFTH: ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS:

- A- The Conference approved the report of the Permanent Finance Committee as amended and the Fifth Report of the Finance Control Organ and urged Member States to pay their shares of the budget of General Secretariat as soon as possible.
- B- The Conference approved the budget of the General Secretariat for Financial Year 1984-1985 as well as the budgets of a number of OIC Centres and agencies.
- C- The Conference approved the establishment of a Committee of Experts from a number of Member States to make a study for the evaluation and review of the tasks and performance of the Organization and its General Secretariat as well as the agencies stemming from it with a view to promoting their effectiveness and efficiency.

27- At the conclusion of the meeting H.E.Dr. Abdul Karim Ali Al-Iriany made a statement in which he said that History will record, that one day we agreed unanimously in Sanaa, the ^{historical} /Yemeni Capital, to support the struggle of our Ummah against all challenges and dangers; that we drew closer together, strengthened our resolve to follow the approach of integration and cooperation among our Islamic countries and peoples and unified our ranks against the brutal colonialist Zionist onslaught on our lands and shrines. By this alone, the fifteenth Conference of Islamic Foreign Ministers/^{held} in Sanaa will have set a new milestone toward cooperation, brotherhood and joint Islamic action.

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The Conference Chairman further said: "Our Organization has come out of this Conference stronger and more united than ever, as the appropriate political framework for the coordination of Islamic cooperation and integration in all fields. We have to recall however that there are several impending dangers to the security of the Islamic Ummah, which we have to face with determination and strong will.

28. The Conference expressed its deep appreciation and gratitude to His Excellency brother Colonel Ali Abdullah Saleh, President of the Yemen Arab Republic, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, and Secretary General of the General People's Congress, for his outstanding sponsorship of the Conference. It also expressed its profound gratitude to the Government and valiant people of Yemen for the generous hospitality and warm welcome they had extended to the delegates and for the excellent arrangements they had made and which had contributed effectively to the success of the Conference.

29. The Conference expressed its thanks and appreciation to H.E. Mr. Abdul Karim Al-ryani for his untiring efforts and his wisdom in conducting the work of the Conference and thus greatly contributing to the success and constructive deliberations of the Conference throughout the days of its convening in the historical city of Sanaa.

30. The Conference expressed its deep appreciation of the valuable efforts of the General Secretariat in making suitable arrangements for the Conference and thus contributing to its success.

ANNEX II

RESOLUTIONS

ON

ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

ADOPTED AT THE 15TH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF

FOREIGN MINISTERS,

HELD IN SANAA, YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

FROM: 25 TO 29 RABIUL AWWAL, 1405H(18-22

DECEMBER 1984).

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ICPM/15-84/RES./1-15/ORG.

RESOLUTION NO. 1/15-ORG

CONCERNING THE ISLAMIC INTERNATIONAL
COURT OF JUSTICE

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

In compliance with the words of Almighty God:

"Should you disagree about anything, refer it to Allah and the Apostle, if you truly believe in Allah and the Last Day. This will in the end be better and more just."

In pursuance of Resolution No. 11/3-IS of the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah and Taif approving the establishment of an Islamic International Court of Justice for the pacific settlement of disputes that may arise among Member States, thus sparing these States the embarrassment of referring such disputes to non-Islamic judicial bodies;

Mindful of the need to supplement the system of the Organization with the creation of an organ for the settlement of disputes by judicial means;

Appreciating the valuable efforts made by the ad-hoc committees which prepared the draft statutes of the Court;

RES. 1/15-JRG.

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

In implementation of paragraph '2' of Resolution W/4-IS of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, stipulating the constitution of a Committee of legal experts from all Member States under the auspices of the Chairman of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference;

CALLS UPON His Excellency the Secretary General of the Organization to hold the necessary consultations with His Majesty King Hassan II, Chairman of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, with a view to the constitution and convening of the above-mentioned Committee, as soon as possible, bearing in mind that the Committee shall submit its findings to the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RES./2-25/ORG.

RESOLUTION NO.2/15-ORG

ON

THE DRAFT DOCUMENT ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN ISLAM

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

In compliance with the word of Almighty God:

"Men, we have created you from a male and a female and made you into nations and tribes that you might get to know one another. The noblest of you in Allah's sight is the most righteous of you."

Believing in the immortal principles established by the lofty Islamic Shari'a, and represented by the need to apply the principles of fraternity and equality among men on the bases of freedom, justice and peace;

Bearing in mind that Islam, from the outset, has upheld the concept of freedom ever since the world was wallowing in servitude, subjugation, slavery and tyranny and has enshrined in it all the lofty meanings of the immortal saying: "People are born free and you have no right to enslave them";

Extolling the lofty human values and principles established by the noble Islamic Shari'a, which call for the freedom of man, a freedom that has proved its effectiveness since it has come for all without distinction between black and white, big and small, whether within or outside the Islamic world;

Reaffirming the principles and purposes proclaimed by the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

RES.2/15-ORG.

Appreciating the commendable efforts made by Expert Committees to prepare the Document on Human Rights in Islam;

In furtherance of the agreement reached at the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh;

1- Directs the General Secretariat to invite Member States to appoint experts who will meet as a legal committee for the purpose of reconsidering the form and substance of the draft document on human rights in Islam in the light of the observations made by various countries at the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference.

2- Decides that the draft, after examination by the Committee be submitted to the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RES:3-15/ORG.

RESOLUTION NO:3/15-ORG

ON

REGIONAL CONCILIATION COMMISSIONS

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

Recalling the Resolution of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, approving the Casablanca Charter;

Also recalling the Casablanca Charter, which stipulate the setting up of Regional Conciliation Commissions to settle conflicts and adjust disputes among Islamic States;

In implementation of the resolution of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference instructing the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers to appoint the members of the Regional Conciliation Commissions;

1. Invites the Secretary General to hold consultations with the Chairman of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, in order to take the necessary measures for the purpose of carrying out a study on this matter.
2. Resolves that this study shall be circulated to all member states for their views prior to its submission to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, which will appoint in the light thereof, the members of the said Commissions.

RES:4-15/ORG

RESOLUTION NO: 4/15-ORG

ON

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL
COOPERATION

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

Recalling the resolution adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in January 1981, on the establishment of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation;

Also recalling the resolution of the Fourth Islamic Summit held in Morocco in January 1984, requesting the President of Turkey to assume the chairmanship of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation;

Having taken cognizance of the Information Note on the first session of the Standing Committee, held in Turkey in November 1984, under the Chairmanship of the President of the Republic of Turkey;

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

1. Expresses its great interest in and appreciation of the efforts made by the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation to promote and strengthen cooperation among Muslim States in these areas;
2. Resolves that immediate action should be taken to implement all the resolutions and recommendations of the Standing Committee.

RES:5-15/ORG

RESOLUTION NO.5/15-ORG

ON
UNESCO

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

Emphasizing that the need to maintain and strengthen international cooperation and therefore to consolidate international bodies and organizations particularly the UNESCO is more pressing than ever before,

Taking into consideration the Agreement of Cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the UNESCO concluded on 8 January, 1979;

Noting with satisfaction the positive development of cooperation between the two organizations in the areas of education, natural sciences, social and human sciences, culture and communication,

Conscious that the withdrawal of any member state from UNESCO would prejudice the universality of the Organization,

Recalling in particular the Declaration issued, in this connection, by the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (Casablanca 16 - 18 January 1984),

1- Reaffirms its support for the noble principles of UNESCO and the efforts made by this Organization- within the framework of its competence and constituent charter - for the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of understanding among men.

2- Deplores the attempts made by some States and the pressures exerted on UNESCO for the purpose of casting doubts on its effectiveness.

RES.NO,5/15-ORG.

3- Pays tribute to the Director-General of UNESCO - Mr. Amadou Mahtar M'Bow for his ability in the performance of his noble task and for his neutrality and honesty in confronting the current difficulties, and also welcomes his recent initiatives for the purpose of finding such solutions as will increase the efficiency of the Secretariat.

4- Expresses its thanks and gratitude to the Director-General of the UNESCO for the eminent deeds and services he has rendered to Al-Quus Al-Sharif and the occupied Islamic Holy places:

5- Appeals to all States, and particularly to the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to extend their effective support to the UNESCO so as to ensure the continuance of its efforts for the accomplishment of its purposes and programmes as approved by the international community.

ANNEX III

ICFM/15-84/CS/REP/FIN

**REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS ON CULTURAL
AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS ADOPTED BY THE 15TH
ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS
HELD IN SANA'A, YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC
25-29 RABI-AL-AWAL, 1405 H
(18-22 DECEMBER 1984)**

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REPORT OF THE CULTURAL
AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

ICFM/15-84/CS/REP./FIN.

Bismillahi Arrahmani Arrahim

REPORT OF THE CULTURAL AND ISLAMIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
EMANATING FROM THE FIFTEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF
FOREIGN MINISTERS

Mr. A.B.M. Abdel Matin, Representative of the People's Republic of Bangladesh inaugurated the first session of this Committee on Wednesday 26 Rabiul Awal 1405H (19 December 1984) as his country chaired the Fourteenth Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference.

He greeted the delegates briefly and announced that according to procedure the representative of the host country chaired the Committee emanating from the Conference. Consequently, he requested the delegates to elect Mr. Ghaleb Aly Jamil, Ambassador of the Yemen Arab Republic in France, as Chairman. The proposal was unanimously endorsed.

H.E. Ghaleb Aly Jamil briefly addressed the Committee and once again on behalf of his country welcomed delegations participating in the Conference. He was proud of the confidence placed in his person and was confident that the members of the Committee would exert all their efforts to cooperate with him in facilitating the activities of the Committee and ensuring its success.

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The Chairman then invited the members of the Committee to nominate the remaining members of the Bureau. The Representative of Senegal took the floor and proposed H.E. Ambassador Ahmed Al Mobarak, the Representative of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and H.E. Hadj Sulaiman Ibn Haj Sharif, the Assistant Secretary General of the Council of Ministers of Malaysia as Vice-Chairmen, and Dr. Mahmoud Abdou Al-Zubair, the Representative of the Republic of Mali as Repporteur. The proposal was unanimously endorsed.

The following Agenda items of this committee were then reviewed:

1. The Islamic University in Niger, its Draft Statute; and designation of Members of its Governing Body.
2. The Islamic University in Uganda and its Draft Statute.
3. The International Islamic University in Malaysia.
4. The Islamic University in Bangladesh.
5. Al-Zaytouna Faculty of Sharia and Theology in Tunisia.
6. The Regional Institute for Complementary Education in Pakistan.
7. The Regional Centre for Research and Islamic Studies in Timbuktu, Mali.
8. The Islamic Translation Institute in Khartoum.

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9. The Islamic Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, (ISESCO).
10. Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development, IFSTAD.
 - Appointment of Dr. Ali Abdullah Ad-Dafa' (Saudi Arabia) and Dr. A.M. Sharafuddin (Bangladesh) as new members of the Scientific Council of IFSTAD.
11. Consideration of the draft for drawing up a plan aiming to assess the various natural, social and human sciences from an Islamic standpoint.
12. Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture, Istanbul.
13. International Commission for preservation of the Islamic Heritage.
14. Projects, at the level of the Islamic World, to highlight the role of authentic Islamic art and instil Islamic values to the Youth.
15. International Islamic Law Commission.
16. Restoration of Demak Mosque in Indonesia.
17. International Centre of Bantu Civilization in Gabon
18. Islamic Centre in Guinea-Bissau.
19. An Islamic Cultural Centre in Moroni, Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros.

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20. Taking charge of the running of the Al-Faisal Mosque and the setting up of a higher Islamic Institute of Theology in Njamena, Chad.
21. Islamic Fiqh Academy.
22. Unification of Lunar Calendar and Islamic Holidays.
23. Islamic Committee of the International Crescent.
24. Sports Federation of Islamic Solidarity Games.
25. Establishment of a Permanent Committee to undertake educational recreation in the Islamic society.
26. International Islamic Women's Organisation.
27. Report on the activities of the World Federation of the International Arab-Islamic Schools.
28. Preparation of ^{an} authoritative and unified Islamic reference work for Islamic educational methods to be used as a source for the composition of books and the working out of methods for the different educational stages.
29. Teaching of history and geography of Palestine in Member States and consideration of the General Secretariat and ISESCO's reports on this subject.
30. Programme concerning the 15th Hijra Century.
31. Reports of the Chairman of Islamic Solidarity Fund.
32. Combating immorality.
33. Report and Recommendations of the 11th Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs.

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All the items of the agenda were discussed paragraph by paragraph after hearing the special presentation made by H.E./^{Mr.}Bakary Drame, the Assistant Secretary General for Cultural and Social Affairs.

Members of the Committee also examined the items one by one, in a spirit of Islamic brotherhood, understanding and friendship. The Committee also reviewed the draft resolutions submitted by some delegations and those which have been dealt with through the constructive discussions that took place in the course of the meeting.

All the resolutions annexed to this report were adopted.

The Committee further reviewed the important annual report dealing with the activities of the Islamic Solidarity Fund in the human, social and cultural fields. The Committee listened with considerable interest to the presentation made by H.E. Ambassador Abbas Faek Ghazzawi, the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund.

At the conclusion of the Committee's activities, H.E. Ambassador Ghaleb Aly Jamil paid tribute to all the members of the Committee for their brotherly spirit during the consideration of the items on the agenda, thus contributing to the success of the work of the Committee and the adoption of positive and constructive recommendations.

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The representative of Uganda then asked for the floor to express the appreciation of all the members of the Committee of the exceptional ability with which its Chairman conducted the meetings and the wisdom with which he conducted the discussions.

Taking the floor after him, was the delegate of the Republic of Tunisia, who seconded the words of praise expressed by the delegate of Uganda to the Chairman of the Committee. He then paid tribute to the great and positive efforts exerted by H.E. ^{Mr.} Bakary Drame during the years in which he held the post of Assistant Secretary General for Cultural and Social Affairs and for the Islamic Solidarity Fund. He also commended his moral virtue his devotion and dedication in the service of Islamic issues, as well as a large number of Islamic Institutions and Universities, which all gained his personal attention during the first stages of their inception.

This was endorsed by the representatives of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the State of Kuwait, the Kingdom of Morocco, the Republic of Senegal, and the United Arab Emirates, as well as the Director of the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture, and the Chairman of the Committee in his capacity as representative of the Yemen Arab Republic. H.E. ^{Mr.} Bakary Drame, took the floor and expressed deep appreciation for the kind words of thanks addressed to him by the members of the Committee. He went on to voice his

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gratitude, and satisfaction at the spirit of cooperation, understanding and brotherly relations that always prevailed at all the Islamic meetings in which he had participated, with a view to serving Islamic culture and the noble objectives of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.

The delegates finally lauded the efforts exerted by the General Secretariat in preparing documents and explanatory notes relevant to this Committee's work. They commended the additional explanations offered by H.E. the Assistant Secretary General, Mr. Bakary Drame, whenever an issue was to be considered.

Rapporteur

Dr. Mahmoud Abdou Al-Zubair
Delegate of Mali.

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RESOLUTIONS ON
CULTURAL AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
ADOPTED BY THE 15TH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE
OF FOREIGN MINISTERS
HELD IN SANA'A, YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC
25-29 RABI UL AWAL, 1405H
(18-22 DECEMBER 1984)

ICFM/15-84/CS/RES/FIN

RESOLUTION NO. 1/15-C

ON THE

ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY IN NIGER

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

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the previous Islamic Conferences and particularly those of the Third and Fourth Islamic Summit affirming the pledge of the Muslim Ummah to mobilize all the human and material resources necessary for the implementation of the Niger Islamic University project,

Reaffirming the resolution of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, in December 1983,

Noting with satisfaction the completion and construction work on the Faculty of Islamic Studies and Arabic Language Project as well as the contacts made by the Secretariat with Islamic Universities and member States to secure all necessary means with a view to opening this Faculty in November 1984,

Having taken cognizance of the explanatory note submitted by the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the Islamic University in Niger,

Acknowledging that the University is in urgent need of contribution from the Islamic Solidarity Fund in order to meet the operating expenses of the Faculty, to purchase the required language laboratories and to proceed to the execution of the other branches of the project,

RES.1/15-C

1. Expresses its satisfaction, to the General Secretariat, the Government of Niger as well as to the Governments of other Member States at the measures taken for the completion of construction work on the Faculty of Arabic language and Islamic Studies project;
2. 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 People's Republic of Bangladesh, the Kingdom of Morocco, the Republic of Senegal, the Republic of Djibouti, the Republic of Guinea and the Republic of Tunisia for their donations to the projects, and calls upon the other States to back up the project through making similar contributions;
3. Also expresses its thanks to the Secretary General for his untiring and considerable efforts to implement the Niger Islamic University Project;
4. Reaffirms the commitment of the previous Islamic Conferences to mobilize all human and material resources necessary for the implementation of this University project according to plan;
5. Approves the Statute of the Islamic University in Niger;
6. Calls upon the Government of Niger and the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to proceed to the signing of the Headquarters' agreement.
7. Directs the Secretary General to step up his contacts with member States, the Islamic Development Bank and other Islamic institutions, urging them to contribute to the material and human resources needed to set off the project of the Faculty of Arabic Language and Islamic Studies;

RRS.1/15-C

8. Calls upon the Islamic solidarity Fund to continue its assistance with a view to:
- (a) meeting the operating expenses of the Faculty of Arabic Language and Islamic Studies as well as the acquisition of the necessary language laboratories;
 - (b) following up the implementation of the other phases of the project;
9. Appeals to Member states and Islamic Universities to provide the Islamic University in Niger with technical and material support especially with regard to teaching staff, researchers and scholarships;
10. Approves the appointment of the following candidates nominated by the Government of Niger and the OIC Secretary General, as members of the University Board of Trustees:
1. Al-Haj Omar Ismail,
Chairman of the Islamic Association in Niger;
 2. Dr. Abdou Hamani,
Rector of the Niamey University;
 3. Wassalak Bukari,
Chief of the Cabinet of the Prime Minister (Niger)
 4. Abdel Rahman Malan Hama,
Director of Cultural affairs at the Foreign Ministry;
(Niger)
 5. Dr. Abdullah Ibn Abdel Mohsen Al- Turki,
Rector of the Islamic Mohammad Ibn Saud University
(Saudi Arabia).
 6. Sheikh Mohammad Nasser Al-Handan,
Under Secretary of the Ministry of Awkaf and Islamic
Affairs in Kuwait;
 7. Dr. Siddik Tauti,
Adviser to the President of the Islamic Development
Bank;
 8. Dr. Arifin Suheimy,
Deputy Rector of the Islamic International University
in Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia).

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RESOLUTION NO. 2/15-C
ON THE
ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF UGANDA

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

Recalling the provisions of the previous Islamic resolutions, especially Resolution No. 8/14-C of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and Resolution No. 9/4-C(IS) of the Fourth Islamic Summit the Islamic University of Uganda,

Having reviewed the report prepared by the Joint Committee composed of representatives of the Government of the Republic of Uganda and the General Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, and the report of the Expert Group assigned by the General Secretariat for this purpose,

Taking cognizance of the recommendations of the Eleventh Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs,

Having reviewed the explanatory note submitted by the General Secretariat on the subject,

1. Expresses its satisfaction at the progress achieved by the project, and extends its thanks to the Government of the Republic of Uganda for its cooperation with the General Secretariat on this matter, and for the assistance and support extended to the Islamic University Project;
2. Approves the report prepared by the Joint Committee of the Islamic University submitted by the General Secretariat and the Experts Group.

RES. 2/15-C

3. Appeals to all member States to increase their financial and moral support in order to expedite the implementation of the project;
4. Expresses its satisfaction at the cooperation of the Government of Uganda and the Libyan-Ugandan Arab Bank with a view to recovering University funds in full and in US Dollars as originally deposited;
5. Approves the draft statute of the Islamic University of Uganda submitted by the OIC General Secretariat;
6. Entrusts the General Secretariat with the task of pursuing coordination of efforts with the Government of Uganda with a view to implementing the first phase of the Islamic University of Uganda project.

ICFM/15-84/CS/RES/FIN

RESOLUTION NO. 3/15-C

ON

THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY IN MALAYSIA

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

Recalling resolution No. 10/4-CS of the Fourth Islamic Summit on the establishment of an International Islamic University in Malaysia, calling for OIC support for and promotion of that University, and inviting OIC Member States to support it and contribute to its development,

Taking due account of the recommendations of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs at its Eleventh Session,

Taking cognizance of the explanatory note submitted by the General Secretariat on the International Islamic University in Malaysia,

1. Requests that the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, its member States and the bodies stemming from it commit themselves to contributing to the progress and development of the University;

2. Urges all member States and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to provide their material support to the University Endowment Fund and sustain its operational capacity so as to enable it to achieve the goals for which it has been established;

RES. 3/15-C

3. Calls upon the Islamic Solidarity Fund and all specialized agencies and institutes emanating from the Organization of the Islamic Conference to provide moral and material assistance to the University to enable it to achieve its noble objectives;
4. Commends the great efforts exerted by the Government of Malaysia in the interest of the youths of the Islamic States in particular and the Islamic world in general;
5. Extends sincere thanks and appreciation to His Majesty King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz and His Majesty King Hussein as well as the State of Kuwait and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah for the assistance and generous contributions they offered to the University.

