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38, 39, 46, 48, 52, 69, 71, 76, 80, 83,
84, 93 and 128 of the preliminary list*
...

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-second year

Letter dated 3 March 1987 from the Permanent Representative of
Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, which acted as host to the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Kuwait from 26 to 29 Jumada I, 1407H (26 to 29 January 1987), I have the honour to transmit herewith the texts in Arabic and English of the final communiqué (annex I), as well as the resolutions adopted by the Conference concerning political matters (annex II), economic matters (annex III), and information, cultural and social affairs (annex IV).

I shall appreciate it if you would arrange for this letter and its annexes to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 12, 18, 21, 22, 29, 31, 33, 35, 36, 38, 39, 46, 48, 52, 69, 71, 76, 80, 83, 84, 93 and 128 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX I

FINAL COMMUNIQUE
OF THE
FIFTH ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE,
KUWAIT,
26-29 JUMADA AL OULA 1407H
(26-29 JANUARY 1987)

...

8- His Highness Sheikh Jabir Al-Ahmed Al-Sabah, the Amir of Kuwait was elected as the Chairman of the Fifth Islamic Summit by acclamation.

...

12- His Highness referred to the similarity of struggle of the people of Southern Africa and Namibia and the Palestinian and Arab peoples. South Africa and Israel were two racist states cooperating with each other in the political, military and scientific spheres, interfering in the internal affairs of their neighbours and pursuing policies of violence and terrorism against people struggling for their right of self-determination and independence.

...

POLITICAL ISSUES :

29- The Summit adopted a resolution pertaining to Palestine and the Middle East which reaffirmed that the Palestine Question is the core of the Arab-Israeli Conflict and that a just and comprehensive peace in the region can only be established on the basis of complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Zionist enemy from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, the restoration of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights including its right to return to self-determination and to establish an independent Palestinian State on its national soil, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital, and under the leadership of the PLO, its sole legitimate representative. The Summit stressed that any solution to this conflict must be sought with the full participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, on an equal and equitable footing with the other parties, in all international conferences, activities, and deliberations relating to the Palestine Question and the Arab-Zionist Conflict.

The resolution firmly rejected all separate agreements and initiatives and considered that [Security Council resolution 242](#) of 1967 does not constitute an adequate basis for the solution of the Palestine and Middle East Question. It called for resolute and continued action to implement the Arab Peace Plan and reaffirmed the need for the early convening of an International Conference on Peace in the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations with the participation of all parties concerned including the PLO on an equal footing, and the participation of the permanent members of the Security Council to achieve a just and lasting settlement of the Palestine Question and the Middle East Conflict. The resolution also called for the formation of a preparatory committee to facilitate the holding of the International Conference.

The Conference condemned the US policy of continued and unlimited support to the Zionist enemy in the political, military, economic and all other fields.

The Summit called upon Member States to intensify their contacts with the EEC with a view to inducing it to take more positive stands based on respect for international law, the UN Charter and resolutions with guarantee of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

The Conference reiterated that all Zionist legislations in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the other occupied Palestinian territories and the Golan Heights are null and void.

It also considered that all the settlements set up or to be set up or the Zionist enemy in all occupied territories including Al-Quds are illegal and have no validity.

It hailed the steadfastness of the Lebanese people, and affirmed its strong resolve for the preservation of the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the land and people of Lebanon and its institutions, and demanded the immediate and complete withdrawal of all Israeli forces from Lebanon.

The Summit called on Member States to abide by the principle of not establishing any form of direct or indirect relations with the Zionist enemy, and requested them to extend all forms of support and assistance to the Palestinian people so as to reinforce their steadfastness and enable them to attain their inalienable national rights. It called for continued issuance of the Palestine Stamp, the application of the provisions of Islamic boycott of the Zionist enemy, and to start teaching the course on the history and geography of Palestine on the basis of a unified syllabus and as a compulsory subject at all levels of school education. It expressed support for the efforts of the Islamic Bureau for Military Coordination with Palestine, and the efforts of the Committee for Monitoring the moves of the Zionist Enemy, and the Islamic Expert Committee on the Zionist settlements in Palestine.

It called on Member States to redouble their efforts to stamp out racial discrimination and Zionism.

The Summit hailed the peoples of Namibia and South Africa and the friendly Third-world countries which advocate peace and equality, especially members of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Organization of African Unity.

30- The Summit adopted a resolution on the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, reaffirming total adherence to the provisions of the "Islamic Programme of Action" and all the resolutions adopted by Al-Quds Committee, regarding the Islamic Ummah's insistence on preserving the Arab-Islamic character of that holy city, and its commitment to work for liberating it. It called for effecting the twinning of Al-Quds Al-Sharif with all Islamic Capitals and Cities.

The Conference took note of the project for the establishment of an Arab hospital in Al-Quds to serve as a substitute for the Hospice Charity Hospital which has been closed down by the Israeli occupation authorities without any justification, with a view to judaizing Al-Quds. The Summit supported this humanitarian project and urged Member States to participate in its realization.