ICFM/15-84/CS/RES/FIN

RESOLUTION NO. 4/15-C

ON THE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY IN BANGLADESH

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

Recalling resolution No. 10/14-C of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and Resolution No. 11/4 -C (I.S.) of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference on the Islamic University in Bangladesh,

Conscious of the great need to establish this University as an Institute distinguished for Islamic learning and other modern research and studies in this important part of the world,

Appreciating the initiative of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and the steps it has actually taken to establish that University,

Taking note of the progress so far achieved in the works pertaining to the establishment of the University, and of the fact that its first academic year is due to take place in December 1984,

Also putting on record its deep appreciation of the contributions of the Republic of Iraq, the State of Kuwait, the Tunisian Republic and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to the initial financing requirements of the project,

1. Recommends that necessary aid be given to the University project and its programmes;
2. Requests the Islamic Solidarity Fund and all specialized OIC Institutions and agencies to provide the Government of Bangladesh with all adequate material and technical assistance to enable it to carry out this project in the shortest possible time;

RES. 4/15-C

3. Urges all member states to provide suitable technical assistance and donations so as to enable the University to attain the lofty objectives for which it has been established;
4. Requests the OIC General Secretariat to pursue contacts with the People's Republic of Bangladesh to follow up the progress achieved in the implementation of the project;
5. Charges the General Secretariat to seek technical aid from the Arab and Islamic Universities, with the purpose of providing the University with teachers, books and scholarships.
6. Expresses its appreciation and gratitude to the governments of the Republic of Iraq, the State of Kuwait and the Tunisian Republic for the aid they offered for the University project.

ICFM/15-84/CS/RES/FIN

RESOLUTION NO. 5/15-C

ON

AL-ZEITOUNIA FACULTY OF SHARIA AND THEOLOGY IN TUNIS

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

Commending the efforts being exerted by the Government of the Tunisian Republic with a view to supporting and modernizing Al Zeitounia Faculty in Tunis,

Taking cognizance of the recommendations of the Eleventh Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs,

1. Expresses its thanks to all member States who made financial contribution for the new building of the Faculty, as well as to the General Secretariat for the interest it showed in the project and to the Islamic Solidarity Fund for its continued support thereof;
2. Appeals to all member States and specialized Islamic Cultural Institutions to kindly extend their moral and financial support to this important historical institution;
3. Calls upon the General Secretariat and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to continue their commendable support to this important Islamic project.

ICFM/15-84/CS/RES/FIN

RESOLUTION NO. 6/15-C

ON

THE REGIONAL INSTITUTE FOR COMPLEMENTARY
EDUCATION (RICE) IN PAKISTAN

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

Recalling resolutions 4/10-C, 15/11-C, 18/12-C, 10/13-C 15/14-C and 16/4-C (IS) adopted by the Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Islamic Conferences and the 4th Islamic Summit respectively on the teaching of Arabic language and the spread of Islamic culture,

Considering that the 14th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers approved the project report on the establishment of the Regional Institute for Complementary Education in Pakistan,

Further considering that the 4th Islamic Summit Conference reaffirmed the importance of establishment of this Institute in propagation of Islamic culture on the recommendations of the Ministerial Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs,

1. Reiterates its commitment to the early establishment of the Institute in Pakistan, and to the promotion and dissemination of the Arabic language and Islamic Culture in non-Arabic speaking countries of Asia;
2. Expresses its appreciation for the efforts made by the Government of Pakistan for the establishment of this Institute;
3. Urges member States, the Islamic Solidarity Fund and the World Federation of International Arabic Islamic Schools to contribute generously towards this project to ensure its early implementation;

RES. 6/15-C

4. Further requests the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to actively follow up the implementation of this project and submit a report thereon to the 16th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

ICFM/15-84/CS/RES/FIN

RESOLUTION NO. 7/15-C

ON

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

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

Recalling the provisions of resolution No. 12/14-C of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, and Resolution No. 13/4-C (IS) of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference on the establishment of the Regional Institute for Islamic Research and Studies in Timbuctu, Republic of Mali,

Stressing the need to follow-up the implementation of this important Islamic project,

Having reviewed the explanatory note submitted by the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference:

1. Commends the efforts exerted by the Government of the Republic of Mali to start the implementation of the first part of the first phase of this project;
2. Urges all member States to respond positively to the contents of the resolutions of the previous Summit Conferences by extending moral and material support to the Government of the Republic of Mali for the implementation of the other remaining phases of the project;
3. Again requests the General Secretariat and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to continue their cooperation with the Government of the Republic of Mali for the implementation of the project in view of its historical and Islamic importance;

RES. 7/15-C

4. Expresses its thanks and appreciation to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Republic of Iraq, the Republic of Indonesia and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for their contributions.

ICFM/15-84/CS/RES/FIN

RESOLUTION NO. 8/15-C

ON

THE ISLAMIC INSTITUTE FOR TRANSLATION IN KHARTOUM

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

Referring to the resolutions of the previous Islamic Conference on the Islamic Institute for Translation in Khartoum,

Taking cognizance of the explanatory note submitted by the General Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference,

Commending the important role played by the Islamic Solidarity Fund in its bid to contribute to the initiation of proceedings to implement the project,

1. Requests the General Secretariat and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to take further practical steps, in coordination with the Government of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, for the implementation of this project;
2. Appeals to all Member States to exert all efforts, morally and materially, in implementing the project of the Islamic Institute for Translation in Khartoum;

REC. NO.8/15-C

3. Expresses its thanks and gratitude to the Governments of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for their generous donations in favour of the project;

4. Extends its thanks to the General Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the Islamic Solidarity Fund for their continued interest in the implementation of this project.

ICFM/15-84/CS/RES/FIN

RESOLUTION NO.9/15-C

ON

THE ISLAMIC EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

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

Recalling Resolutions No.1/14-C and No.2/4-C-I.S.
adopted by the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign
Ministers and the Fourth Islamic Summit respectively on
the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation,

Taking cognizance of the recommendations of the Islamic
Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs at its
Eleventh Session,

Having reviewed the programmes of the Organization
and its activities through the documents contained in the
explanatory note submitted by the General Secretariat;

1. Reaffirms all previous resolutions and recommendations
particularly those adopted by the Fourteenth Islamic
Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Fourth
Islamic Summit Conference as well as the
resolutions of the ISESCO Executive Council concerning
the future plan of this specialized institution;

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- 2- Commends the positive results achieved by ISESCO and requests this Organization to continue along the same lines in furtherance of its major objectives;
- 3- Urges all Member States to continue to provide moral and material support to ISESCO in order to enable it to carry on its noble principles in the service of Islam;
- 4- Urges all Member States who have not yet done so, to complete the formalities of adherence to this Organisation and to participate effectively in its projects and programmes.

ICFM/15-84/CS/RES/FIN

RESOLUTION NO.10/15.C

ON

THE RESEARCH CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC HISTORY, ARTS AND
CULTURE IN ISTANBUL

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

Recalling Resolution No.13/14-C of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, and Resolution No.4/4-C(I.S) of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference on the Research Centre for Islamic History, Arts and Culture in Istanbul,

Having reviewed the report submitted by the Director-General of the Centre on its activities and future plans,

Taking cognizance of the recommendations of the Eleventh Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the subject,

Having reviewed the explanatory note submitted by the General Secretariat on the Centre,

1. Commends the exemplary efforts of the Centre, which comprise continuous achievements and innovative studies in the field of research and publication, in addition to the studies and practical measures undertaken by the Centre for the implementation of its action plan in spite of the fact that it did not receive the additional resources appealed for by previous Conferences;

2. Calls on the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and Member States to consolidate the budget of the Centre, so as to ensure the publication of its research and the implementation of its project;
3. Requests the Member States which have not yet paid their contributions to the budget of the Centre, to do so, at their earliest convenience so as to enable the Centre to continue its activities and achieve the goals for which it has been instituted. It also invites them to make donations to the Centre for the development and expansion of its activities;
4. Approves the report comprising the cultural work plan of the Centre for 1984, and additional activities adopted by the Board of Directors of the Centre;
5. Expresses its thanks to the Government of Turkey for the moral and material support it has continuously given to the Centre, in particular its decision to grant it the Yaveran building, so as to enable the Centre to complete the preparations and fittings of its premises, needed for its various activities for the achievement of its goals;
6. Calls upon Member States, Islamic Organisations and personalities to make generous donations for the Centre to help it renovate and equip this building.

ICFM/15-84/CS/RES/FIN

RESOLUTION NO.11/15-C

ON

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR PRESERVATION
OF ISLAMIC CULTURAL HERITAGE

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

Calling Resolutions of previous Islamic Conferences, particularly of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference and the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, which reviewed the work of the Commission and welcomed the initiation of its activities under the chairmanship of HRH Prince Faisal bin Fahd bin Abdul Aziz,

Recalling the resolution adopted by the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference requesting the Member States concerned with safeguarding historical cities and Islamic heritage to transmit the necessary information to the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage,

Noting the recommendations of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs at its Eleventh Session in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia,

Having heard the statement of Mr. Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, Director General of UNESCO, in which he launched an international appeal to safeguard the historical character of Sanaa,

Convinced that old Sanaa represents a number of Islamic values and constitutes an essential element of the

RES.NO.11/15-C

cultural identity of the Muslim people of Yemen and an important part of the Islamic cultural heritage,

1. Endorses the measures taken by the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage under HRH Prince Faisal bin Fahd for the implementation of its plan of action.

2. Expresses its appreciation and gratitude for His Majesty King Fahd bin Abdul Aziz who graciously donated an award within the ambit of the Commission for work on the preservation of Islamic heritage;

3. Calls upon the International Commission to continue to coordinate its activities with national plans for the preservation of Islamic heritage in Member States to ensure the harmonization of Islamic efforts;

4. Expresses its appreciation of the Yemeni Government for its urgent measures to preserve the city of Sanaa and its historical character and for its special attention to the safeguarding of the city;

5. Expresses its thanks to Mr. Amadou Mhtar N'Dow, Director General of UNESCO and UNESCO Secretariat for the advisory and technical assistance to survey projects and restoration and maintenance plans and urges them to continue their efforts in this respect;

6. Invites the International Community, and Islamic States in particular, to respond to the international appeal to safeguard Sanaa and to extend all material and technical assistance to achieve the objectives of the campaign;

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7. Invites the International Commission for Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage to take all practical measures in order to preserve the Islamic cultural and civilizational heritage in the City of Sanaa;
8. Welcomes the full cooperation and coordination established between the Commission and the Istanbul Centre, which is the executive organ of the Committee;
9. Calls upon Member States to pay up the arrears of their contributions to the budget of the Commission;
10. Calls upon Member States to provide the Commission with information and documents relating to the preservation of Islamic heritage in their territories;
11. Calls on the International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Heritage to continue to coordinate its activities with the Organisation of the Islamic Capitals.

ICFM/15-04/CS/RES/FIN

RESOLUTION NO. 12/15-C
ON
THE RESTORATION AND MAINTENANCE OF DEMAK MOSQUE
IN INDONESIA

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

Recalling Resolution No. 6/12-C adopted by the Twelfth Ministerial Conference held in Baghdad in 1981, Resolution No. 6/13-C adopted by the Thirteenth Ministerial Conference held in Niamey in 1982, and Resolution No. 4/14-C adopted by the Fourteenth Ministerial Conference held in Dhaka in 1983,

Reaffirming the contents of the afore-mentioned resolutions as regards the assistance required for the restoration of Demak Mosque,

Noting with appreciation the efforts made by the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture in Istanbul to prepare the report and recommendations of the Experts Group which had prepared a technical document on the subject and an assessment of the assistance required for the restoration of the Demak Mosque;

Having taken note of with appreciation the initiative and measures that were duly taken by the Government of the

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RES. NO. 12/15-C

Republic of Indonesia with a view to preserving the Islamic heritage as regards the Demak Mosque thus providing ample evidence of its strong commitment to the Islamic Ummah in general, and to those Muslims living in Indonesia in particular.

Taking cognizance of the recommendations of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs at its Eleventh Session,

1. Appeals to Member States to provide the necessary support for the restoration of the Demak Mosque;
2. Calls upon the Islamic Solidarity Fund to cooperate with the Government of Indonesia in order to contribute to the restoration of the Demak Mosque as early as possible in keeping with the spirit of the relevant resolutions of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference and the previous Ministerial Meetings;
3. Also calls upon the International Commission for the Islamic Heritage to give further and full attention to the restoration of the Demak Mosque in view of its historical importance and to take such measures as it may deem appropriate to assist implementing this project for the restoration of the said Mosque.

ICFM/15-84/CS/RES/FIN

RESOLUTION NO. 13/15-C

ON

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR
BANTU CIVILIZATION IN GABON

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

Recalling Resolution No. 20/14-C of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and Resolution No. 16/4-C (IS) of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference,

Having reviewed the report submitted by ISESCO on the meeting of the Second Session of the Board of Directors of the Centre;

Taking cognizance of the recommendations of the Eleventh Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs,

Having reviewed the explanatory note submitted by the General Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference on the Centre,

1. Calls anew on the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation to continue direct contacts with the competent authorities in the Republic of Gabon for the

RES. NO. 13/15-C

purpose of following up and supporting this project in the service of Islamic civilization on the African Continent;

2. Submits the report of the Assistant Director General of ISFSCO to the next meeting of the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund for appropriate action, and to extend to the project the necessary assistance;

3. Appeals to Member States to extend the moral and material support needed for the implementation of this project;

4. Expresses thanks to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for its readiness to extend material and moral support to this project.

ICFM/15-84/CS/RES/FIN

RESOLUTION NO. 14/15-C

ON

THE ISLAMIC CENTRE IN GUINEA-BISSAU

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

Recalling The two resolutions Nos. 13/14-C and 15/4-C (IS) adopted respectively by the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference on Islamic Centre in Guinea-Bissau,

Noting with satisfaction the positive steps taken by the Government of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and the General Secretariat for the completion of the technical studies on the establishment of the Islamic Centre in Guinea-Bissau,

Emphasizing the need to implement and to give special priority to this project which has been included in the agendas of Islamic Commissions and Conferences for the past ten years or so,

Having taken cognizance of the recommendations of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs at its Eleventh Session,

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RES. NO. 14/15-C

1. Requests the General Secretariat and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to cooperate with the Government of Guinea-Bissau and to start implementing the first stage of the project (building the Mosque) as early as possible, in conformity with the previous resolutions;
2. Requests the Islamic Solidarity Fund to continue to support the project, and also requests the General Secretariat to transfer the funds allocated for this project to the Government of Guinea-Bissau, so as to enable it to start implementing the project;
3. Appeals to Member States to contribute to the raising of funds for the financing of the whole project, considering its importance to the Muslims of Guinea-Bissau;
4. Expresses the hope that one or more Member States, in a position to do so, will sponsor the implementation of some of the phases of this project;
5. Expresses thanks to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for its donation and support to this project.

ICFM/15-84/CS/RES/FIN

RESOLUTION NO. 15/15-C

ON

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ISLAMIC CULTURAL CENTRE IN
MORONI, ISLAMIC FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF COMOROS

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

Concerned over the expansion of the activities of Christian missionaries in Africa and particularly in the Indian Ocean Zone,

Aware of the necessity of counteracting these harmful activities,

Considering that the Islamic Federal Republic of Comoros is the stronghold of Islam in that zone,

Having taken cognizance of the File and Report submitted by the delegation of the Islamic Federal Republic of Comoros to the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,

Putting on record the progress of the project concerning the establishment of the Islamic Cultural Centre in Moroni,

RES. NO. 15/15-C

1. Requests the Islamic Solidarity Fund and the specialized Islamic Organisations to start the necessary procedure with a view to moving on to the implementation phase of the project;
2. Urges Member States and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to extend the necessary assistance for the implementation of this project;
3. Expresses thanks to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for its gift of 15,000 dollars which it has already offered for this project;
4. Entrusts the OIC General Secretariat with the task of following up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report to the Sixteenth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

ICFM/15-84/CS/RES/FIN

RESOLUTION NO. 16/15-C

ON

THE FINANCING OF THE KING FAISAL MOSQUE AND ON THE
ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS INSTITUTE IN
NJAMENA, REPUBLIC OF CHAD

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

Referring to the report prepared by the Eleventh Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs,

Having reviewed the explanatory note of the General Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference on the wish expressed by the Government of Chad to establish an Islamic Religious Institute in Njamena, and on bearing the expenses of King Faisal Mosque,

1. Welcomes the project;
2. Requests the General Secretariat to pursue its contacts with the competent authorities in the Republic of Chad and to send an experts group there in order to conduct the technical studies related to the project prior to submitting them to the forthcoming session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;
3. Calls on Member States and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to extend the necessary financial support to restore and equip King Faisal Mosque in Njamena to enable it to fulfil its great Islamic mission and set proper conditions for receiving the faithful;
4. Expresses its thanks to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for the support provided to the project.

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ICFM/15-84/CS/RES/FIN

RESOLUTION NO. 17/15-C

ON

THE UNIFICATION OF THE BEGINNING OF LUNAR MONTHS AND
ISLAMIC HOLIDAYS

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

Recalling the resolutions adopted by previous Islamic Conferences and particularly Resolution No. 11/13-C adopted by the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the unification of Lunar months and Islamic holidays,

Having taken cognizance of the recommendations adopted by the Eleventh Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the subject,

Having examined the Explanatory Note submitted by the General Secretariat, to which was attached the statement issued by the Committee on the unified Hijri Calendar, held in Ankara on 27 and 28 December, 1983,

1. Commends all the steps taken by the General Secretariat and the Committee on the Hijri Calendar for the unification of Islamic Holidays and the elaboration of a unified Hijri calendar for the Member States of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;
2. Appeals to all Member States to join the aforesaid Committee in order to achieve the fundamental objectives set forth in the resolutions adopted by the previous Islamic Conferences;
3. Calls upon Member States to avail themselves of the proposed Hijri calendar drawn up by the Calendar Committee and distributed to Member States in their efforts to unify the beginning of lunar months.

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ICFII/15-84/CS/RES/FIN.

RESOLUTION NO. 18/15-C

ON THE

ISLAMIC COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRESCENT

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

Referring to the two resolutions Nos: 6/14-C and 7/15-C (IS) adopted respectively by the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference on the Islamic Commission of the International Crescent,

Having taken cognizance of the recommendations adopted by the Eleventh Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the subject,

Having examined the Explanatory Note submitted by the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the practical measures being taken by the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent towards the exercise of its functions,

Aware of the urgent and intensified humanitarian efforts that some areas of the Islamic world generally need in the fields of relief and social care to face the conditions of natural and other disasters to which millions of our brothers are exposed,

RES.NO. 18/15-C

Seeking to enable the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent to join effectively the international efforts exerted on a wide scale, by drawing up relief and social assistance programmes for the victims of persistent drought and desertification in a number of African Member States,

Having studied the two reports adopted by the Second and Third Meetings of the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent, held respectively in Jeddah on 18 and 19 Sha'ban 1404H (19-20 May, 1984) and in Ankara on 18 and 19 Safar 1405H (10-11 November 1984),

1- Urges all Member States to sign the Constituent Agreement of the aforesaid Committee so as to enable it to start its work and achieve the noble objectives and goals for which it has been established;

2- Calls upon all Member States to foster the efforts of the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent during its constituent stage and to extend to it the necessary financial and moral support;

3- Endorses the programme and plan of work of the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent during its constituent stage;

RES. NO. 10/15-C

4- Expresses its thanks and appreciation for the continued support given by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent at its present constituent stage.

ICFM/15-84/CS/RES/FIN.

RESOLUTION NO:19/15-C

ON

THE SPORTS FEDERATION OF ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY

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

Recalling Resolution No: 5/14-C of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and resolution NO: 6/4-C(IS) of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference on the Sports Federation of Islamic Solidarity,

Noting with satisfaction the sincere efforts of the General Presidency of Youth Welfare in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the General Secretariat of the OIC in making suitable arrangements for the convening of the General Constituent Conference of the Federation,

Having reviewed the recommendations of the Eleventh Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the subject,

1. Emphasizes the need for the General Secretariat to further coordinate its efforts with the host country with a view to fixing the date of the General Constituent Conference as soon as possible;

RES:19/15-C

2. Calls upon all Member States to participate in the activities of the Sports Federation of Islamic Solidarity, when established; and to urge their respective national committees to communicate the names of their representatives to the General Presidency of Youth Welfare, in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia or to the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and to advise both of them of their participation in the Constituent Conference due to be held in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia during the year 1985;

3. Also calls upon all member states to extend their moral and material support to the Sports Federation of Islamic Solidarity so as to enable it to achieve the objectives for which it has been established.

ICFM/15-84/CS/RES/FIN.

RESOLUTION NO:20/15-C

ON

INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION

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

Noting with appreciation the proposal submitted by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for the establishment of an International Islamic Women's Organization,

Conscious of the growing determination among the Muslims all over the world to bring about Islamic revival by practically demonstrating to the rest of mankind that Islam is a system based on justice, peace and equality for all human beings,

Convinced that the lofty objective of Islamic revival can be achieved only with the full participation of Muslim Women,

Taking note of the recommendations contained in the resolution No:22/14-C adopted by the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held at Dhaka in December, 1983,

1. Welcomes the offer of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to convene the first meeting of the Group of Experts in Islamabad in April, 1985;
2. Calls upon Member States to communicate to the General Secretariat their views and comments on the proposal of Pakistan by the end of March, 1985 so that they may be submitted to the meeting of the Committee of Experts;

RES:NO.20/15-C

3. Requests the General Secretariat to take the necessary steps to convene the first meeting of the Committee of Experts in Islamabad in consultation with the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and to submit to the Committee the views and comments received from Member States;
4. Urges States members of the Group of Experts to participate in the meeting of the Group of Experts to study the proposal submitted by Pakistan for the establishment of an International Islamic Women's Organization in depth and to finalize their recommendations on this subject;
5. Requests th General Secretariat to submit the report of the Committee of Experts to the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;
6. Decides to admit the United Arab Emirates to the membership of the Committee of Experts.

ICFM/15-84/CS/RES./FIN.

RESOLUTION NO:21/15-C

ON

EDUCATIONAL RECREATION IN THE SERVICE OF ISLAMIC
SOCIETIES

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

Having examined the explanatory note submitted by the delegation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on educational recreation in the service of Islamic societies,

Confirming the Islamic outlook regarding the recreational means available to society for the recovery of lost energy, mental and physical regeneration and the achievement of satisfaction and self-fulfilment,

Emphasizing the dangers of the spread of unethical means of recreation promoted and propagated by the enemies of Islam in Islamic societies with a view to disseminating vice among Muslim youth through audio-visual media,

1. Commissions the OIC General Secretariat to examine in collaboration with such experts and intellectuals from the Muslim World as it may deem appropriate, all the

RES:NO.21/15-C

aspects of this subject including the possibility of setting up standing committees in Member States for this purpose;

2. Requests the General Secretariat to make a report on the finding of its studies to the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

ICFM/15-84/CS/RES./FIN.

RESOLUTION NO:22/15-C

ON

THE WORLD FEDERATION OF INTERNATIONAL ARAB ISLAMIC SCHOOLS

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

Having discussed the report presented by the World Federation of International Arab Islamic Schools on the Activities of the Federation and its affiliated institutions referred to in previous resolutions, which function within the framework of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, receive aid from it and carry out their activities under the supervision of the Secretariat and the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund,

Recalling the previous resolutions adopted by the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers concerning support for the World Federation of International Arab Islamic Schools and its contribution to the establishment of institutes for the training of teachers of Arabic language and Islamic Religion of the Institute for Complementary Studies in Sudan, and a similar institute in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan; the establishment of a fund to support International

RES:NO:22/15-C

Arab Islamic Schools, and an appeal to be addressed to Member States and to the Islamic Solidarity Fund to continue their support for this fund, and to make pledges to this effect at a meeting to be held at every ordinary session,

1. Reaffirms the aforesaid resolutions and commends the project for compiling a register of local Arab Islamic Schools, all over the World, the project for giving scholarships and grants to the graduates of these schools who study at Al-Azhar Al-Sharif and the establishment of a Council for the supervision of examinations in local Arab Islamic Schools which will be entrusted with curriculum development and unification of the certificates awarded by these schools so as to facilitate the task of different universities in recognizing such certificates;

2. Requests Member States and their Governments to facilitate the task of the Federation in carrying out these projects and to give the Federation every possible assistance to this end;

3. Calls upon Member States to recognize the certificates awarded by International Arab Islamic Schools and to admit the graduates of such schools to Islamic Universities in Member States so as to enable them to complete their higher education.

ICFM/15-84/CS/RES./FIN.

RESOLUTION NO:23/15-C

ON THE

PREPARATION OF AN ISLAMIC REFERENCE BOOK, UNIFYING
ISLAMIC EDUCATION CURRICULA, TO BE USED IN PREPARING
BOOKS AND CURRICULA FOR THE VARIOUS STAGES OF EDUCATION

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

Having noted the draft submitted by the delegation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on the preparation of an Islamic Reference Book to be used in preparing the Islamic Education Curricula for the various stages of education,

Noting that the variety of sources and references used by Muslim Scholars in preparing the Curricula of Islamic Education sometimes contain unreliable information which distorts Islamic thought,

DECIDES:

1. To call on the OIC General Secretariat and the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to intensify their efforts to study the possibility of preparing a unified Islamic Reference Book, as a source for Islamic education curricula based on sound Islamic principles, to be used in preparing books and educational methods at various stages of education;

2. To request the General Secretariat and the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to cooperate, in this connection, with all Islamic Educational Institutions and bodies, and to submit a report on the results of their study to the next (16th) Foreign Ministers' Conference.

:CFM/15-84/CS/RES/FIN.

RESOLUTION NO:24/15-C

ON

THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC LAW COMMISSION

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

Recalling resolution 21/14-C of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on this subject,

Noting with regret that the establishment of the International Islamic Law Commission has been considerably delayed,

Also noting with concern that the General Secretariat has not submitted the report mentioned in Resolution 21/14-C of the 14th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,

1. Urges all Member States to communicate their views and observations on the draft statute of the International Islamic Law Commission to the General Secretariat not later than 31st March 1985 so as to enable it to collect the views to be referred to the Group of Experts that will finalize the draft and submit it, through the Islamic Commission for Economic, Social & Cultural affairs to the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, for adoption;
2. Requests the Secretary General to pursue the matter in order to obtain the views and suggestions of Member States on the draft statute of the Commission;
3. Directs the General Secretariat to convene at an early date another meeting of the Group of Experts, to study the comments received from the Member States and prepare the final draft statute of the International Islamic Law Commission;
4. Requests the Secretary General to submit a report on the subject to the 16th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

ICPM/15-84/CS/RES/FIN.

RESOLUTION NO:25/15-C
ON
THE PROHIBITION OF MORAL CORRUPTION

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

Recalling that in the Holy QURAN it is ordained "let there arise out of you a band of people inviting to all that is good, enjoining what is right, and forbidding what is wrong";

Reaffirming that Islamic ethics constitute one of the main attribute of the Muslim individual and the Muslim nation "verily have ye been the best among the nations, enjoining good deeds and forbidding evil-doing",

Stressing the necessity of guiding the Islamic revival through which our Islamic peoples have expressed the need to apply Islam to all aspects of our daily lives,

Recognising colonialist schemes which aim at spreading moral corruption such as obscenity and alcohol in some Islamic countries,

Aware of the importance of purifying the general atmosphere from incoming obnoxious habits, and practices which are contrary to Islamic morals and detrimental to the building up of Muslim Character,

Having reviewed resolution No:107 of the thirty-eight(38) Session of the U.N. General Assembly on the prohibition of obscenity,

1. Affirms the deed for all Islamic countries, primarily, to constantly persist in checking any pattern of moral corruption;
2. Calls on Member States to intensify efforts and consolidate institutions which fight moral corruption if they exist, so that they may pursue their required mission, which is to enjoin good deeds and forbid evil-doing.

ICTM/15-84/CS/RES/FIN.

RESOLUTION NO. 26/15-C

ON

DRAWING UP A PLAN FOR PRESENTING THE NATURAL
SCIENCES, SOCIAL SCIENCES AND THE HUMANITIES
FROM THE ISLAMIC POINT OF VIEW

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

Having noted the proposal submitted by the
delegation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on the drawing
up of a plan for presenting the natural, social and
humanistic sciences from the Islamic point of view,

Drawing attention to the fact that the cultural
trends in the Islamic World, past and present, derive
from heterogeneous sources which result in cultural
differences among Islamic countries as far as both
sources and trends are concerned,

DECIDES:

1. To consider the possibility of linking all
natural, social and humanistic sciences with Islam
and the teachings of Islam; that all these sciences
should be presented in our Islamic context so that
the Islamic outlook on life, both in theory and
practice, is unified;

/...

RES. NO.26/15-C

2. To call on the General Secretariat to urge the scholars and intellectuals in the Islamic world to assess the present realities of the Islamic World; to present these sciences (natural, social and humanistic) in a new form; to lay down a practical plan for presenting all branches of knowledge in such a manner as to make them serve development purposes; to prepare and develop pilot books and curricula; and to propose suitable ways of using them, including school books and audio-visual aids;

3. To direct the courses taught in both social and humanistic sciences towards building up the personality of the student, so that his ideas and natural trends at each stage of his development are well defined, and so that the right values are instilled in him for the benefit of both family and society;

4. To request the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation to study this subject in the light of the foregoing ideas and to circulate a report thereon among Islamic States.

ICFM/15-84/CS/RES/FIN

RESOLUTION NO. 27/15-C
ON
PROGRAMME OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY HIJRAH

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic, from 25-29 Rabiul Awal, 14-5H (18-22 December 1984),

Recalling the previous resolutions of the Islamic Foreign Ministers Conferences on the special programmes for marking the beginning of the Fifteenth Century of Hijrah,

Recalling further that the period specified for such celebrations comes to an end at the close of the current year,

1. Expresses thanks and appreciation to the Islamic Solidarity Fund for the financial assistance offered in carrying out the international programmes;
2. Thanks all Member States, the General Secretariat, Islamic Organisations and Bodies, for their sincere efforts in carrying out both national and international programmes on the beginning of the Fifteenth Century of the Hijrah;
3. Calls on the Islamic Solidarity Fund to offer more assistance for the publication of some of the books included in the official programme, particularly "Islam Today" - a book in three parts:
 - Islam in Asia
 - Islam in Africa
 - Islam in Europe and America.

ICFM/15-84/CS/RES/FIN

RESOLUTION NO. 28/15-C

ON

THE TEACHING OF THE SUBJECT "PALESTINE" (HISTORY
AND GEOGRAPHY) AS AN EDUCATIONAL CURRICULUM IN
THE SCHOOLS OF THE ISLAMIC STATES

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

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

In compliance with all the previous Islamic
Resolutions adopted in this regard,

Mindful of the importance of the vital and positive
value of acquainting the Moslem generations with Palestine,
its soil, its people, its rights and its sanctities and to
avoid the continuous attempts at distorting the historical
facts about the Arab and Islamic identity of the land and
the Holy places of Palestine, Al-Quds Al-Sharif and
particularly of Al-Aqsa Mosque,

Appreciating the just struggle waged by the
Palestinian people together with the Arabs and Islamic
Ummah to recover their inalienable national rights on
the soil of their homeland Palestine,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions that stipulate
the teaching of the (History and Geography) of Palestine
among the educational curriculum in the schools of the
Islamic Member States,

1. Endorses the note submitted by the delegation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia based on the recommendations of the Preparatory Meeting which was held at the seat of the General Secretariat on 13 Ramadan, 1404H (13 June, 1984);
2. Requests the Committee of Experts to prepare the curricula indicated within the general framework of the Islamic educational programme;
3. Requests the relevant Committees to take into consideration the age of students and their various levels, to try to simplify the history and geography courses for the sake of efficiency, since quality is more important than quantity;
4. Requests the General Secretariat to take all the measures needed to prepare, and convene these experts' meetings;
5. Requests the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of this resolution in coordination with the Palestine Liberation Organisation and ISESCO, and submit a comprehensive progress report in this regard to both Al-Quds Committee and the next Islamic Conference;
6. Approves the programme amended by the competent authorities in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

ICFM/15-84/CS/RES/FIN.

RESOLUTION NO. 29/15-C (A)

ON

THE ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY FUND AND ITS ENDOWMENT

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

Recalling Resolution 19/4-C(IS) adopted by the Fourth Islamic Summit on subsidising the budget of the Islamic Solidarity Fund and its Endowment Fund,

Having been apprised of the report submitted by the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund on the Fund's activities,

Convinced of the need to consolidate the Islamic Solidarity Fund and enable it to perform its mission and realize the noble goals set forth in its Statute,

Convinced of the effective role being played by the Fund in financing the spiritual, cultural and social activities of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference,

1. Approves the contents of the report submitted by the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund;
2. Agrees to hold a special session to announce donations by Member States to the Fund and its Endowment Fund;

RES. NO. 29/15-C (A)

3. Approves the Closing Accounts for the financial year 1982/83 as well as the provisional budget of the Islamic Solidarity Fund for the financial year 1984/1985;
4. Agrees to extend its thanks and appreciation to the Permanent Council and its Chairman, Ambassador Abbas Fayek Ghazawi for his distinguished services to the Fund and also to the Fund's executive organ;
5. Requests the Fund to give due and continuous attention to the promotion of institutions stemming from the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;
6. Also requests the Islamic Solidarity Fund to support major projects parallelly with its other forms of assistance;
7. Expresses its deep gratitude for and appreciation to the countries that have made regular and generous contributions to the Fund to help it perform its noble mission in the service of the Islamic nation; and puts on record its satisfaction at the announcement made by the representative of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan;
8. Calls upon Member States who have already announced their contribution to the Endowment Fund at previous Ministerial meetings, to pay these contributions to enable the General Secretariat and the Permanent Council to invest the resources of the Endowment Fund;
9. Urges Member States to make regular contributions, each according to their means, to the budget and Waqf of the Islamic Solidarity Fund in implementation of the resolution adopted by the Fourth Islamic Summit held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, and: calls upon Member States to specify the amount of their annual contributions to the Budget and Waqf of the Islamic Solidarity Fund;

RES. NO 29/15-C (A)

10. Requests the General Secretariat and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to hold a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Islamic Solidarity Endowment Fund;

11. Expresses its thanks to the Islamic Solidarity Fund for its continuous support of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and its subsidiary bodies and institutions.

ICFM/15-84/CS/RES/FIN.

RESOLUTION NO. 29/15-C(B)

ON

THE ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY FUND (THE AMERICAN
ISLAMIC COLLEGE OF CHICAGO)

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

Noting the position of the American Islamic
College of Chicago in the report of the President of
the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund,

1. Reaffirms the importance of the American Islamic
College and the necessity to support it in order to
achieve the objectives for which it was established;
2. Requests the Islamic Solidarity Fund to continue
its support of the American Islamic College within its
capabilities;
3. Appeals to all Member States to offer material and
moral support to the American Islamic College to enable
it to implement its educational programmes and support its
waqf;
4. Requests the General Secretariat to contact Islamic
and Arab Universities as well as Islamic cultural
institutes and organisations to provide the American
Islamic college with professors, scholarships and
Islamic references;

RES. NO. 29/15-C(B)

5. Calls upon the Islamic Solidarity Fund, the Board of Trustees of the American Islamic College and the Funding Committee, headed by H.E. Dr. Yacoub Al Ghanaim, Kuwaiti Minister of Education, to intensify efforts to guarantee the provision of the funds necessary for the Faculty's Waqf in order to achieve the financial independence and continuation of the College;

6. Requests the General Secretariat to study the possibility of transforming the College in future into a subsidiary organ of the General Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.

ICFM/15-84/CS/RES/FIN.

RESOLUTION NO. 30/15-C
ON THE
ISLAMIC FOUNDATION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT
(IFSTAD)

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic, from 25 - 2 Rabi Al-Awwal, 1405H (18-22 December 1984),

Having noted the resolutions adopted by previous Islamic Conferences on IFSTAD,

Having taken cognizance with appreciation of the achievements of IFSTAD as submitted by the report of its Director-General,

1- Requests all Member States to kindly give all support to IFSTAD in its actions including the contribution of their shares to the amount of US \$ 50 million approved by the Third Islamic Summit and the following Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers;

2- Expresses its thanks to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Republic of Turkey, the Republic of Indonesia, the Kingdom of Morocco, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Republic of Tunisia and the People's Republic of Bangladesh for their contributions to IFSTAD;

3- Approves the nominations of the candidates whose names follow, submitted by the OIC Secretary-General, for membership of the IFSTAD's Scientific Council;

RES. NO.30/15-C

1. Mr. Ismail Ozdeglar,
Minister of State, Republic of Turkey.
2. Mr. Abdullah Al Muti Sharafuddin,
Secretary of Science and Technology,
People's Republic of Bangladesh.
3. Dr. Ali Abdullah Al-Daffa,
Professor of Mathematics,
University of Petroleum and Minerals,
Dhahran,
Saudi Arabia.
4. Commends the concrete actions undertaken by IFSTAD
for the fulfilment of its objectives.

ICFII/15-84/CS/RES/FIN.

RESOLUTION NO.31/15-C

ON

THE ISLAMIC FIQH ACADEMY

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

Having heard the Report of the Secretary General of the Islamic Fiqh Academy on the development of this project and the results ^{achieved} / by the Constituent Conference of the Academy,

Taking note of the steps taken with a view to enabling the Academy to carry out its tasks after its First Session held during Safar 1405H (November, 1984),

Expresses its appreciation of the progress hereto achieved by the Academy and calls on Member States to extend material and moral support to the Academy to enable it to realise its objectives.

ANNEX IV

NO. ICFM/15-84/EC/REP-FIN.

REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS

On

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

ADOPTED BY THE FIFTEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

HELD IN SANA'A, YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

FROM RABIUL AWAL 22-29, 1405H.

CORRESPONDING TO DECEMBER 18-22, 1984

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NO. ICFM/15-84/EC/REP-FIN

REPORT ON ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
ADOPTED BY THE
FIFTEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS
HELD IN SANA'A, YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC
FROM RABIUL AWAL 25-29, 1405H,
CORRESPONDING TO DECEMBER 18-22 1984

REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS ON ECONOMIC AFFAIRS ADOPTED
BY THE FIFTEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN
MINISTERS HELD IN SANA'A, YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC FROM
RABI'UL AWAL 25-29, 1405H (DECEMBER 10 - 22, 1984)

The Economic Affairs Committee of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held its working sessions from Rabi-ul-Awal 26-28, 1405H, corresponding to December 18-21, 1984,

2. The meeting was called to order by the delegate of the People's Republic of Bangladesh as outgoing Chairman. He made a short speech in which he expressed gratitude and appreciation to the Government and people of the Yemen Arab Republic for hosting the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. He also conveyed his Government's best wishes for the successful outcome of the work of the Economic Committee.

3. Upon the proposal of the delegate of Bangladesh and as per tradition, the head of the delegation of the Yemen Arab Republic to the Economic Affairs Committee, His Excellency Mr. Ahmed Ali Al-Hubani was unanimously elected as Chairman.

4. The Chairman welcomed the delegates to the Economic Affairs Committee, and expressed the hope that the work of the Committee would be crowned with success. He stated that the Yemen Arab Republic was delighted and honoured to host the Conference, inspired as it is by the Islamic fraternal feeling of love and its

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deep-rooted belief in the importance of solidarity and unity for the glory of the Ummah. He went on to say that the Yemen Arab Republic, under the leadership of Colonel Ali Abdulla Saleh, President of the Republic, Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces, and Secretary General of the General Congress of the People, was convinced that the only guarantee for the glory of the Ummah and its ability to face the challenges and attempts to sow the seeds of dissension within the Ummah, was to strive seriously and sincerely to achieve unity and solidarity, through mutual cooperation and assistance.

He expressed gratitude to the participating delegations for electing him as Chairman, and concluded his statement that given the considerable wealth, immense potential and adequate human resources, the Ummah will continue on its path of progress, development and prosperity.

5. The meeting, then, took up the question of office-bearers and elected the following to the Bureau:

- Mr. Na'moun Kurdi of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia - Vice-Chairman - I.
- Dr. Abdullah Dione of the Republic of Senegal - Vice-Chairman -II.
- Dr. Meinnuddin Baqai of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan - Rapporteur.

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

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7. The following subsidiary and specialised agencies of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference attended the meetings of the Committee:

- 1) Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRTCIC), Ankara.
- 2) Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research (ICTVTR), Dhaka.
- 3) Islamic Centre for Development of Trade (ICDT), Casablanca.
- 4) Islamic Development Bank, Jeddah.
- 5) Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development (IPSTAD), Jeddah.

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

8. The General Secretariat was represented by H.E. Mr. Arshad-Uz-Zaman, Assistant Secretary General (Administration, Finance and Economic Affairs), and Mr. Nasem H. Husein, Director of Economic Affairs Department.

9. The Assistant Secretary General made a statement welcoming the delegates and participants to the meeting. He thanked the Government and people of the Yemen Arab Republic, on behalf of the OIC General Secretariat, for hosting the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and for the meticulous arrangements made for the meeting. He also expressed profound gratitude for the traditional warm welcome and

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generous hospitality offered by the Yemen Arab Republic, and recalled the rich history and culture of this great country. The Assistant Secretary General concluded his speech by expressing his fervent wish for the success of the deliberations of the Committee to further contribute to the solidarity and strengthening of the Ummah.

10. The Economic Affairs Committee deliberated on items 30 to 67 on the agenda of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which were assigned to it for consideration and for formulation of appropriate recommendations.

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

Resolution No. 1/15-E

The World Economy and the Islamic Countries.

Resolution No. 2/15-E

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

Resolution No. 3/15-E

Economic Problems of the Least Developed Member States.

Resolution No. 4/15-E

Economic Problems of the Land-locked Member States.

Resolution No. 5/15-E

Effects of Earthquake in the Yemen Arab Republic.

Resolution No. 6/15-E

Extending assistance to Drought-stricken Member States.

Resolution No. 7/15-E

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

Resolution No. 8/15-E

Follow-up Report on the Resolution of Lagos Plan of Action.

Resolution No. 9/15-E

Report on the follow-up action of the First Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development.

Resolution No. 10/15-E

Progress Report on the implementation of the recommendations of the Ministerial Level Round Table Consultation on Industrial Cooperation among Member States.

Resolution No. 11/15-E

Report of the Second Meeting of Expert Group on the Draft Statute of the Islamic Cement Association.

Resolution No. 12/15-E

Promotion and Expansion of Trade among Member States.

Resolution No. 13/15-E

The International Agreement on Jute and Jute Products.

Resolution No. 14/15-E

Activities of the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade.

Resolution No. 15/15-E

Activities of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange.

ICPM/15-84/EC/RRP-F10.

Resolution No. 16/15-E

Production, Consumption and Commercial Exchange of Olive Oil in the Muslim World.

Resolution No. 17/15-E

Report of the Third Meeting of Expert Group on Cooperation in the field of Telecommunications.

Resolution No. 18/15-E

Establishment of Islamic Shipowners Association.

Resolution No. 19/15-E

Status Report on the Signature and Ratification of the Statute of the Islamic Civil Aviation Council.

Resolution No. 20/15-E

Activities of the Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research.

Resolution No. 21/15-E

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

Resolution No. 22/15-E

Technical Cooperation among Member States.

Resolution No. 23/15-E

Consolidation of the Development Programme in the Islamic World.

Resolution No. 24/15-E

Status Report on Signature and Ratification of the Agreement on Promotion, Protection and Guarantee of Investments in Member States.

Resolution No. 25/15-E

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

Resolution No. 26/15-E

Activities of the Islamic Development Bank.

Resolution No. 27/15-E

Activities of the International Association of
Islamic Banks.

Resolution No. 28/15-E

Signature, Ratification and Implementation of
the General Agreement for Economic, Technical
and Commercial Cooperation among Member States.

Resolution No. 29/15-E

Second Expert Group Meeting on Labour and
Social Security.

Resolution No. 30/15-E

Drug Abuse and Control of narcotics.

12. While adopting the above-noted resolutions, the
Committee made the following observations on some of the
items of the agenda:

1) Under Resolution No. 1/15-E, the Committee while
appreciating the "Review of the World Economic Situation"
submitted by the Ankara and Casablanca Centres stressed
that future reports on this subject should focus more on
the prevailing situation in the Islamic world. It was also
emphasized that the latest developments in the economic
situation and up-to-date statistics be mentioned in the

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reports which could provide clear background for the measures to be taken for economic policy of Member States.

The Committee also emphasized the need for close coordination between the Ankara and Casablanca Centres in the preparation of such reports. In this connection, emphasis was laid on the overall coordination and close cooperation between the subsidiary organs and specialized agencies of the Organization.

ii) With regard to Resolution No. 3/15-E, the Committee strongly recommended that the General Secretariat should, as far as possible, attend the country round-table conferences being organized for the implementation of the SNFA adopted at the United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries, held in Paris in 1981. In this connection, the Committee also reiterated the need and urgency for greater South-South Cooperation. The Committee also noted the significant role of the Islamic Development Bank in assisting the Least Developed Member States and urged the Bank to continue rendering assistance to the least developed Member States.

iii) Regarding Resolution No. 6/15-E the Committee expressed grave concern at the alarming situation prevalent in Africa as a result of drought and the desertification and stressed the urgency for mobilisation of financial aid and resources to alleviate the suffering of the African states in general and Member States in particular.

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iv) While adopting Resolution No. 9/15-E, the Committee emphasized the need for early convening of the Second Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development. It noted with great appreciation that the Arab Republic of Egypt has offered to host this meeting, but as per decision of the First Session of the Standing Committee, the Second Ministerial Conference on Agriculture will be held in Turkey concurrently with the Second meeting of the Standing Committee.

v) With regard to Resolution No. 17/15-E, the delegation of the Republic of Iraq recorded its reservation in Article 15 of the Statute of the Islamic Telecommunications Union. The delegate of Iraq was of the view that ratification by 2/3 rd member States may be required to set up the Union.

vi) During discussion on Draft Resolution No. 22/15-E, the Committee felt that it was premature to convene a meeting of the Expert Group on the ^{General} Technical Assistance Agreement, pending completion of a study identifying priority areas of technical cooperation in sectoral areas.

vii) Concerning Resolution No. 25/15-E, the Committee noted with appreciation that the People's Republic of Bangladesh is hosting the Sixth Meeting of Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities in February, 1985. The meeting was of the view that all sectoral ministerial and high level meetings in the economic field be convened only as and when necessary, and that all such meetings be held under the umbrella of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation.

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viii) As regards Resolution No. 29/15-E the Committee was of the view that questions on Labour and Social Security to be discussed by the Third Expert Group Meeting should be within the framework of general guidelines to increase cooperation in such fields.

13. As regards agenda item No. 66(ii) the Committee reviewed the report and recommendations of the Second Expert Group meeting on cooperation among Member States in the field of Insurance and Re-insurance and placed on record its great appreciation for the progress of work on this item particularly appreciating the contribution made by the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

The item generated a lengthy discussion during the course of which several delegations stated that this matter needed very careful examination, from the Sharia point of view, by competent authorities in the field, and that a clear-cut verdict regarding the legitimacy of the proposed insurance and reinsurance arrangements from the Sharia point of view was still required.

The Committee, noting that the Islamic Fiqh Academy has been recently established, decided to refer the matter to the Academy for examination and advice.

14. At the conclusion of its work the Committee expressed its deep gratitude and sincere appreciation to the Government and people of the Yemen Arab Republic for their cordial reception and warm hospitality, and for the excellent facilities provided which contributed to the success of the meeting.

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

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

Sanaa, December 21, 1984.

NO. ICFM/15-04/EC/RES-I IN

RESOLUTIONS ON ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
ADOPTED BY THE
FIFTEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS
HELD IN SANAA, YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC
FROM RABIUL AWAL 25-29, 1405H
CORRESPONDING TO DECEMBER 10-22, 1984

RES. NO. 1/15-E
ICPM/15-U4/EC/RNS/FIN.

RESOLUTION NO. 1/15-E

THE WORLD ECONOMY AND THE ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

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

Recalling Resolution No. 1/14-E of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which stressed the urgent and vital need to launch simultaneous and integrated global negotiations within the U.N. framework to restructure the present international economic order;

Also recalling Resolution 34/34 (XXXIV) of the United Nations General Assembly relating to the launching of global negotiations on "International Cooperation for Development";

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

Expressing deep concern at the continued and escalated international economic crisis during 1983 and particularly in 1984 which adversely affects the developing countries in general, and the least developed countries in particular, and causes disequilibrium and imbalance in the world economic structure;

Noting with anxiety the economic, financial and commercial policies of the advanced industrialized countries which not only caused a contraction in the international trade, but also adversely affected the growth rate of the developing countries, especially the Member States;

Underlining with regret that while there are perceptible signs of limited economic recovery in the developed industrial countries, the developing countries continue to face recession, mounting debt burdens, deteriorating terms of trade, deteriorating prices of principal commodities and increasing difficulties regarding development;

RES. NO. 1/15-E

Deploring the lack of political will on the part of majority of developed countries to participate effectively in global economic negotiations to restructure the existing International Economic Order - which are of particular interest to the developing countries;

Deeply concerned at the lack of progress to redress the inequities of the present international economic relations in accordance with the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, and the establishment of the New International Economic Order, in the absence of an affective North-South dialogue;

Noting with deep concern extremely unsatisfactory progress towards implementation of the SHPA for the least developed countries for the Decade of 80s;

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

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

Expressing deep concern of the severe economic problems facing Africa, the acute development problems facing the Sub-Saharan African countries in general, and Member States of the OIC in that region in particular;

Noting with anxiety the slow progress in reviewing the international strategy for the Third Development Decade;

Reiterating that a strong commitment towards the early resumption of the North-South dialogue is necessary for achieving the New International Economic Order;

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

Noting with satisfaction that the Organisation of Islamic Conference has already initiated bold steps in this direction for consolidating economic and commercial cooperation in the spirit of Islamic solidarity which could

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constitute an initiative for further Third World Cooperation, in compliance with the principle of collective self-reliance;

Taking note of the background documents prepared by the General Secretariat and the Ankara Centre on the World Economic Situation in 1983, which contain a detailed and quantitative analysis of the economic prospects of Member States;

Also taking note of the review of global trade situation by the Casablanca Centre;

Emphasising the need for keeping under constant and close review the world economic situation and all international economic negotiations;

Taking note of the recommendations made on this subject by the Eleventh Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1. Reiterates the need for early launching of simultaneous and integrated global negotiations within the U.N. framework to restructure the present international economic order.
2. Supports the efforts exerted by the developing countries within the framework of the Group of 77 and the Non-Aligned Movement to initiate global negotiations and international economic cooperation for development with a view to establishing the New International Economic Order.
3. Reiterates its support to the Declaration emanating from the Ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 held in New York and specially the call for resumption of global economic negotiations and for holding of an International conference to reform the international monetary system.

RES. NO. 1/15-b

4. Notes with satisfaction the beginning of a dialogue on a broad agenda at the forthcoming extended meeting of the Joint Development Committee of the World Bank and the IMF.

5. Calls upon the developed countries for taking immediate measures pending the global negotiations aimed at world economic recovery, and accelerating development of the developing countries.

6. Stresses the importance of increasing the ODA from developed countries for the developing countries in general, and the least developed countries in particular.

7. Urges the developed countries to pursue action towards facilitating exports of developing countries, reducing tariff and non-tariff obstacles in such areas as, commodities, petrochemicals, textiles, manufactured goods etc. and increasing their access to the markets of developed countries.

8. Further urges the Member States to continue to exert efforts for implementation of the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States.

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

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

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

RES. NO. 2/15-E

RESOLUTION NO. 2/15-E

THE PLAN OF ACTION TO STRENGTHEN ECONOMIC
COOPERATION AMONG MEMBER STATES

The fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Sana'a, Yemen Arab Republic, from Rabul Awal 29-29, 1408H, corresponding to 10-22 December 1984,

Recalling Resolution No. 1/4-IF(15) by the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference which recommended the adoption of priorities during the next six years for the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States,

Recalling also Resolution No. 2/14-E of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the progress of the implementation of the Plan of Action;

Noting with great satisfaction the activation of the OIC Standing Committee on Economic and Commercial Cooperation under the Chairmanship of His Excellency the President of Turkey, as decided by the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, which would boost economic cooperation among Member States to new dimensions and in the implementation of the Plan of Action;

Noting also with appreciation that the First Meeting of the Permanent Committee on Economic and Commercial Cooperation was convened in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey in November, 1984,

Further taking note of the report submitted by the General Secretariat highlighting the stages reached in the implementation sector by sector, of the Plan of Action, and

HES. NO. 2/15-E

the preparatory work underway to organize the high level meeting of Governments experts to review the priority programmes in the sectors determined by the Fourth Islamic Summit;

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

Noting the recommendations of the Eleventh Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1. Recommends the completion of studies in 1985, of the priority sectors determined by the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference for the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation.

2. Requests the General Secretariat to continue to make efforts for the implementation of the Plan of Action in light of Resolution No. 1/4-EF(15) of the Fourth Islamic Summit.

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

RES. NO. 3/15-E

RESOLUTION NO. 3/15-E

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE LEAST DEVELOPED
MEMBER STATES

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic, from Rabiul Awal 25-29, 1405H, corresponding to December 10-22, 1984,

Recalling Resolution No. 3/14-E of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Economic Problems of the Least Developed Member States;

Taking note of the reports of the General Secretariat and the Ankara Centre on this subject;

Noting with appreciation the increased financial assistance being offered by the Islamic Development Bank to the Least Developed Member States in pursuance of the relevant Resolution adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference;

Expressing concern that the economic problems of the Least Developed Member States have aggravated in recent years due, amongst other things, to declining bilateral and multilateral international development assistance from developed countries;

Noting with disappointment the slow progress of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade of 80s adopted at the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries held in Paris in 1981;

Recognizing that only a substantial increase of Official Development Assistance in real terms during the present decade will enable the least developed Member States to achieve the objectives of their country programmes

RES. NO. 3/15-E

within the framework of the SNPA in accordance with aid targets and modalities in the programme, and emphasising that external assistance complements and reinforces domestic efforts in the least developed countries;

Sincerely appreciating the action of donors, particularly those from among the Member States, who have fulfilled their aid commitments under the SNPA;

Noting the recommendations on this subject of the Eleventh Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1. Directs the General Secretariat to continue to give special attention to the problems of Least Developed Member States, to monitor and follow up closely the implementation of the decisions of the United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries held in Paris in September, 1981, and to submit regular reports on progress thereof to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.
2. Also directs the Ankara Centre to keep in constant review the problems of Least Developed Member States and periodically update its study on the subject.
3. Appreciates the assistance provided to the Least Developed Member Countries by Member States and the bodies of the OIC, as recommended by the Third Islamic Summit Conference, and hopes that such assistance will continue.
4. Also appeals to the international community and particularly the Member States to implement fully and effectively the SNPA, approved by the UN, and to provide financial assistance to the least developed countries in amounts and on terms commensurate with their immediate and long-term needs.

RES. NO.4/15-E

RESOLUTION NO.4/15-E

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE LAND-LOCKED MEMBER STATES

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

Recalling Resolution NO. 5/14 E of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the economic problems of the Land Locked Member States;

Taking note of the Report of the General Secretariat to implement the aforementioned Resolution within the overall context of the economic problems of the Least Developed Member States as per directives of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Also noting the updated study submitted by the Ankara Centre on the economic problems of the Least Developed Member States which also highlights the economic difficulties of the Land Locked Member States;

Further noting with appreciation that the Islamic Development Bank has been providing increased assistance to various projects located in the Land Locked Member States;

1. Appeals to the international community and the Member States in particular to implement the provisions of Resolutions 83 (III), 98 (IV) and 123 (V) of UNCTAD on the specific problems of the land locked developing countries.

2. Requests the General Secretariat to continue to give due consideration to the problems of Land Locked Member States within the overall context of the least developed Member States, and to submit periodic reports to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RES: NO.4/15-E

3. Also requests the Ankara Centre to follow the problems of the Land Locked Member States on a regular basis within the overall context of its studies on the economic problems of Least Developed Member States.

RES. NO. 5/15-E

RESOLUTION NO. 5/15-E
EFFECTS OF EARTHQUAKE IN THE YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic, from Rabi-Al-Awal 26-29, 1405 H corresponding to December 18-22, 1984,

Recalling Resolution No. 4/14-E of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on Effects of Earthquake and Drought in the Yemen Arab Republic;

Noting with concern that the devastation caused by the earthquake that struck Yemen Arab Republic in 1982 would adversely affect the implementation of the development Plan of Yemen Arab Republic which is one of the least developed countries;

Also noting with appreciation the assistance rendered by Member States and Islamic Development Bank to the relief and rehabilitation efforts of the Government of the Yemen Arab Republic;

1. Reiterates its appeal to the Member States and OIC specialized institutions to continue to assist in the rehabilitation of the areas affected by earthquake in the Yemen Arab Republic.
2. Requests the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of this Resolution.

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RES. NO. 6/15-B

RESOLUTION NO. 6/15-B

EXTENDING ASSISTANCE TO DROUGHT-STRENGTHENED
MEMBER STATES

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic, from 25-29 Rabiul Awal, 1405H, corresponding to December 10-22, 1984,

Recalling the grave dangers caused by drought and desertification, and the ensuing damaging effects of both phenomena on economic and social conditions in the affected member States;

Deeply concerned at the dangerous results of drought and desertification, namely, the marked decrease in food and agricultural crop yield in the affected member States;

Recalling the United Nations General Assembly Resolution No. 206-3A dated December 20, 1963, and the Economic and Social Council Resolution No. 20-1952 dated July 30, 1953, on providing assistance to such States;

Also recalling Resolution No. 5/3(19) adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference, and Resolution No. 4/14-B adopted by the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, on the economic problems facing the least-developed member States;

Fully aware that affected States, belonging as they do in category of the least-developed, cannot therefore shoulder the growing burden of anti-drought and anti-desertification campaigns and the implementation of major related projects;

Conscious also of the efforts exerted by those States with the aim of alleviating the suffering of drought and desertification victims;

Noting with appreciation the efforts of some member States, regional international organizations that have voiced their willingness to provide assistance to those States in order to curtail the damage caused by drought and desertification;

R.S. NO. 6/15-S

Noting with satisfaction the decision of the 20th Summit Conference of the OAU to establish a Special Emergency Fund to face the situation arising out of drought and desertification in a large number of African countries;

1. Appeals to all member States to generously contribute through bilateral efforts or through OIC specialised agencies, to the process of combating drought and the effects of desertification;

2. Invites the organs, funds and specialised agencies of the OIC to take the initiative to inform the Member States of the needs of the affected member countries for assistance, and to mobilise the resources needed for launching comprehensive and effective programmes of financial, technical, and material assistance in a bid to help alleviate the damage caused and to aid these governments in the implementation of reconstruction and development plans.

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

HBS. NO. 7/15-E

RESOLUTION NO. 7/15-E
REPORT ON THE
CAMPAIGN FOR THE ERADICATION OF CATTLE PLAGUE IN
AFRICAN MEMBER STATES

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

Recalling Resolution No.6/14 E of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the campaign for the eradication of bovine plague in African Member States;

Taking note of the report submitted by the General Secretariat on the implementation of the aforesaid resolution;

Noting with appreciation the response of several Member States to assist the African Member States in their campaign to eradicate bovine plague;

1. Reiterates its appeal to the Member States and OIC specialized agencies and other Islamic associations to continue to provide assistance to African Member States in their efforts to eradicate bovine plague.
2. Requests the General Secretariat to initiate the necessary contacts to organize an international campaign for the total eradication of bovine plague in Africa.

HES. NO. 8/15-E

RESOLUTION NO. 8/15-E

FOLLOW UP REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
RESOLUTION RELATING TO LAGOS PLAN OF ACTION

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

Recalling Resolution No.7/14-E of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers relating to the Lagos Plan of Action;

Noting with appreciation the updated study prepared by the Ankara Centre on the Lagos Plan of Action;

Recognising that the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action would greatly contribute to the progress and development of African countries by facilitating the implementation of their development plans, but requires harnessing of considerable financial and technical resources and assistance from the rest of the world;

Noting also that while there are several areas of common interest in the fields of economic and technical cooperation between the OIC and the OAU, certain modalities need to be worked out in possible areas of participation by OIC in implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action in accordance with the priority areas decided for OIC's own Plan of Action by the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference;

Noting the recommendations of the Eleventh Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Taking cognizance of the Declaration issued by the 39th Session of the United Nations General Assembly on December 3, 1984 concerning the critical economic situation in Africa;

RES. NO. 8/15-E

1. Appeals to the Member States and to the United Nations System and International Institutions to provide aid for realising the objectives set out in the Lagos Plan of Action.

2. Requests the Ankara Centre to undertake a detailed comparative study to assess the contents of the Lagos Plan of Action which are compatible with the OIC Plan of Action.

3. Urges the international community to meet its commitment under the Declaration of the 39th Session of the UN General Assembly regarding the critical economic situation in Africa.

RES. NO. 9/15-E

RESOLUTION NO. 9/15-E

REPORT ON FOLLOW UP ACTION OF THE FIRST MINISTERIAL
CONFERENCE ON FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURAL
DEVELOPMENT

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic from Rabul Awwal 25-29, 1405H, corresponding to December 18-22, 1984,

Recalling Resolution No. 8/14-E of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the follow-up action of the First Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development in Islamic countries held in Ankara, Republic of Turkey in October, 1981;

Reiterating the emphasis laid in the aforesaid Resolution on agricultural development as one of the main factors of economic development;

Recognizing the vast potential of Member States to increase their food production to attain greater self-sufficiency in this sector;

Noting the progress and constraints in completion of studies and convening of expert group meetings agreed upon at the Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development;

Recalling also the decision of the coordination meeting of the Ministers of Agriculture as well as the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers to set up a Working Group to look into the progress of studies; fix priorities; and determine revised time-frame for completion of these studies;

RES.NO.9/15-E

Noting that the Working Group which met in Rome in April, 1984 has drawn up a priority programme for the preparation and completion of the studies and drawn up specific recommendations to facilitate the undertaking of the task by the assigned Member States;

Expressing appreciation to FAO for having organised the meeting of the OIC Working Group at its headquarters in Rome and welcoming the ongoing cooperation between the OIC and FAO, and the technical assistance being provided by FAO to help prepare the various studies in the agriculture sector;

Re-iterating the need for convening of the Second Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development at an early date to ensure the follow up and implementation of the recommendations in the Agriculture Sector contained in the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States;

1. Notes the Report and Recommendations of the Working Group on Agricultural Cooperation,

2. Appeals to the Member States assigned to undertake the studies and convene expert group meetings in the Food Security and Agriculture Sector to do so at their earliest convenience in line with the recommendations of the Working Group's Report.

3. Also appeals to the Member States to provide data and information required to complete the studies,

4. Requests the General Secretariat and the Ankara Centre to continue to follow up the outcome of the First Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development.

HES.NO.9/15-F

5. Recommends to the Second Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agriculture to be held in 1985 in Turkey, concurrently with the meeting of the Standing Committee, to look into the progress realized in the implementation of the recommendations in the agriculture sector contained in the Plan of Action, and to consider the priority programme in this sector.

RES. NO. 10/15-E

RESOLUTION NO. 10/15-E

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE MINISTERIAL LEVEL
ROUND TABLE CONSULTATION ON INDUSTRIAL
COOPERATION AMONG MEMBER STATES

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

Recalling Resolution No. 9/14-E of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Ministerial Level Round Table Consultation on Industrial Cooperation among Member States;

Re-emphasising the importance of rapid industrialisation of the Islamic countries and promotion of Joint Ventures as an essential element for achieving collective self-reliance and economic emancipation;

Noting with satisfaction the progress achieved thus far in implementing the recommendations of the Ministerial Consultation, as reflected in the report submitted by the General Secretariat;

Appreciating the work undertaken by the Task Force on Industrial Cooperation under the Chairmanship of Ministers of Industries of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan,

Further noting with appreciation the technical assistance extended by UNIDO to the work of the Task Force on Industrial Cooperation;

Noting with satisfaction the efforts being exerted by the Islamic Development Bank and the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange to promote

RES.NO: 10/15-E

Industrial Cooperation, with special emphasis on joint ventures, among Member States;

1. Notes with appreciation the report and recommendations of the Second Ministerial Consultation on Industrial Cooperation held in Istanbul, Turkey from November 14-15, 1984.

2. Requests the General Secretariat to follow up with Member States and relevant agencies the implementation of the recommendations of the Ministerial Consultation on Industrial Cooperation.

3. Urges Member States to render all possible assistance to the General Secretariat in carrying out the nforestated work.

4. Requests the Islamic Development Bank and the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange to continue their efforts to develop Joint Ventures among Member States.

RES. NO. 11/15-E

RESOLUTION NO. 11/15-E

REPORT OF THE SECOND EXPERT GROUP MEETING ON THE
DRAFT STATUTE OF THE ISLAMIC CEMENT ASSOCIATION.

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Sana'a, Yemen Arab Republic, from Rabiul Awal 25-29, 1405H, corresponding to December 18-22, 1984,

Recalling the Islamabad Declaration on Industrial Development of Islamic Countries adopted at the First Ministerial Consultation on Industrial Cooperation which welcomed the establishment of the Islamic Cement Association;

Recalling also Resolution No. 9/14-E of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which called for the convening of the Second Expert Group Meeting to finalise the Draft Statute of the proposed Association;

Noting with appreciation that in line with the foregoing, the Government of the Republic of Turkey organised the Second Expert Group meeting on the Islamic Cement Association in Istanbul in July, 1984;

Taking note of the report and Draft Statute of the Association finalised at the aformentioned meeting;

Noting also the recommendation of the Second Ministerial Consultation on Industrial Cooperation which adopted the draft Statute of the Association with an amendment to Article 5;

Noting further the recommendations of the Eleventh Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1. Approves the Statute of the Islamic Cement Association as adopted by the Second Ministerial Consultation on Industrial Cooperation (copy annexed).
2. Welcomes the offer of the Government of the Republic of Turkey to host the Headquarters of the Association.
3. Urges the Member States to sign the Statute of the Association, and to encourage the relevant associations and agencies to join this Association.

RESOLUTION NO. 12/15-E

PROMOTION AND EXPANSION OF TRADE AMONG MEMBER STATES

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

Recalling Resolution No. 10/14-E of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Promotion and Expansion of Trade among Member States;

Noting with satisfaction the study on trade prepared by the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade in implementation of its Work Programme, which would help in the implementation of the important recommendations contained in the Trade Sector in the Plan of Action to strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States;

Noting with keen interest the Report and Recommendations of the First Expert Group Meeting on Trade held at the Headquarters of the Casablanca Centre in April, 1984, which contains fixation of priorities and important short-term, medium-term and long-term measures for a programme of cooperation in the trade sector to implement the Plan of Action;

Noting also that the recommendations of the First Expert Group meeting on trade were considered by the meeting of Trade Ministers of the OIC Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation held in Istanbul from November 14-16, 1984 which adopted a short-term programme of trade cooperation;

MES. 12/12-8

Appreciating the expanding role of the Islamic Development Bank in trade financing activities of the member States;

Also appreciating the work undertaken by the Ankara Centre and the efforts exerted by the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange to forge economic and commercial cooperation among member States;

Expressing satisfaction at the enthusiastic response of member States to participate in the Expert Group meeting on Standardisation which the Republic of Turkey has offered to host;

Taking note of the report of the Casablanca Centre and the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange with regard to the convening of the Islamic Trade Fair;

1. Takes note of the Report of the First Expert group meeting on Trade and the Programme of Cooperation and Priorities in the trade sector drawn up at the meeting.
2. Requests the early preparation of various studies in the trade field by the Casablanca Centre, and that the necessary means be put at its disposal for the continuation of implementation of the Centre's Work Programme to give the required boost to development of trade among Member States.
3. Urges those Member States, who have not yet done so, to respond favourably to participate in the Expert Group Meeting on Standardisation.

HES. 12/15-E

4. Requests the General Secretariat to keep abreast of international economic negotiations and to attend important meetings held under this framework under the UN auspices.
5. Further requests the member States, in accordance with the recommendations of the Plan of action, to coordinate their position on various international economic issues at such meetings.
6. Also requests the Director of Casablanca Centre and the Secretary General of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange to maintain their contacts with the Member States with regard to the convening of the Second and Third Islamic Trade Fairs.
7. Urges member States to participate actively in the Islamic Trade Fairs.
8. Urges the completion of Studies underway in the Islamic Development Bank on proposals relating to arrangements for long-term financing of foreign trade among Member Countries, credit guaranteed agreements, and setting up of an Islamic Clearing Union for examination at the Second Meeting of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation.

NES. NO. 13/15-E

RESOLUTION NO. 13/15-E

THE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT ON JUTE AND JUTE PRODUCTS

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic, from Mubdiul Awwal 25-29, 1405H, corresponding to December 18-22, 1984.

Recalling Resolution No. 11/14-E of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the International Agreement on Jute and Jute Products;

Noting that the International Agreement on Jute and Jute Products, 1982 is an important commodity agreement under the Integrated Programme of Commodities of UNCTAD;

Taking note of the report of the General Secretariat on its participation as observer in the meetings of the International Jute Council held in Dhaka, Bangladesh in January and September, 1984;

1. Urges all Member States concerned to accede to the International Agreement on Jute and Jute Products;
2. Requests the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of Resolution No. 11/14-E of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 14/15-E

ACTIVITIES OF THE ISLAMIC CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers was held in Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic from 17-21 April 1984, corresponding to 1405H, corresponding to 12-16 December 1984.

Recalling Resolution No. 14/14-E of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the activities of the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade, Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco;

Taking note of the report of the Third Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Centre held in the Headquarters of the Centre in April, 1984;

Noting also the reports presented by the General Secretariat and the Director of the Casablanca Centre on the activities of the Centre;

Expressing satisfaction that the Centre has become fully operational following the official inauguration of its Headquarters in January, 1984;

Noting with concern the inadequate receipt of contributions from the Member States which has created financial difficulties for the Centre and would hamper the realization of its aims and objectives;

Lauding the generous donations of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Kingdom of Morocco towards the budget of the Centre which has enabled the Centre to commence the implementation of its work programme for 1983-86;

Noting with appreciation the progress so far achieved by the Centre in the realization of its work programme, notably with regard to training, promotion, publications and studies;

HKD. 14/10-E

Reiterating the importance of trade and commercial cooperation among Member States, and the important role of the Casablanca Centre in the realisation of the objectives envisaged in these sectors;

1. Isma Note of the Report of the Third Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade,
2. Appeals to the Member States to make regular contributions to the budget of the Centre, to settle their arrears and to make voluntary donations towards the Centre.
3. Urges the Member States to actively participate in the activities of the Centre, particularly with regard to its training seminars.
4. Also urges the Member States to regularly provide to the Centre detailed trade information, especially in view of the prospects of setting up a Trade Information network for Islamic Countries.
5. Requests the Director of the Centre to pursue, in collaboration with the Secretary General of the Islamic Chamber, the question of organising the Islamic Trade Fairs.

RESOLUTION NO. 15/15-E

ACTIVITIES OF THE ISLAMIC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INDUSTRY
AND COMMODITY EXCHANGE

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic, from Habul Awal 28-29, 1405H, corresponding to December 18-22, 1984.

Recalling resolution No. 13/14-E of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the activities of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange;

Further Noting the report on the activities of the Islamic Chamber;

Also Taking note of the plans for the construction of the Chamber's permanent headquarters building in Karachi, Pakistan;

Appreciating the progress achieved by the Islamic Chamber in its various activities particularly in the field of development and promotion of joint ventures;

Reiterating its concern at the unsatisfactory financial situation of the Chamber due to non-payment of annual contribution by majority of Member Bodies and insufficient donations;

1. Taken note of the report on the activities of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange.

RES.NO.15/15-E

2. Reiterates its appeal to the Member States to advise their National Chambers to expeditiously settle their arrears, and make prompt and regular contributions to the budget of the Islamic Chamber.

3. Also urges the Member States and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to make generous donations to the Islamic Chamber to enable it to realize its work programme and commence work on its building project.

RES. NO. 16/15-E

RESOLUTION NO. 16/15-E

PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION AND COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE
OF OLIVE OIL IN THE MUSLIM WORLD.

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

Noting the Background Paper submitted by the Republic of Tunisia on the production, consumption and commercial exchange of olive oil in the Muslim world;

Taking into consideration the importance of the subject for all Islamic States and its positive effects on the economy of both olive oil producing and consuming Islamic States;

Recognizing the importance of this commodity in world trade;

Noting the recommendations on this subject by the Eleventh Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1. Invites the Member States to join the International Olive Oil Council and to effectively participate in its meetings.

2. Urges the Member States to encourage the importation of their olive oil requirements from the Islamic States, to exchange its consumption by their nationals and to facilitate the commercial exchange of this product among the Islamic States.

RES. NO. 16/15-E

3. Also urges the Member States and Islamic Institutions to include olive oil in the list of food assistance given to the least developed countries and in the relief assistance following natural calamities and catastrophes.

4. Requests the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report on the subject to the 16th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RES. NO. 17/15-E

RESOLUTION 17/15-E

REPORT ON THE THIRD EXPERT GROUP MEETING ON
COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic, from Bahiul Awa 25-29, 1405H, corresponding to December 18-22, 1984,

Recalling Resolution No. 22/14-E of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on cooperation among Member States in the field of Telecommunications;

Recalling further the recommendations in the Telecommunications field contained in the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States;

Reaffirming the importance of cooperation among Member States in the field of Telecommunications to establish and develop communication links to strengthen relations among them;

Taking note of the Report of the Third Expert Group Meeting on cooperation in the field of Telecommunications held in Jeddah in May, 1984;

Appreciating the offer of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to host the Headquarters of the proposed Union;

Res.No. 17/15-E

Also taking note of the recommendations of the Eleventh Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1. Approves the Statute of the Islamic States Telecommunications Union (copy annexed).
2. Welcomes the offer of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to host the Headquarters of the Union.
3. Requests the Member States to sign and ratify the Statute of the Union as early as possible to enable it to become operational.

RES. NO. 18/15-E

RESOLUTION NO. 18/15-E

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ISLAMIC SHIPOWNERS ASSOCIATION

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

Recalling Resolution No. 23/14 E of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the establishment of the Islamic Shipowners Association;

Noting the report of the General Secretariat on the steps taken to make the Association operational including the nomination of its first Secretary General;

Also noting with satisfaction that by now 11 Member States have signed the Statute of the Association which was approved and adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference;

1. Requests the General Secretariat to continue its contacts with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which is host to the Islamic Shipowners Association, to make the Association operational at an early date.

2. Appeals to those Member States, which have not yet done so, to sign the Statute of the Association.

3. Urges the Member States to render all possible assistance to the Association to enable it to meet, its aims and objectives.

RES. NO. 19/15-E

RESOLUTION NO. 19/15-E

SIGNATURE AND RATIFICATION
OF THE STATUTE OF THE ISLAMIC CIVIL AVIATION COUNCIL

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

Recalling Resolution No. 20/14-E of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Islamic Civil Aviation Council;

Noting the report of the General Secretariat on the progress achieved in setting up the Council;

Noting further that 4 Member States have signed while two of them have ratified the Statute of the Islamic Civil Aviation Council which was approved by the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (1982) and that ratification by 10 Member States is necessary to make the Council operational;

1. Urges the Member States, who have not yet done so, to sign and ratify the Statute of the Islamic Civil Aviation Council.

2. Requests the General Secretariat to pursue the signature and ratification of the Statute of the Council by the Member States.

RES. NO. 20/15-E

RESOLUTION NO. 20/15-E

ACTIVITIES OF THE ISLAMIC CENTRE FOR TECHNICAL
AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND RESEARCH, DHAKA, BANGLADESH

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

Recalling Resolution No. 25/14-E of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the activities of Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research, Dhaka, Bangladesh;

Taking note of the Reports of the eighth and ninth meetings of the Board of Directors of the Dhaka Centre ;

Noting the progress on construction of the Dhaka Centre's building project, in spite of acute financial difficulties, as reflected in the report submitted by the Director;

Recalling the emphasis laid by the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the completion of the Centre's building project on schedule in order to make the Centre operational and commence its training programmes as planned;

Expressing concern that the Centre's building project, its workshops, library and laboratory, which is already one year behind schedule, has been further delayed due to financial difficulties resulting from irregular contributions and non-settlement of arrears by Member States to the budget of the Centre;

RES. 20/15-E

Noting with deep appreciation the generous donations extended by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, State of Kuwait, Bangladesh and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to the Centre's building project;

Recognizing the significance of the ICTVTR as the subsidiary organ of the OIC set up for the attainment of the objective of converting the vast manpower resources of the Ummah into productive human capital through imparting the required technical and vocational training;

1. Taking note of the Reports of the Eighth and Ninth Meetings of the Board of Directors of the Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research held in Dhaka, Bangladesh.
2. Urges Member States to make regular contributions to the budget of the Centre, to settle arrears at the earliest, to make generous donations so that the Centre's building project, its workshop, laboratory and library are completed without further delay and the Centre is made operational as early as possible.
3. Requests Member States to provide relevant information to the Centre in respect of their training needs, and to expedite nomination of personnel and experts required by the Centre to implement its Programme of Activities and Curriculum.

RES. NO. 22/15-E

RESOLUTION NO. 22/15-E

TECHNICAL COOPERATION AMONG MEMBER STATES

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

Recalling Resolution No. 26/14-E of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on technical cooperation among Member States

Noting with appreciation the ongoing training activities of the Ankara Centre which continue to expand and diversify, and the Centre's plans to set up permanent training facilities for the benefit of Member States;

Expressing satisfaction that the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade has organized its first training programme and intends to make training and convening of seminars and symposia a regular feature of its Work Programme

Welcoming the enthusiastic response of Member States and the national and regional training agencies to cooperate with the Ankara Centre and other OIC agencies in the realization of their training and technical cooperation activities

Noting the report of the General Secretariat and the Ankara Centre on the progress achieved in preparing the technical cooperation proposals for the Member States as directed by the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers

Also noting with satisfaction the increased ongoing cooperation between the OIC and the UN System and with other international and regional organizations

RES. NO. 22/15-E

1. Requests the General Secretariat and the Ankara Centre to undertake a study on the possible areas and sectoral priorities of technical cooperation among the Member States.

2. Urges the Member States to continue to support and participate to the maximum extent possible in the technical cooperation and training activities of the Ankara Centre, the Casablanca Centre, and other relevant OIC Institutions.

3. Requests the General Secretariat to continue to follow up its cooperation activities with the UN System, and with other relevant national, international and regional organizations.

RESOLUTION NO. 23/15-E

CONSOLIDATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN
THE ISLAMIC WORLD

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

Recalling Resolution No. 2/4-EF(IS) of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference on the Consolidation of the Development Programme in the Islamic World;

Also recalling Resolution No. 16/14-E adopted by the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the same subject;

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Kuwait who have fulfilled and exceeded their commitments, and that the UAE would also contribute to the Development Programme in the Islamic World, as mentioned in the Report of the Economic and Financial Affairs Committee of the Fourth Islamic Summit;

Requests the General Secretariat to take further action on the Consolidation of the Development Programme in light of the decisions of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference.

RES. NO. 24/15-E

RESOLUTION NO. 24/15-E

SIGNATURE AND RATIFICATION OF THE AGREEMENT ON
PROMOTION, PROTECTION AND GUARANTEE OF INVESTMENTS

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

Recalling Resolution No. 15/14-E of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Signature and Ratification of the Agreement on Promotion, Protection and Guarantee of Investments;

Reaffirming the importance of the Agreement to help promote economic and commercial cooperation among the Member States;

Noting with satisfaction that so far 10 Member States have signed and six of them have ratified the Agreement;

Noting also the report of the General Secretariat on this subject and its efforts to exhort the Member States to sign and ratify the Agreement to enable the Agreement to go into effect after ratification by the required number (10) of Member States;

1. Reiterates its appeal to the Member States who have not done so, to sign and ratify the Agreement as early as possible.

RES. No. 24/15-E

2. Requests the General Secretariat to continue to pursue its contacts in this direction with the Member States.

RES. NO.25/15-E

RESOLUTION NO. 25/15-E

SIXTH MEETING OF GOVERNORS OF CENTRAL BANKS
AND MONETARY AUTHORITIES

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

Recalling Resolution No. 17/14-E of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Status Report on the proposed Sixth Meeting of Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities;

Noting the report of the General Secretariat on the subject;

Welcoming the generous offer of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to host the Sixth Meeting of Governors;

Noting the relevant recommendation in the report of the Eleventh Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1. Requests the Member States to participate in the Sixth Meeting of Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities to be held in Dhaka, Bangladesh in February, 1985.

2. Also requests the General Secretariat to submit a report on the subject to the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.26/15-E

ACTIVITIES OF THE ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK

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

Recalling Resolution No.18/14-E of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Activities of the Islamic Development Bank;

Noting with appreciation that Member States have increased their share of contributions to the paid-up capital of the Bank in line with the relevant Resolution of the Third Islamic Summit;

Also noting with appreciation that the trade financing operations of the Bank, as well as its other development finance activities have continued to expand, as reflected in the Report submitted by the Islamic Development Bank;

Expresses satisfaction at the efforts exerted by the Bank to promote joint ventures in the Islamic world and particularly its contribution in this direction as member of the OIC Task Force on Industrial Cooperation,

1. Notes with appreciation that the Islamic Development Bank has continued to expand its activities, including trade financing operations and promotion of Joint Venture Projects in Member States.

RES. NO. 26/15-E

2. Urges the Member States, who have not done so, to expedite payment of their increased share of contributions to the paid up capital of the I.D.B..

3. Appeals to the Member States to repay their arrears to the IDB and to avoid in future, delay in their commitments to the IDB, to enable it to continue its activities for the benefit of Member States.

RES. NO.27/15-E

RESOLUTION NO. 27/15-E

ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ISLAMIC BANKS

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

Recalling Resolution No. 19/14-E of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the activities of the International Association of Islamic Banks;

Recalling also the decision of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers directing the General Secretariat to initiate, in collaboration with the International Association of Islamic Banks, a study on evaluation and progress of implementation of "Regulations and Guidelines on Promotion, Establishment and Supervision of Islamic Banks";

Noting with satisfaction the increasing activities of the International Association of Islamic banks to promote cooperation among Islamic Banks, to ensure that member Banks fully apply the rules of Shariah to their business and to represent the joint interests of the Islamic financial institutions;

Noting with interest the important seminar organized by the Association in Islamabad, Pakistan in April 1984, on the "Framework and Appraisal of Islamic Banking" and that similar other subject oriented seminars in Islamic banking and economic fields would be organized by the Association in 1985;

RES. 27/15-E

Noting with satisfaction that the international Institute of Islamic Banking and Economics has completed diploma training programmes of two batches of University graduates from the Islamic Countries and has also conducted several short courses and seminars inspite of its acute financial difficulties;

Also noting that a study on evaluation and progress on "Regulations and Guidelines on Promotion, Establishment and Supervision of Islamic Banks" has been completed at a meeting of selected representatives of the Central Banks and Monetary Authorities; the General Secretariat of the Organization of Islamic Conference; and the International Association of Islamic Banks held in Izmir, Republic of Turkey from August 7-9, 1984, and that the study will be considered at the Sixth Meeting of Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities to be held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh in February 1985;

1. Takes note of the reports on the activities of the International Association of Islamic Banks and the International Institute of Islamic Banking and Economics.
2. Appeals to the member States, their Central Banks and the Islamic Institutions to provide financial and moral support to the Association to enable it to achieve its objectives.
3. Requests that the recommendations of the Sixth Meeting of the Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities on the study concerning "Regulations and Guidelines on Promotion, Establishment and Supervision of Islamic Banks" be submitted to the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RES. NO. 28/15-E

RESOLUTION NO. 28/15-E

SIGNATURE, RATIFICATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
GENERAL AGREEMENT FOR ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL
AND COMMERCIAL COOPERATION

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

Recalling Resolution No. 23/13-E of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Signature and Ratification of the General Agreement for Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation;

Recalling also the report of the Economic Committee of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which noted with satisfaction that member States continued to adhere to the General Agreement which had gone into operation in 1981 following its ratification by majority of member States;

Noting the Report of the General Secretariat on this subject;

Noting also the relevant recommendation in the report of the Eleventh Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs ;

Reaffirming the importance of the General Agreement in developing and promoting economic and commercial cooperation amongst member States;

1. Notes with satisfaction that the General Agreement for Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation has gone into effect following its ratification by the required number of member States.

RES. 28/15-E

2. Invites the Member States who have not yet signed/ratified the General Agreement to do so at their earliest convenience.

3. Requests the General Secretariat to continue to exhort the concerned Member States to ratify the General Agreement.

RES. NO. 29/15-E

RESOLUTION NO. 29/15-E

SECOND EXPERT GROUP MEETING ON LABOUR AND SOCIAL SECURITY

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

Recalling Resolution No. 24/14-E of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Noting with appreciation that the Government of Malaysia hosted the Second Expert Group Meeting on Labour and Social Security in Kuala Lumpur in October, 1984 ;

Also noting the report and recommendations of the aforestated meeting ;

1. Urges the member States to extend all possible assistance to the Working Groups set up by the Second Expert Group meeting on Labour and Social Security to enable them to accomplish the task assigned to them .
2. Requests the General Secretariat to convene the Third Expert Group Meeting on Labour and Social Welfare after completion of the tasks assigned to the two working groups.

RES. NO. 30/15-E

RESOLUTION NO. 30/15-E

DRUG ABUSE AND NARCOTICS CONTROL

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic, from 25-29 Rabi Al Awal 1405H, corresponding to December 18-22, 1984,

Noting with deep concern the increase in drug abuse and illegal use of narcotics in the world;

Convinced that drug abuse, besides posing serious health problems for its users, has disquieting social implications;

Conscious of the responsibility to completely eliminate the possibility of illegal use of narcotics in Islamic countries;

1. Invites Member States to take effective action to combat the multi-dimensional aspects of narcotic drugs problem including illicit production, processing, trafficking and increasing drug abuse.
2. Calls upon the Member States to cooperate with the worldwide efforts to control and eliminate the illicit production, consumption and trafficking in narcotic drugs.
3. Also calls upon Member States to provide facilities for treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts as well as take steps to educate the public through the extensive use of media regarding the hazards of drug abuse.
4. Requests the General Secretariat to submit a report to the 16th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the present extent of the problem in Islamic countries containing recommendations for overcoming this menace.

STATUTE OF THE
ISLAMIC CEMENT ASSOCIATION

STATUTE OF THE ISLAMIC CEMENT ASSOCIATION

P R E A M B L E

The Governments of the Member States of the
Organisation of the Islamic Conference,

Believing in the desire of the Member States to
strengthen their economic capabilities and linkages in
order to improve the standards of living of their people;

Desirous of attaining the ultimate objective of
industrialisation and initiating a comprehensive programme
to intensify the benefits derived from commercial and
economic relations to the full extent of the growing
capacities to meet each other's requirements on the basis
of reciprocal advantages and mutual benefit;

Recalling the Islamabad Declaration on Industrial
Cooperation among the Islamic countries which favoured the
establishment of a Cement Association among the Islamic
countries;

Convinced that an appropriate institutional
machinery has to be evolved to strengthen cooperation in
the field of cement industry;

Agree to the establishment of the Islamic Cement
Association and the adoption of this Statute;

Declare their complete readiness to put into
effect this Statute in letters and spirit; and

Express their sincere desire to exert every
effort for the attainment of its aims and objectives.

D E F I N I T I O N S

- I) The "Association" means the Islamic Cement Association established by this Statute;
- II) "Member States" means Member States of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;
- III) "Members" means associations or agencies dealing with production, and/or consumption and/or trade in the field of cement industry which are Members of the Association;
- IV) "General Assembly" means the General Assembly of the Association;
- V) "Executive Committee" means the Executive Committee of the Association;
- VI) "President" means the President of the Association;
- VII) "General Secretary" means the General Secretary of the Association;
- VIII) "Auditor" means a person who is qualified and authorised to practice as such in the Member State.

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N A M E

Article 1

The name of the Association is "Islamic Cement Association" (ICA), hereinafter referred to as the Association.

HEADQUARTERS

Article 2

The headquarters of the Association shall be in the Republic of Turkey.

Article 3

The Association shall have a juridical personality, and shall enjoy the privileges and immunities in the host country which are granted to the Headquarters of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference in Jeddah,

The host country shall undertake the necessary legal measures to extend these privileges.

OBJECTIVES

Article 4

The Association shall endeavour to contribute to and coordinate the efforts of the Member States in attaining close cooperation in the field of cement industry and work for the maximum utilization of their resources and potentials in this sector, with the ultimate objective of attaining their collective self-reliance in the cement industry.

The Association shall also work furthering the interest of its Members by providing sound counsel for the development of their cement industry, and to protect their interests in international forums dealing with cement matters.

To achieve these objectives, the Association shall :

- (i) Develop a system involving the collection, dissemination and exchange of information in the areas of cement production, consumption, and trade in order to make recommendations to the members to overcome problems and difficulties faced in these areas.
- (ii) Study and analyse economic and technical questions directly or indirectly affecting the cement industry. For this purpose, among others, the Association may organise symposiums, seminars, workshops and businessmen's forums.
- (iii) Organise intensive training programmes in the field of cement for the Members; support the activities of the existing and encourage the establishment of research and development centres and training institutes in the Member States.
- (iv) Make efforts to develop cement and cement-related industries in order to minimise the dependence of Members on non-member countries by providing and promoting technical assistance among Members covering investment planning, feasibility studies, engineering work, management and plant operation.
- (v) Evolve recommendations for the promotion and expansion of trade of cement and cement-related items.
- (vi) Assist the Members in locating sponsors for their cement-related projects by, among others, preparing the necessary project documents.
- (vii) Endeavour to establish common standards in the production of cement among Islamic countries comparable to international standards specifications.

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M E M B E R S H I P

Article 5

Membership will be opened to the association or the agency dealing with cement as designated by the Member States.

Other national bodies in the Member States, such as those dealing with research and development and trade of cement, may be accepted as Associate Members without voting rights upon a decision of the General Assembly.

Permanent observer status may be granted to regional institutions dealing with cement in the Islamic world.

ORGANISATION

Article 6

The structure of the Association comprises :

- The General Assembly.
- The Executive Committee.
- The Secretariat.
- Any other organs/sub-committees that the Association may establish.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Article 7

All Members are represented in the General Assembly. Each Member shall have one vote. The Associate Members and Permanent Observers are entitled to attend the meeting and participate in the discussions but without voting rights. The representatives of the General Secretariat of OIC, and the Islamic Chamber of Commerce (ICCICE), the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre (SESRTCIC), the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade (ICDT), and the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) shall be ex-officio members of the General Assembly without voting rights.

The General Assembly shall meet once a year at a place and time decided by it.

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The attendance of majority of the members shall be required to reach the quorum.

Resolutions shall be adopted by majority of Members present, and in case of tie the President will cast the deciding vote.

Extraordinary meetings of the General Assembly may be convened upon the request of any member, or the President, subject to the approval of one-third of the members of the Association. Decisions of extraordinary meetings, which may be convened to discuss crucial matters such as suspension and termination of membership, amendments to the Statute, and dissolution of the Association, will be taken by two-third majority.

Article 11

The General Assembly is the highest decision-making organ of the Association. Falling within its purview are:

- a) Determination of the General Policy of the Association in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Statute and attainment of its aims and objectives.
- b) Adoption of the international rules and regulations of the Association and deciding on questions of procedures and other related matters.
- c) Election of the President, the Vice-President, and the Members of the Executive Committee.
- d) Appointment of the Secretary General, the Assistant Secretary General, and the Auditors.
- e) Approval of the annual budget and audited accounts.
- f) Approval of the annual work programme and the annual report concerning the Association's activities.
- g) Invite as observers, international and regional organisations to the meetings of the Association.

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Article 9

The President is elected for three years. He is eligible for re-election only once.

Article 10

The President is the Chief Executive of the Association. In this capacity, he :

- a) Represents the Association in the fulfilment of its objectives.
- b) Takes decisions in matters of urgency. However, such decisions shall be submitted to the next session of the General Assembly for endorsement.
- c) Supervises the Secretariat on behalf of the Executive Committee.
- d) Chairs the meetings of the Executive Committee.

Article 11

The Vice-President is elected for a period of three years. He is eligible for re-election only once.

Article 12

In the absence of the President, the Vice-President shall exercise all his functions.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Article 13

The Executive Committee is the executing organ of the Association, and as such it shall :

- a) Implement the decisions of the General Assembly.
- b) Prepare the draft agenda for the meetings of the General Assembly.
- c) Supervise the work of the Secretariat.
- d) Submit the annual report, annual budget, and the audited accounts to the General Assembly.

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- e) Fulfill other functions delegated to it by the General Assembly.
- f) Receive and recommend to General Assembly applications for Membership and Associate Membership to the Association.

Article 14

The Executive Committee shall be composed of the President, and nine members elected by the General Assembly for a period of two years on the basis of equitable geographical representation. The Vice-President and the General Secretary of the Association shall be non-voting members. The representatives of the General Secretariat of OIC, the Islamic Chamber of Commerce (ICCIC), SESRTCIC, ICDT, and IDH shall also be non-voting ex-officio members.

The Executive Committee shall meet at least twice a year under the Chairmanship of the President, or in his absence under the Chairmanship of the Vice-President.

The attendance of two-third of the members will be required to reach the quorum.

Resolutions shall be adopted by simple majority of the members present and in case of tie the President shall cast the deciding vote.

THE SECRETARIAT

Article 15

The Secretariat shall perform, among others, the following duties :

- a) Implement the work programme of the Association.
- b) Submit the draft budget, audited accounts, and annual report on the activities of the Association to the Executive Committee.
- c) Prepare draft agenda for the meetings of the Executive Committee.

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Article 16

The Secretariat of the Association shall be headed by the General Secretary. The General Secretary shall be appointed for a period of four years by the General Assembly. He is eligible for re-election only once.

The General Secretary, in the performance of his duties :

- i) Shall appoint the staff of the Secretariat according to the staff regulations of the Association based on rules and regulations in vogue for similar agencies of the OIC;
- ii) May communicate with government authorities, national and international organisations in all matters falling within the competence of the Association;
- iii) Shall also consult experts on questions falling within the competence of the Association;
- iv) Shall endeavour to promote close relations, including periodical consultations and exchange of information, with concerned specialized agencies of the OIC.

Article 17

There shall also be an Assistant General Secretary appointed by the General Assembly for a period of four years. He is eligible for re-election only once.

RELATIONS WITH THE ISLAMIC CHAMBER

Article 18

The Association shall establish close linkage with the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange for periodical consultations and concerted action especially in the field of joint ventures.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND THE BUDGET

Article 19

The budget of the Association shall be financed by:-

- a) Admission fee of U.S. Dollars 3000 (three thousand) payable only once.
- b) Annual minimum membership fee of U.S. \$3000 (three thousand) by each Member covering the actual quantum of tonnage (production plus import) handled upto 1 million tons. A complementary membership fee will be charged calculated on the basis of U.S. \$ 2 (two) per 1000 tons of the actual quantum of tonnage exceeding 1 million tons.
- c) Donations and voluntary contributions from members and from other sources within the OIC framework.
- d) Receipts for services rendered.

WITHDRAWAL FROM MEMBERSHIP

Article 20

Any Member wishing to withdraw from the membership of the Association shall notify its intention through a written communication to the Secretariat. Such withdrawal shall become effective as of the date of receipt of notification by the Secretariat following the General Assembly. The Member withdrawing shall have the obligation to pay all its outstanding dues to the Association.

SUSPENSION AND TERMINATION OF MEMBERSHIP

Article 21

The General Assembly, by two-third majority of the total Members, may suspend or terminate the membership of a Member of the Association.

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AMENDMENTS TO THE STATUTE

Article 22

Amendments to this Statute shall be made by the General Assembly by a majority of at least two-thirds of the total Members.

CREATION AND DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSOCIATION

Article 23

The Association will be established after ten Member States have signed this Statute at the General Secretariat of the OIC.

Article 24

The Association could be dissolved by the General Assembly, by two-third majority of the total Members. The dissolution will become effective from the date of its approval by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. Upon dissolution, all assets and funds of the Association will be transferred to the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 25

The present Statute shall take effect from the date of its approval by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

Article 26

The text of this Statute has been prepared in English, Arabic and French, each version being equally authentic.

ANNEXE TO RESOLUTION NO. 17/19-E

O N

REPORT ON THE THIRD EXPERT GROUP MEETING ON
COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS

IS/ISTU-L/85

BISMILLAH ARRAHMAN ARRAHIM
MATASINI BI HABL ALLAH GAMI'AN WALA LAI'ARRAHU!

STATUTE OF THE
ISLAMIC STATES TELECOMMUNICATIONS UNION (ISTU)

PREAMBLE :

The Member States of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Guided by the objectives of the Organisation as stipulated in its Charter;

Convinced of their desire to develop and promote cooperation among themselves in the economic, social, cultural, scientific and religious fields, and to mobilize their economic resources and the available capabilities to the optimum in order to fulfil this desire,

Recognising that telecommunications is an important element of this cooperation, and that development of telecommunication links and communications will lead to progress and contribute to the general welfare of the member States to their mutual interest and benefit,

Anxious to establish a sound and efficient structure for the telecommunications networks as a foundation for improving local and international communications to enable their peoples to get better acquainted with each other;

Appreciating the important recommendations of the Third Islamic Summit Conference and the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers to ensure cooperation and coordination in the field of telecommunications;

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Approve the Statute of the Islamic States
Telecommunications Union;

Declare their complete readiness to put the Statute
into effect in letter and spirit; and

Express their sincere wish to exert every
effort to achieve its aims and objectives.

DEFINITIONS

The following words as mentioned throughout the Statute shall mean the following:-

1. "The Statute: : The Statute of the Islamic States Telecommunications Union.
2. "The Union? : The Islamic States Telecommunications Union.
3. "The General Assembly" : The General Assembly of the Union.
4. "The Executive Board: : The Executive Board of the Union.
5. "Members" : The States which sign and ratify this Statute.
6. "The Organisation: : The Organisation of the Islamic Conference.

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Article 1: Establishment of the Union.

A Union is hereby established, within the Organisation's framework, to deal with telecommunications affairs, as a specialised organ. The Union shall enjoy the status of a full legal personality. Its Headquarters will be in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Article 2 : Objectives of the Union .

The Union aims at achieving the following objectives:

- (i) To promote Islamic solidarity in the telecommunications field;
- (ii) To ensure self-sufficiency, integration and coordination among Member States in the telecommunications area, as much as possible;
- (iii) To protect the Members' interests within similar international organisations and forums, by all possible means, and to provide advice, consultancy and suggested solutions in matters referred by the Members;
- (iv) To propose plans, undertake studies and pursue research with a view to develop and modernize telecommunications according to advanced international technical and technological standards;
- (v) To extend all possible assistance to the Members for training manpower and establishing centres and institutes specializing in telecommunications;
- (vi) To make the maximum possible use of the manpower, expert services and training facilities available in the Member States;
- (vii) To expedite the modernization of the technical methods and operation works, and offer the available technical and technological services to upgrade the standard of services in the Member States;

- (viii) a) To continue encouraging the use of the Arabic alphabet and Arabic language as an official language, besides English and French, in all similar international forums and conferences;
- b) To encourage, as much as possible, the use of the Arabic alphabet in telecommunications among the Member States;
- (ix) To encourage the Members to set up industries for manufacturing telecommunications equipment and material; and to coordinate the Members' endeavours towards the technical, technological and economic integration of such industries;
- (x) To encourage effective participation by Member States and coordination of their positions in the regional, international and other conferences relating to telecommunications;
- (xi) To develop cooperation among members in establishing telephones, telegraph, telex, data and other telecommunications services, and to enhance telecommunications networks, as well as to ensure the complementary of ground and space networks through coordination with similar regional and international organisations.
- (xii) Pursue any other task which is of interest and mutual benefit to the Members in the field of telecommunications, and the general objectives of the Union.

Article 3: Immunities and Privileges

The provisions of the Agreement on Immunities and Privileges of the Organisation shall apply to all the organs, Conferences and Committees of the Union, to the Members' representatives to that Union, and to the Union's staff;

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Article 4: Membership

The Union shall be composed of the Member States of the Organisation who sign and ratify the present Statute;

Article 5: Organs of the Union

The organs of the Union shall be:-

- a) The General Assembly
- b) The Executive Board
- c) The Secretariat General.

Article 6: The General Assembly

a) Composition and Meetings

- (i) The General Assembly is the highest authority in the Union. It consists of all the Union's Members represented by high-level delegates having specialised experience;
- (ii) The General Assembly shall hold an ordinary session once every 3 years. Its extraordinary sessions may be held at the request of any Member or the Director General with the approval of two-thirds of the members. Quorum for any session shall consist of a majority of the Members.
- (iii) Each Member shall be entitled to one vote.
- (iv) The General Assembly shall adopt its resolutions on ordinary matters by a simple majority, and on other matters by a two-third majority.

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- (v) The General Assembly shall hold its meetings in the Headquarters of the Union. It may also hold its meetings outside the Headquarters at the invitation of any Member.

b) Powers and Duties of the General Assembly

- (i) Elect the President and the Vice-President.
- (ii) Elect the Executive Board on the basis of equitable geographic distribution.
- (iii) Elect the Director General and his Assistant in accordance with the present Statute and upon the proposals and recommendations of the Members.
- (iv) Draw-up the general policy which would ensure the achievement of the Union's objectives.
- (v) Work-out the Union's by-laws.
- (vi) Establish the financial policy and general programme of the Union.
- (vii) Adopt recommendations, resolutions and reports, and approve the agreements which the Union may enter into with the States and other Organisations.
- (viii) Deal with cases in which a Member does not honour his obligations towards the Union.
- (ix) Review the activities and work of the Executive Board.

Article 7: The Executive Board

a) Composition and Meetings

- (i) The Executive Board shall be composed of 11 Members elected by the General Assembly, on the basis of equitable geographic distribution, for a three year period renewable once.

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- (ii) The Director General of the Union and a representative of the General Secretariat of the Organisation would also be Members of the Executive Board but without voting powers.
 - (iii) The Executive Board shall meet least once a year. It shall elect a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman at each ordinary session.
 - (iv) The Executive Board may hold extraordinary session at the request of a Union Member, and with the approval of four Board members, or at the request of the Director General.
 - (v) The Executive Board shall be responsible to the General Assembly. It has the full power to implement the resolutions and recommendations issued by the General Assembly with the purpose of realising the Union's objectives.
 - (vi) The Executive Board shall adopt its decisions on ordinary matters by a simple majority, and on other matters by a two-third majority.
 - (vii) The Executive Board may set up adhoc ordinary Committees as it deems necessary.
- b) Powers and Duties of the Executive Board
- (i) Take measures required for the implementation of the general policies drawn-up by the General Assembly.
 - (ii) Prepare all the necessary regulations and instructions for the smooth running of the Union's activities and follow-up their execution.
 - (iii) Consider the reports of the Union's Secretariat General on its activities, and submit them to the General Assembly with appropriate recommendations.

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- (iv) Approve the Union's annual budget in the light of the rules and basis laid by the General Assembly.
- (v) Approve the Union's annual closing accounts.
- (vi) Specify the necessary rules for auditing the Union's accounts, and appoint a Chartered Accountant for such an auditing.
- (vii) Delegate to the Director General any of its duties and responsibilities.
- (viii) Prepare the agenda and documents for the meetings of the General Assembly.
- (ix) The Executive Board may invite observers or guests to attend its meetings without voting rights.

Article 8: The Union's Secretariat

1. The General Secretariat of the Union shall be composed of a Director General responsible for its overall management, an Assistant Director General, and a number of staff members who are to be appointed by the Director General with due regard to their capabilities, integrity and the principle of equitable geographic distribution.
2. The Director General, in exercise of his duties, will be responsible to the Executive Board.

Article 9:

A. Election of the Director General

- (i) The Director General shall be elected by the General Assembly in coordination with the Secretary General of the Organisation for a term of 3 years, renewable by one term only.
- (ii) The Director General shall be a Muslim national of one of the Member States, and should be highly qualified in telecommunications.

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- (iii) The Assistant Director General shall be elected on the same terms and conditions laid down for the election of the Director General.

B. Powers and Duties of the Director General

- (i) Implementation and supervision of the general policy of the Union and the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Executive Board.
- (ii) Administrative and technical supervision of the staff, and follow-up of the activities of the Union.
- (iii) Preparation of the annual draft budget and its submission, along with the final accounts, to the Executive Board.
- (iv) Presentation of reports on the Union's activities to the General Assembly and the Executive Board.
- (v) Carrying out studies and research in accordance with the resolutions and recommendations of the General Assembly and the Executive Board.
- (vi) Preparation of the annual work plan and its submission to the Executive Board.
- (vii) Preparatory work of various conferences and meetings of the Union.
- (viii) Coordination of the view-points of the Members.
- (ix) Submission of all relevant matters along with background notes and other documents to the various conferences and committees.
- (x) Compilation, classification and circulation of data and information in the telecommunication field to the Members of the Union.
- (xi) Preparation of the Union's organigram and its submission to the Executive Board.
- (xii) The Director General shall be responsible for the Union's funds, and for expenditure in accordance with the financial regulations to be drawn up by the General Assembly.

Article 10: Financial Resources of the Union

The financial resources of the Union shall consist of:-

- (i) Contributions from Member States, which shall be assessed according to the basis applied in the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;
- (ii) Donations and voluntary contributions as approved by the General Assembly;
- (iii) Revenues for services rendered;
- (iv) Any other resources approved by the General Assembly or the Executive Board.

Article 11: Relations with other organisations

The Union, with the approval of the General Assembly may establish and maintain relations with international or regional organisations; Telecommunications Administrations in non-Member countries; and recognised private operating agencies dealing with telecommunications, except organisations in racist and Zionist countries.

Article 12: Emblem of the Union

The emblem of the Union shall be in harmony with the emblem of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and shall reflect the purposes and goals of the Union. The emblem, whose specifications and contents will be laid down by the General Assembly, shall be used in the official communications and dealings of the Union.

Article 13: Other Agreements between the Member States

The Member States shall keep into view all the provisions of this Statute while concluding bilateral or multilateral agreements with one another in the field of telecommunications. They shall also transmit to the Secretariat of the Union copies of such agreements.

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Article 14: Settlement of Disputes

In case a dispute should arise between two or more Members out of the interpretation or application of the provisions of this Statute and should remain unsolved, it shall be referred to the next meeting of the General Assembly following the occurrence of the dispute, for a final settlement.

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 15: Entry into Force

This Statute shall enter into force following the deposit of instruments of the ratification by 15 Member States with the General Secretariat of the Organisation.

Article 16: Withdrawal

- a - Any Member may withdraw from the Union by a written notification transmitted to the General Secretariat of the Organisation which, in turn, will advise other Members of the Union of the withdrawal.
- b - The Member applying for withdrawal shall be bound by its obligations until the end of the fiscal year during which the application withdrawal is submitted.

Article 17: Amendment of the Statute

This Statute may be amended by the General Assembly by a two-thirds majority of the Members. The amendment shall be submitted for approval to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, and shall become effective after ratification by the two-thirds of the Member States.

Article 18: Dissolution of the Union

- a - The Union can only be dissolved by a decision of a four-fifths majority of the General Assembly at an extra-ordinary session held for this purpose.
- b - Dissolution shall become effective after approval of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.
- c - The property of the Union, after dissolution, shall be transferred to the Organisation.

Article 19: Official Languages

The official languages of the Union shall be Arabic, English and French. This Statute has been drawn up in these three languages each being equally authentic. However, in case of discrepancy, the Arabic text shall prevail.

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ANNEX V

ICFM/15-04/PIL

REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS
ON
POLITICAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS
ADOPTED BY THE FIFTEENTH ISLAMIC
CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS
HELD IN SANA'A, YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC
FROM 25-29 RABIUL AWAL 1405H
CORRESPONDING TO 18-22 DECEMBER 1984

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ICPM/15-84/REP-FIN/PIL.

REPORT OF CHAIRMAN
OF THE
POLITICAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

ICFM/15-24/PL/RCP.

BISMILLAH! AR-RAHAMAN AR-RAHIM

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE FOR
POLITICAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS TO THE
FIFTEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN
MINISTERS, HELD IN SANA'A, YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC
FROM: 25-29 RABIUL AWAL 1405H (19-22 DECEMBER, 1984).

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

The Committee reviewed items 10 to 37 of the agenda of this session which deal with political and information affairs. Then each item was examined and discussed separately, and views were exchanged on the relevant draft resolutions in an atmosphere imbued with a sense of responsibility, solidarity and brotherhood which enabled the chair to perform its task under optimal conditions. Thanks to the cooperation of all delegations, the Committee was able to complete all its work at an early time, and to formulate draft resolutions that consolidate the solidarity and unity of the Islamic Ummah.

I am honoured to submit to our brother the Chairman of the Conference and to the Honourable Foreign Ministers - for their kind approval - the following draft resolutions, which have been discussed and endorsed by the Committee for Political and Information Affairs.

ICM/15-04/PIL/REP.

1. Item 10 - Draft Resolution No. DR.1/Rev.1:
Palestine and the Middle East.
2. Item 11 (a) - Draft Resolution No. DR.10/Rev.1:
The Occupied Syrian Golan Heights,
the Israeli decision to annex them
and the terrorist measures to which
the local Syrian Arab Citizens are
subjected.
(b) - Draft Resolution No. DR. 23/Rev.1:
The Strategic Alliance between the
U.S.A. and Israel.
3. Item 12 - Draft Resolution No. DR.17/Rev.1:
Israeli Occupation of Lebanese
Area.
4. Item 13 - Draft Resolution No. DR.2/Rev.1:
Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
5. Item 14 - Draft Resolution No. DR.3/Rev.1
Al-Quds Committee.
6. Item 15 - Draft Resolution No. DR.4/Rev.1:
Al-Quds Fund and the "Bag" of
Al-Quds Fund.
7. Item 16 - Draft Resolution No. DR.5/Rev.1:
The Islamic Bureau for the Boycott
of Israel.
8. Item 17 - Draft Resolution No.6/Rev.1:
The Islamic Bureau for Military
Coordination with Palestine.
9. Item 18 - Draft Resolution No. DR.7/Rev.1:
The issuance of the Palestine
Postage Stamp.
10. Item 19 - Draft Resolution No. DR.27/Rev.1:
Countering Zionist attempts to Break Away
from Isolation.

11. Item 20 - Draft Resolution No. DR.45:
The Iraq/Iran Conflict.
12. Item 21 - Draft Resolution No.19/Rev.1:
The Situation in Afghanistan.
13. Item 22 - Draft Resolution No. DR.44/Rev.1:
Support for the Liberation Struggle
of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa
and the condemnation of the collusion between
the South African Regime and the Zionist
entity.
14. Item 23 - Draft Resolution No.24/Rev. 1:
The Security and Solidarity of
Islamic States.
15. Item 24 - Draft Resolution No. DR.22/Rev.1:
Establishment of Nuclear Weapons
Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East
and South Asia.
16. Item 25 - Draft Resolution No.21/Rev.1:
Strengthening of the Security of
non-nuclear weapons states against the
threat or use of Nuclear Weapons.
17. Item 26 - Draft Resolution No.9/Rev.1:
The Israeli Aggression on the Iraqi Nuclear
Installations and Israel's refusal to
abide by the resolutions of the United Nations
and the International Atomic Energy Agency.
18. Item 27 - Draft Resolution No. DR.10/Rev.1:
The Nuclear Armament.
19. Item 28 - Draft Resolution No. DR.25/Rev.2:
Strengthening of Islamic Solidarity against
Air Hijacking.
20. Item 30 - Draft Resolution No.33/Rev.1:
The Problems of the Horn of Africa.
21. Item 31 - Draft Resolution No. 40/Rev.1:
The Comorian Island of Mayotte.

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22. Item 32 - Draft Resolution No.DR34/Rev.1:
The Occupation of two areas of the Democratic Republic of Somalia by Ethiopia.
23. Item 34 - Draft Resolution No.35/Rev.1:
The Question of Bangsamoro Muslims of Southern Philippines.
24. Item 35 - Draft Resolution No.36/Rev.1:
The Islamic Communities in Non-Member States of the O.I.C.
25. Item 36(a) Draft Resolution No.39/Rev.1:
Cooperation between the OIC and the International and Regional Organizations.
(b) Draft Resolution No.36/Rev.1:
Cooperation between the OIC and U.N. Industrial Development Organization.
26. Item 37(a) Draft Resolution No.37/Rev.1:
The Information Plan.
(b) Draft Resolution No.42/Rev.1
The International Islamic News Agency.
(c) Draft Resolution No.41/Rev.1:
The Islamic States Broadcasting Organization.
(d) Draft Resolution No. 43/Rev.1:
Refugees.

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

I thank all delegations for their cooperation and their valuable views and profound thoughts which contributed positively to the enrichment of the proceedings of the Committee and to the preservation of the spirit of cohesion and cordiality that prevailed throughout the meetings of the Committee a spirit which stems from the teachings of our true Islamic religion and

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I pray to Allah to bestow success on our work in the service of our Muslim Ummah and its lofty aspirations to unity and progress, and to the triumph of truth.

The Chairman of the Committee
Ambassador Mohsen Aini.

Sanaa, 21/12/1984 A.D.

ICPM/15-84/RES-FIN/PIL.

RESOLUTIONS
POLITICAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS
ADOPTED BY THE
FIFTEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

RESOLUTION NO. 1/15-F

ON

THE PALESTINE QUESTION AND THE MIDDLE EAST

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

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

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

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

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

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

Expressing grave concern over the increasingly deteriorating situation in occupied Palestine and the

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Middle East, as a result of the continuous wars and hostile practices of the Zionist enemy against the countries and peoples of the region, thus posing a serious threat to world peace and security,

Convinced that the time has come to hold an international conference in which the Palestine Liberation Organisation would participate on an equal footing with all other parties concerned, with a view to securing the inalienable national rights of the Palestine people and the recovery of all the other occupied Arab Palestinian territories including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, in accordance with the relevant U.N. resolutions,

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

Emphasizing that the Zionist entity in occupied Palestine and the Pretorian racist regime in South Africa are linked by the same aggressive policies, racist practices,

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stiffling freedoms demeaning human dignity, domination, hegemony, acquiring territories by force in denial of the inalienable rights and independence of the peoples of the two nations,

Convinced that practical measures, should be taken to contain the sustained acts of aggression of the Zionist enemy, his flagrant violations, the escalation of official and organised terrorist operations against the inhabitants of the occupied Palestine and Arab territories especially the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif: and that it is imperative to take all the deterrent measures provided for in Chapter 7 of the U.N. Charter against the Zionist entity,

Reaffirms its previous resolutions which include :

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

1. The Palestine question - the primary cause of the Muslims - is the core of the Middle East problem and the Arab- Israeli conflict;
2. The Palestine question and the Middle East problem must be treated and solved as an indivisible whole. Consequently, there cannot be a partial solution;

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or a solution that involves only some of the parties in the conflict, or limited only to some of the causes of the conflict to the exclusion of others. It is also not possible to have partial peace, since peace must involve all parties and eliminate all reasons for hostilities, in addition to being a just peace;

3. A just peace in the region can only be based on the complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli enemy from all the occupied Palestine and Arab territories, and the restoration of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, which include :
 - a- Their right to their national home, Palestine;
 - b- Their right to return to their home, Palestine, and recover their possessions as guaranteed by U.N. resolutions
 - c- Their right to self determination without any external interference
 - d- Their right to freely exercise their sovereignty over their land, Palestine, and their natural resources;

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- e- Their right to the establishment of their national independent sovereign state in Palestine, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization;
4. The City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif - the capital of Palestine - is an integral part of the occupied land of Palestine. The Israeli enemy should, therefore, withdraw unconditionally from it and restore it to Palestinian sovereignty;
5. The Palestine Liberation Organization is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. It alone is fully entitled to represent this people, and participate independently and on an equal footing in all international conferences, activities and fora dealing with the Palestine question and the Arab-Israeli conflict; and seeking the fulfilment of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people;

No solution can be just, complete or acceptable, unless the Palestine Liberation Organization participates, as an equal and independent party, with other parties concerned, in its establishment. No other party is entitled

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to claim the right to represent or negotiate on behalf of the Palestinian people, their land or their rights. Anything in contradiction with this rule is null and void, and has no legal consequence;

6. Security Council Resolution 242/1967 runs counter to the Arab and Palestinian rights and is not a suitable basis for a solution to the Palestine question and the Middle East problem,
7. No Arab party should unilaterally seek a solution to the Palestinian question and the Arab-Zionist conflict. Resistance should continue to the Camp David Approach and Accords, as well as to their consequences and any initiative based on them, until they are foiled. Full and effective support, both material and moral, should be extended to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories and their resistance to the 'Self-rule' conspiracy reinforced. The Conference also endorses the Dhaka resolutions, and more particularly paragraph 4 of Resolution 10/14-P pertaining to the refusal and condemnation of the Camp David Accords.

II. Reaffirms also that any solution not founded on all these principles and bases and on their application, concurrently and without exception, cannot lead to a just peace but, on the contrary, it will

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render the situation in the region more explosive and implement his expansionist, colonialist and racist policies, as well as encourage bilateral and partial solutions in disregard of the essence of the Palestinian question, and pave the way for the hostile policies and projects, aimed at liquidating the Palestinian question;

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

- a- The unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli enemy from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;
- b- The guarantees for the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, namely their right to return to their homeland, Palestine; their right to self determination; and their right to establish their independent Palestinian State on their national soil, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital, and under the leadership of the Palestine

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Liberation Organization, their sole, legitimate representative - in accordance with the relevant International resolutions.

- c- The convening of an international conference under the aegis of the United Nations to arrive at a just and comprehensive solution of the Palestine and Middle East question, in which the Palestine Liberation Organization should participate as an independent party, on an equal footing with all the other parties concerned, in cooperation with the Security Council, in implementation of the relevant U.N. resolution, the recommendations of the U.N. Commission on the exercise of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, and the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the international conference held in Geneva in 1983, and adopted by the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, held in Casablanca.

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

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the aim of convening that Conference. The Conference condemns the United States of America and the Israeli enemy for their persistent refusal to convene that Conference.

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

- (a) To implement the provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of the present resolution;
- (b) To apply the sanctions provided for in Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter against the Israeli enemy in view of its persistent refusal to implement United Nations resolutions and violating its Charter;
- (c) To support and strengthen the efforts being exerted at the United Nations with a view to integrating UNRWA's budget into the regular annual budget of the United Nations;
- (d) To request the United Nations to assess, with the approval of the Government of Lebanon, the casualties and property damage resulting from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and attacks against the Palestinian people, and demand that compensation paid

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to them by the Zionist enemy and the United States, who had abetted and protected that invasion, for the appalling human casualties and great material losses resulting from the continued Zionist occupation of Lebanese towns and villages and the ongoing destruction of Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon;

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

VI. Strongly condemns anew the United States for :

- (a) Its persistent hostile attitude towards the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, its continued support to the occupation by the Zionist enemy of all the Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and its non-recognition of the PLO as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people;
- (b) The policies it seeks to impose on the states and peoples of the region in order to force them into the spheres of American influence, control and hegemony;
- (c) Its sustained and growing support to the Zionist enemy in all fields, particularly the military, political and economic under the Agreement

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of Strategic Cooperation concluded between them; the transformation of U.S. loans to the Zionist entity into grants; and the endeavours to turn the Zionist entity into an arsenal of strategic armament and a store house of ammunition to be used against the peoples and states of the region;

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

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

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

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- VIII) Strongly condemns the presence of United States fleets, aircraft carriers and Marines along the Arab coastlines, and East Mediterranean. It considers that the continued American military influx in the Middle East, and the acts of aggression and threats of war, jeopardize security and peace in the region and constitute a flagrant aggression against the peoples and States in this region as well as an encouragement of and protection to the Zionist entity. It views the presence of these forces as a permanent vanguard post for the rapid deployment forces and a blatant manoeuvre to ensure the return of imperialist forces to the region, thus depriving the United Nations of its role as the international organization responsible for peace and security in the world at large. It urges the shunning of any action likely to bring about polarization or more international conflict to the Middle East;
- IX) Invites Member States to reconsider their diplomatic relations with the United States of America, or any other country, in the light of their support for and protection of the Zionist enemy;
- X) Considers that President Reagan's Plan for the solution of the question of Palestine and the Middle East, disregards the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return to their homes, to self-determination, as well as their right to establish their independent Palestinian State on their national soil, with Al-Quds as its capital, and does not recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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U. N. resolutions, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Conference once again calls for the cessation of all those criminal acts and practices;

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

- (a) Warns the international community against the danger of those schemes which relate to the aggressive policy of the Zionist enemy pertaining to the annexation of occupied territories, the erection of Jewish settlements and the evacuation of Palestinian citizens;
- (b) Requests the international community to effectively counter those schemes and refrain from extending such assistance as would contribute to the materialization of such schemes;
- (c) Requests the international community to back up Arab and Islamic efforts to resist and counter those schemes, which constitute a constant infringement on the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, and pose a direct threat to the national security of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan;

XVIII) Strongly condemns anew the arrangements approved by the Knesset (Israeli parliament) on

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2 January 1984, for the enforcement of Israeli legislation in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip; and considers such highly dangerous measures a further stage meant to complement the enemy's designs of annexing and judaizing the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied since 1967;

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

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

b) Strongly condemns the terrorist and repressive measures taken by the Zionist enemy against Syrian Arab citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, depriving them of their basic rights and freedom thus violating the 4th Geneva Convention and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Conference pays tribute to the resistance launched by these citizens against occupation and annexation and expresses its support to their just struggle to defend their freedom, territorial integrity and national identity;

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c) Rejects and condemns the threats of the Zionist enemy against the Syrian Arab Republic, its territorial integrity, its regional security, and its armed forces, and expresses its full and active support for and solidarity with the just struggle of the Government and people of the Syrian Arab Republic against the Zionist aggression and occupation and for the liberation of their occupied territories;

XX) Reaffirms its determination to maintain the independence and sovereignty of Lebanon, the unity of its people and its territorial integrity, and its commitments to continue to support all efforts to achieve national reconciliation of the Lebanese. It further affirms that the Israeli forces should withdraw immediately and unconditionally from all Lebanese territories and emphasises the need to safeguard the complete and absolute sovereignty of Lebanon over all its territories and in all national matters. It also hails the steadfastness and firmness of the heroic people of Lebanon in their sustained resistance of the Zionist enemy now occupying their territory, and lauds the courageous national resistance to the Israeli invasion troops in South Lebanon;

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

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towns and villages and against the Palestinian camps in South Lebanon;

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

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

XXIV) Reaffirms the commitment of all Islamic States to work together for the coordination of their stands and reinforcement of their efforts at all international fora in order to eliminate all forms of racism, racist discrimination and zionism, to rid humanity, international communities and Arab, African and Islamic peoples of their evils and their manifestations evidenced at present by the Israeli entity in occupied Palestine and the Pretoria racist régime in South Africa. It also calls upon Member States to use all their economic and financial potentialities as an effective weapon against zionism and racism and their supporters. Moreover it reiterates its strong solidarity

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with the just struggle of the Namibian people led by SWAPO, and the struggle of the South African people, led by the National Liberation Movement of South Africa.

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

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

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

XXVIII) Reaffirms the need to open offices for the Palestine Liberation Organization in the capitals of the Member States where such offices are not established, considering that the Organization is the legitimate and sole representative

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of the Palestinian people, and grant these offices full diplomatic rights, privileges and immunities;

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

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

XXXI) Reasserts the need for all Muslim peoples and governments to celebrate Islamic Solidarity Day with the People of Palestine which falls on 21 August every year and on this occasion recall the criminal Zionist attempt to set fire to the blessed Aqsa Mosque, and the establishment of the OIC in 1969 as a natural and unified response to this act, emphasizing Islamic solidarity towards its primal cause: the question of Palestine and that of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and its stand against the Zionist enemy and his supporters;

XXXII) Calls anew among all member States to extend immediate and effective aid to the Palestine Liberation

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Organization so that it may reconstruct the
Palestinian refugee camps and houses destroyed
in Lebanon in the war, and compensate the
inhabitants of these camps for their vast
human and material losses, as it calls for
the reconstruction of the Palestinian houses and
camps with the consent of the Lebanese
Government;

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

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

RESOLUTION NO. 2/15-P

ON

THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

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

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

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

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

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

Determined to combat the spreading phenomenon of official and organized Zionist terrorism in Palestine, in particular in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, a phenomenon which is entering a most critical stage : setting up

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permanent centres in the Holy City, constituting specialized bodies that comply with a planned policy and executive programmes drawn up by the Zionist authorities, with the ultimate purpose of expelling the Arab Palestinian inhabitants from their homeland, threatening to destroy the blessed Aqsa Mosque and erect on its ruins the so-called Third Temple and persisting in wicked attempts to achieve that end,

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

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

Reaffirms its previous resolutions which include:

1- Full commitment to taking all necessary practical steps towards implementing "The Declaration on Holy Jihad" against the Zionist enemy and his supporters and protectors, with a view to liberating occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories as well as rescuing Al-Quds Al-Sharif

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and rededicating the blessed Aqsa Mosque - the first Qibla and third holy shrine - it being a mandatory obligation on all Muslims, males and females;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RESOLUTION NO.3/15-P

ON

THE AL-QUDS COMMITTEE

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,
held in Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic from 25-29 Rabiul Awal, 1405H,
corresponding to 13-22 December 1984,

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

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

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

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

Reaffirms its full commitment to the putting into effect of all the previous recommendations adopted by Al-Quds Committee at its previous meetings, the last of which was its ninth session held in Fez on 19/7/1404H (20/4/1981),

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

RESOLUTION NO. 4/15-P

ON

THE AL-QUDS FUND AND ITS WAQF

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,
held in Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic, from 25-29 Rabiul Awal
1405H (19-22 December 1984),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives
of the OIC Charter,

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

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

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

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

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Reaffirms its previous resolutions that:

1. Urge Member States to make generous donations to cover the capital of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf and to make annual contributions whose rates shall not be under those of their contributions to the annual budget of the OIC Secretariat so as to enable the Board of Directors to grant the previously decided assistance and provide the necessary aid to vital projects still under consideration;
 2. Requests Member States which have pledged voluntary contributions to the Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf and have not yet transferred them, to do so as soon as possible;
 3. Requests member States to expedite the adoption of legal measures conformable to their legislation and internal regulations with a view to establishing a committee, a board, or administrative body, for the purpose of collecting popular donations to the Al-Quds Fund and its Endowment from institutions or individuals;
- possible, the necessary measures and arrangements in order to enable the delegation of the Board of Directors of the Al-Quds Fund to pay its scheduled visits to some Islamic countries within the next six months for the collection of the new voluntary contributions or those already pledged by

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some Member States and not yet deposited in the Fund account and its Endowment as well as to help establish popular committees and explain their objectives and aims in those states;

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

RESOLUTION NO.5/15-P

ON

THE ISLAMIC BUREAU FOR THE BOYCOTT OF ISRAEL

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

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

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

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

Reaffirms anew its previous resolutions which include

the following:

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

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

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

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

5. That the Secretariat should take all the necessary measures and make all necessary arrangements for the

RES/5/15-P

convention of the first meeting of the Islamic Boycott Officers at the Secretariat's headquarters in Jeddah, within the next six months;

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

RESOLUTION NO.6/15-P

ON

THE ISLAMIC BUREAU FOR MILITARY COORDINATION WITH
PALESTINE/ PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANISATION

The 15th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic, from 25-29 Rabiul Awal 1405 (18-22 December 1984),

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

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

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

Reaffirms its previous resolutions, including:

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

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

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

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

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

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

RESOLUTION NO.7 /15-P

ON

THE PALESTINE STAMP

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

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

Pursuant to all previous Islamic resolutions regarding the issuance of a Palestine Stamp,

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

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

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Reaffirms its previous resolutions including:

1. Appealing to Member States which have not yet done so to issue a Palestine stamp in the manner prescribed by the relevant Islamic resolutions;
2. Appealing to Member States which have already issued a Palestine stamp and did not, as yet, transfer the revenue to expedite the transfer of its proceeds to the Palestine Welfare Society; and
3. Requesting the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of this resolution in full coordination with Palestine/ the Palestine Liberation Organization and submit a progress report thereon to Al-Quds Committee as well as to the next Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO.8 /15-P

ON

COUNTERING ZIONIST ATTEMPTS TO BREAK AWAY
FROM POLITICAL ISOLATION

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

Processing from genuine Islamic stands,

Recalling paragraph 5 of Article II of the O.I.C. Charter,

Noting resolution 1/9 adopted by the U.N. General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session which did not consider the Zionist entity as a peace-loving member state,

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

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

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

1. Decides to set up a Committee of five, composed of nationals of Palestine and of some of the concerned Member States, nominated by the Secretary General,

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taking into consideration a geographical distribution, from among experts and specialists from the Islamic states, to be called " the Committee for the Observations of the Movements of the Zionist Enemy";

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

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

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

RESOLUTION NO. 9/15-P

ON

ISRAELI OCCUPATION OF LEBANESE REGIONS

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers a meeting in San'a, Yemen Arab Republic, from 25 - 29 Rabiul Awal, 1405 H (18-22 December 1984),

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

Recalling and confirming the resolutions of Islamic Summit Conferences, Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers and Arab Summits respectively held in Cairo, Riyadh, Tunis, and Fez, as well as U.N. resolution on the South of Lebanon,

Deeply concerned over the arbitrary and inhuman Israeli practices in the region of South Lebanon, the district of Rashia, and Western Beqqa occupied by Israel,

1. Reaffirms its deep concern for the independence of Lebanon, its territorial integrity, its people and its full sovereignty over all its territory and over all of its territorial jurisdictions within its internationally recognized boundaries;
2. Strongly condemns the Israeli occupation of South Lebanon, the western Beqqa' and the district of Rashia and demand that it be immediately ended, in pursuance of U.N. Security Council

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Resolutions Nos.508 and 509 dated respectively 5.6.1982 and 6.6.1982, and that the sovereignty of the Lebanese State be extended over all its national territory;

3. Strongly condemns arbitrary Israeli practices in these regions and requests Israel to put an end to them immediately, in pursuance of the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, particularly as regards the eviction of the population and the destruction of Lebanese economy in these regions, and also the imposition of an inhuman siege as well as all its acts of violence, oppression and torture perpetrated on the civilian population;
4. Decides to hail and uphold the resistance of the Lebanese people in the South, the western Beqqa' and Rashia for their attachment to their land and their loyalty to their national institutions, and decides as well to pay tribute to the heroic deeds of the Lebanese resistance against Israeli occupation;
5. Decides to support the efforts of the Lebanese Government in its bid to preserve the inalienable right of Lebanon to its territorial waters in the region adjacent to its frontiers, as well as its right to its historic monuments and national natural resources in those regions;
6. Further decides to support the stand of the Lebanese Government at the current military talks under the supervision of the U.N. in the Lebanese village of Al-Naqurah, with a view to securing the Israeli withdrawal

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from the Lebanese regions of the South, west Beqqa' and district of Rashia currently under Israeli occupation, and confirms as well its support to the efforts of the Lebanese Government and its resort to international bodies, in particular the U.N. Organization and friendly countries, with a view to putting an end to that occupation.

RESOLUTION NO:10-15/P
ON
THE STRATEGIC ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE UNITED
STATES AND ISRAEL

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

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

Referring to Resolution No.(6/4-P-I.S.) of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference held in Casablanca from 13 to 16 Rabiul Thani, 1404 H (corresponding to 16-19 January, 1984) and Resolution No.(1/14-P) of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Dhaka, Bangladesh, from 2-7 Rabiul Awal, 1404 H (corresponding to 6-11 December, 1983),

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

Referring again to Resolution No.(39/146 A) of the General Assembly, dated 14.12.1984, which considers the agreements concluded between the

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United States of America and Israel on the subject of the strategic cooperation ratified on 30 October, 1981, in addition to the agreements concluded lately in this connection, and encouragement to Israel to maintain its policy and aggressive and expansionist practices in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Al-Quds, thereby checking the efforts towards the establishment of a comprehensive and just peace in the middle East, and threatening the security of the region,

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

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

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

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

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

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

RESOLUTION NO.11/15-P

ON

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

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

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

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

Also referring to Security Council Resolution No.497(1981) dated 17/12/1981, the General Assembly Resolutions (36/226-B) dated 17/12/1981 (E.S.-9/1) dated 5/2/1982, (37/123-B) dated 16/12/1982, (38/180-A) dated 19/12/1983, (38/79-B) dated 15/12/1983, (39/146-B) dated 14/12/1984,

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

1- Reaffirms that Israel's decision of 14 December, 1981, to annex the Syrian Golan Heights and apply Israel's laws, jurisdiction and administration on them is illegal, null and void with no legal consequences whatsoever, constituting a flagrant violation of relevant U.N. Resolutions and the norms of International Law, especially the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territories by force;

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2- Affirms anew its denunciation of the United States of America for its continued and unlimited support to the Zionist enemy and upholding its policies in conformity with their Strategic Alliance concluded between them and encouraging Israel to pursue its policy of annexing the Golan, Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and South Lebanon and imposing a de-facto situation in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories with the ultimate goal of annexing them;

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

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

5- Calls upon all Member States to adopt, at national and international levels, all the necessary measures against Israel so as to compel it to rescind her decision to annex the Syrian Golan Heights as well as all consequences thereof;

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

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

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

RESOLUTION NO.12/15-P
ON
THE IRAQ-IRAN DISPUTE

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

Guided by the principles and values of the Islamic faith,

Recalling the principles and noble objectives stressed by the Charter of the OIC that entail that the spirit of conciliation, fraternity and cooperation among member states may prevail,

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

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

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

RES.12/15-P

Taking cognizance that Iraq accepts to co-operate with the Islamic Peace Committee,

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

2- Commends the positive role played by His Excellency the late President Ahmed Sekou TOURE, the previous Chairman;

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

4- Calls upon the two parties to co-operate fully and sincerely with the Islamic Peace Committee with the aim of putting an immediate end to the war and finding an honourable and just solution to the current dispute between the two countries;

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

RESOLUTION NO.13/15-P
ON
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

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

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

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

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

Recalling the principles and stand adopted by the Islamic Conference in its resolutions relating to the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan since January 1980, and most recently at the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Dhaka in Rabiul Awal, 1404H (December 1983) and the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference held in Casablanca in Rabiul Thani 1404H (January 1984),

RES.13/15-F

Taking into account also the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at the Sixth Emergency Special Session and its 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th and 39th ordinary sessions, as well as the stand taken by the Ministerial Conference of the Non-Aligned countries held in New Delhi in February, 1981, the Ministerial Meeting of the non-Aligned Coordinating Bureau held in Havana in June 1982, and the non-Aligned Summit held in Delhi in March, 1983, against foreign military intervention in Afghanistan,

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

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

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

1- Reaffirms its commitment to implement the relevant resolutions adopted by the Fourth Islamic Summit and previous Islamic Conferences;

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

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

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4- Calls also for increasing efforts to ensure that Afghanistan remains independent and retains its Islamic and non-Aligned character;

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

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

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

8- Emphasizes the commitment of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to assist in resolving this issue which is of concern to the entire Islamic world;

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

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

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

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

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

RESOLUTION NO.14/15-P

ON

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1- Reaffirms solemnly that it recognises the legitimacy and justice of the struggle being lodged by the people of South Africa and Namibia by all available means at their disposal, including arms struggle, to free themselves from colonial, racist oppression and apartheid;

2- Strongly condemns the South African minority regime, its hateful and racist policy of apartheid which is a crime against humanity and constitute a threat to international peace and security, its illegal and continued occupation of Namibia; and for its repeated aggressions against the Front-line States;

3- Strongly denounces the collusion, especially Nuclear Collusion, between the regime of South Africa the Zionist entity, especially the nuclear military intelligence fields, designed to enslave the African and Arab peoples, and to hamper their economic and social development;

RES.14/15-P

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

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

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

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

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

RES.14/15-P

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

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

11- Denounces the establishment of the so-called Bantustan designed to consolidate the ignoble policy of apartheid, disrupt the territorial integrity of the country, and perpetuate white minority domination;

12- Requests all governments to reject all forms of recognition of this so-called Bantustan;

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

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

RES.14/15-P

15- Requests the U.N. Security Council to explore all ways and to use all means that are available to it to accelerate the accession of Namibia to independence;

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

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

18- Charges the Secretary General with the coordination and organisation, at Member States' level, of this assistance to the oppressed peoples of Namibia and South Africa;

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

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

RES.14/15-P

21- Decides to include in the draft agenda of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, the item entitled "support for the liberation struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa" and charges the Secretary General to ensure implementation of this resolution and submit report thereon.

RESOLUTION NO.15/15-P
ON
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS
FREE ZONES IN AFRICA, THE MIDDLE EAST
AND SOUTH ASIA

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

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

Convinced that the establishment of Nuclear
Weapons-Free Zones in various regions will strengthen
the States of such regions against the threat or use of
Nuclear Weapons,

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

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

Recalling further the resolutions adopted by the
United Nations General Assembly at its 39th Session on
Israeli nuclear weapons capability and the nuclear potential
of racist South Africa respectively,

RES.15/15-P

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

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

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

1- Calls upon all states particularly nuclear weapon states, to respond positively to the proposals for the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia;

2- Strongly condemns the collusion between the Zionist entity and racist South Africa in the development of nuclear weapons, thereby creating obstacles in the way of establishing Nuclear Weapon Free Zones;

3- Reaffirms the determination of Member States to take measures to prevent nuclear proliferation on a non-discriminatory and universal basis;

4- Welcomes the decision of the ASEAN states to work towards the realisation of South East Asia as a Nuclear Free Zone;

RES.15/15-P

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

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

RESOLUTION NO.16/15-P
ON
STRENGTHENING THE SECURITY OF NON-NUCLEAR
WEAPON STATES AGAINST THE THREAT OR USE OF
NUCLEAR WEAPONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

RES.16/15-P

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

Noting that the UN General Assembly at its 39th Session has recommended that the Conference on Disarmament actively pursue negotiations with a view to reaching early agreements to assure non-nuclear states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of the international convention and giving consideration to any other proposal seeking to secure the same objective,

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

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

RES.16/15-P

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

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

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

RESOLUTION NO.17/15-P

ON

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RES.17/15-P

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

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

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

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

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

RES.17/15-P

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

4- Rejects the Israeli statements contained in the communication dated 12 July 1984, and addressed to the United Nations as they do not conform to the provisions of the UN General Assembly Resolution 38/9 dated 10 November 1983, which very specifically asked for Israel's immediate abstention from threatening to attack and destroy the nuclear installations in Iraq and in other countries;

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

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

7- Calls on the UN Security Council to take the necessary measures to compel Israel to comply with the provisions of the Council's Resolution 487, which was unanimously adopted on 19 June, 1981;

RES.17/15-P

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

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

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

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

RESOLUTION NO.18/15-P
ON
THE ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARMAMENT

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

Referring to U.N. resolutions on Israeli Nuclear Armament,

Referring in particular to resolution 38/64 of the UN General Assembly calling inter alia on all the States of the Middle East, to subject all their nuclear activities to the safeguards laid down by the International Atomic Energy Agency pending the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East, and to proclaim in the meantime their support in favour of establishing such a zone and to deposit their declaration with the Security Council,

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

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

RES.18/15-P

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

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

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

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

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

RES.18/15-P

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

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

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

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

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

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

ICFM/15-84/RES./19-P

RESOLUTION NO:19/15-P

ON

STRENGTHENING ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY IN THE COMBATTING
OF HIJACKING AIRCRAFTS

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

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

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

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

Deeply concerned at the increase of acts of violence against innocent passengers in addition to the dread, terror and suffering caused to them and to their relatives which escalated to the extent of killing two of the hostages of the hijacked Kuwaiti aircraft(Kadhma) in the current month, and the physical and mental torture unjustifiedly inflicted on other passengers contrary to the provisions of Islamic Sharia which lays down the principle of individual responsibility in compliance with the words of the Most High: "And the heavy laden shall not be with another's load".,

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

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

ICFM/15-84/RES./19-P

Conscious of the need for the full observance of international Conventions against hijacking,

1. Condemns all forms of international terrorism including crimes of hijacking aircrafts and unlawful acts against the safety and security of civil aviation;
2. Calls on member states to refrain from yielding to the demands of hijackers, for they contribute a form of extortion contrary to the interests of the peoples and countries of the OIC and to established rules;
3. Calls upon member states to take all necessary measures to curb such crimes and to inflict the most severe punishments against offenders involved in them or hand them over to the other states concerned;
4. Calls upon OIC member states to expedite the ratification of and adherence to the Tokyo Convention(1963), The Hauge Convention(1970), and the Montreal Convention(1971) on penalties for hijacking and guarantees for the security and safety of civil aviation and urges the states who have already adhered to these Conventions to seriously and firmly implement their provisions, and carry out their obligations under these Conventions faithfully;
5. Calls upon all Member States, on whose airports hijacked planes land to exert utmost efforts in order to foil the designs of the hijackers, and, in consultation with the country owing the aircraft, even preventing them from taking off, taking into account the relevant international agreements;
6. Requests Member States, in such cases, to assist the passengers, the crew members, the aircrafts and the countries owing them, in accordance with the provisions of international agreements;
7. Requests the Secretary General of the OIC to take the necessary measures for the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 20/15-P

CONCERNING THE SAHEL PROBLEMS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Noting the paucity of means allocated to the implementation of such programmes,

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

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

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

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

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

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

/...

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2. Calls upon OIC Member States that have not so far contributed to these projects to offer their generous contributions, each according to its financial means, in the work carried out by the Committee of Islamic Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel for alleviating the effects of drought;
3. Emphasises the need to direct the urgent aid programmes towards emergency food aid and development efforts in the drought-stricken countries, so as to develop their economies, promote their development potentialities, and erect their infrastructures, with special attention to contributions aimed at direct production in drought-stricken countries of the African Sahel;
4. Urges Member States to set up popular committees of solidarity with the drought-stricken countries, to collect donations in cash and in kind, and provide the necessary facilities to these committees so that such donations would reach their beneficiaries;
5. Urges Member States benefitting by the programme of solidarity with the States of the Sahel to set up popular committees, which will assist in receiving and distributing the aid received by these countries from Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;
6. Stresses the need for immediate implementation of the measures relevant to the granting of emergency aid, simplifying them as much as possible, and taking into account the urgent needs of the populations who are existing under severe living conditions.

RESOLUTION NO. 21/15-P
ON
THE PROBLEMS OF THE HORN OF AFRICA

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic, from 25-29 Rabiul Awal, 1405H (19-22 December 1984),

Having considered the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Conference,

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

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

RESOLUTION NO. 22/15-P
ON
THE COMORIAN ISLAND OF MAYOTTE

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

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

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

Considering that, pursuant to this provision that separation of the island of Mayotte from the other sister islands constitutes a grave violation of the territorial integrity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros,

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

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

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

1. Strongly reaffirms the territorial unity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros and its manifest sovereignty over the island of Mayotte;
2. Expresses its active solidarity with the Comoro people and strongly supports the legitimate efforts of the Comoro Government to recover the island;
3. Also expresses its concern at the gravity of this problem;
4. Deplores the interpretation given to this problem contrary to justice and to the sacred principle of intangibility of the frontiers inherited from the colonial era;
5. Requests the French Government to fulfil the obligations it pledged on the eve of the referendum on the self-determination of the Archipelago of the Comoros of 22 December 1974, to respect the unity and territorial integrity of the Archipelago of the Comoros;
6. Reaffirms its support for a global application of the results of the referendum carried out on 22 December 1974 to the whole of the Comoro territory, and rejects any proposal to carry out a referendum in Mayotte;
7. Appeals for translating into concrete terms the will expressed by the President of the French Republic to actively seek a just solution to the problem of Mayotte;

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8. Urges the French Government to effect a speedy reinstatement of the island of Mayotte in the Comorian entity;

9. Calls upon Member States of the O.I.C. to exert, collectively and individually, their influence with France to engage in a frank and serious dialogue with the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros, in order to respect the territorial integrity of the Comoros;

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

RESOLUTION NO. 23/15-P

ON

THE OCCUPATION BY ETHIOPIA OF TWO AREAS
OF THE SOMALI TERRITORIES

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

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

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

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

RESOLUTION NO. 24/15-P

ON
REFUGEES

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic, from 25-29 Rabiul Awal, 1405H (13-22 December 1984),

Concerned about the fate of millions of refugees throughout the world, the majority of whom belong to the Muslim Community, and whose situation has increasingly deteriorated to the extent where their physical survival have become a major issue of concern to the International Community,

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

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

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

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

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

RESOLUTION NO. 25/15-P
ON
THE QUESTION OF BANGSAMORO MUSLIMS
IN SOUTH PHILIPPINES

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

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

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

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

5. Reaffirms its readiness to continue its support to seek just, peaceful and political solution to the Bangsamoro problem;
6. Condemns all forms of repression inflicted on the Bangsamoro people and the denial of basic human rights;
7. Expresses its deep indignation over the persistent refusal of the Philippine authorities to implement the Tripoli Agreement signed on 23 December, 1976 between the Government of the Republic of Philippines and the MNLF, and supported by the Islamic Conference as a basis for settling the problem;
8. Requests the Quadripartite Ministerial Committee and the Secretary General of the OIC to follow up the resolutions and report to the next session on the outcome of their efforts.

RESOLUTION NO. 26/15-P

ON

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

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic, from 25-29 Rabiul Awal 1405H (10-22 December 1984),

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

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

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

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

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

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

RESOLUTION NO. 27/15-P

ON

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

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

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

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

Recalling resolutions 14/6-P, 34/12-P, 20/13-P and 28/14-P of the OIC, adopted by the previous Islamic Conferences on the strengthening of cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Organization,

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

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

Bearing in mind the wish of both Organizations to achieve closer cooperation in their search for solutions to world problems such as those relating to

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international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, the fundamental rights of individuals and peoples over the establishment of a just and equitable new International Economic Order,

Noting the strengthening of cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the specialized Institutions and other agencies of the United Nations,

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

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

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

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

RES. NO. 27/15-F

1. Notes with satisfaction the annual report of the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, particularly in respect of cooperation between the OIC and the UNO;
2. Notes also with satisfaction the request of the Secretary General of the United Nations on the state of the cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Organization, and the efforts he exerts to seek a peaceful solution of the crucial problems confronting developing countries;
3. Requests the Secretary General to widen further the fields of cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations system, through negotiating cooperation agreements, multiplying contacts and meetings between liaison centres, to accelerate the implementation of the decisions taken at the Geneva meeting of 15 July 1983;
4. Requests the Secretary General to exert further efforts in order to strengthen the cooperation and coordination existing between the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the United Nations Organization and the United Nations agencies in furtherance of the mutual interests of both Organizations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields;
5. Requests the group of Islamic States at the UNO to support the consolidation of the existing mechanism at the UN Secretariat for coordination between the OIC and the UN and its specialized institutions and agencies;

6. Mandates the Secretary General to convene, in consultation with the UN Secretary General a three-day meeting grouping the Secretariats of both Organizations, taking account of:

- (a) the results of the Geneva meeting, particularly the contacts established with liaison centres as regards the five priority fields;
- (b) the assessment of the activities of the liaison centres and the progress achieved in the preparation of the second annual meeting referred to in the resolution 37/4 of the General Assembly;

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

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

RESOLUTION NO. 28/15-P

ON
INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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

RES. NO. 23/15-P

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

RESOLUTION NO. 29/15-P

ON

THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC NEWS AGENCY

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

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

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

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

1. Reiterates the recommendations of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs, adopted at its first session held in Dakar (Senegal) on 18 and 19 January 1983;
2. Requests the Executive Board of IINA to examine a system to distribute the annual budget of IINA among the Member States, which could remove chronic financial uncertainty faced by the news agency;
3. Calls upon the Member States to take immediate steps to clear the arrears of their contribution to IINA;
4. Urges Member States in a position to do so, to make voluntary contributions to IINA to ensure the uninterrupted continuation of its operation.

RESOLUTION NO. 30/15-F

ON

THE ISLAMIC STATES BROADCASTING ORGANIZATION

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

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

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

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

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

RES. NO. 30/15-F

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