31- The Conference adopted a resolution on the Syrian Golan Heights declaring Israel's occupation of the area and its decision to impose its laws and administration on the occupied Golan Heights as an act of aggression which was illegal. It condemned the Zionist enemy's oppressive, terroristic measures against the Syrian citizens in that region.

32- The Conference adopted a resolution on the Strategic Alliance between the United States and Israel, declaring this alliance as contributing to

the rising tension in the region, and called on Member States to take effective measures to counter the dangers arising from it.

33- The Conference adopted a resolution on establishment of diplomatic relations with the Zionist enemy, condemning the resumption by some States of their diplomatic relations with the Zionist enemy and appealed to those States which intend to establish diplomatic relations with the enemy to desist from doing so, in pursuance of the resolutions of the Islamic Conference.

34- The Summit reaffirmed that Zionism is a form of racism and racial discrimination as stated in the UN [General Assembly resolution 3379](#) (0-30) of 1975 and declared the Islamic States' resolve to co-ordinate their efforts in the United Nations to counter the U.S.- Israeli campaign for rescinding that resolution.

35- The Summit adopted a resolution regarding the Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf which stressed the importance of the vital and effective role played by the Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf in supporting the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories. It called upon Member States to fulfil their pledge to pay up the capitals of the Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf amounting to one hundred million dollars each.

36- The Summit adopted a resolution on the situation of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon, calling for immediate ceasefire and cessation of attacks on the Camps, the lifting of the siege laid to the camps and the return thereto of the displaced persons. It called for the support and follow up of the efforts of the League of Arab States in this regard.

37- The Summit in a resolution on the Lebanese Question and Israel's Occupation of Lebanese territory, condemned Israel's occupation of Southern Lebanon, demanded its immediate withdrawal from all Lebanese territories, reaffirmed all resolutions and statements of Islamic and international conferences relating to Southern Lebanon, reiterated its commitment to Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and reiterated the demand for implementation of the U.N. Security Council resolutions on Lebanon, in particular resolutions [425](#) and [426](#) of 1976 and resolutions [508](#) and [509](#) of 1982. The Summit urged economic support and financial assistance to Lebanon.

...

44- The Summit discussed the production and acquisition of nuclear weapons by Israel and its serious consequences which threaten the security of the Middle East region and Africa and increases the danger of proliferation of nuclear weapons. The Summit called upon all states, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other Organisations to stop all forms of scientific cooperation with Israel which may contribute to its nuclear capabilities.

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ANNEX II

RESOLUTIONS **CONCERNING POLITICAL MATTERS** **ADOPTED BY THE FIFTH ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE -** **SESSION OF ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY -** **KUWAIT, STATE OF KUWAIT,** **FROM 26-29 JUMADA AL OULA 1407H** **CORRESPONDING TO 26-29 JANUARY 1987**

RESOLUTION No.1/5-P(IS) **ON** **THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE** **AND THE MIDDLE EAST**

The Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, the Session of Islamic Solidarity, held in Kuwait, State of Kuwait, from 26-29 Jumada Al Oula 1407H corresponding to 26-29 January 1987,

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

Reaffirming the principle of strengthening Islamic Solidarity with the Palestinian people and the unswerving commitment of the Islamic States to adopt a unified stand in favour of the just struggle waged by the Palestinian people to recover their inalienable national rights under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole and legitimate representative;

Reaffirming that the question of Palestine including that of Al-Quds Al-Sharif - the capital of Palestine - is the core of the Middle East conflict, and that the continued occupation of the Palestinian and Arab territories by the Zionist enemy, its refusal to withdraw, its annexation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, its declaration of Al-Quds as its eternal and unified capital, depriving the Palestinians of their inalienable national rights constitute a flagrant violation of the principles of International Law, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the resolutions of the U.N. and international legitimacy;

Expressing grave concern at the increasingly deteriorating situation in the Middle East, in particular in Occupied Palestine, as a result of unceasing wars and continued attacks by the Zionist enemy against the countries and peoples of the region, mainly the Palestinian people, with the total and unlimited support of the United States, thus posing a most serious threat to world peace and security;

Convinced of the need to adopt practical measures to counter the continuous acts of aggression of the Zionist enemy and its gangs, the deliberate desecration of the sanctity of Al-Aqsa Mosque, the escalation of their organized state terrorism, and their daily practice of the scorched earth policy against the Arab and Palestinian citizens, their properties and Holy Places, particularly in Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Convinced that the time has come to apply the sanctions provided for in Chapter VII of the U.N. Charter and their immediate imposition on the Zionist enemy;

Considering that the maintenance of any form of political, economic, cultural, scientific and other relations, at any level, with the Zionist enemy encourages and enables it to perpetuate its occupation of the Arab and Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and persistently disregard the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, thereby posing serious threats to the Islamic principles, values, heritage, culture and civilization, and flagrantly violating the Charter and various resolutions of the OIC;

Guided by all the U.N. Palestine and Middle East question;

Proceeding from all the other Islamic resolutions adopted on the question of Palestine and the Middle East;

1. Reaffirms its adherence and total commitment to the following principles on which the solution of the Question of Palestine and the Middle East should be based;

- a) The Palestine Question - the foremost cause of the Muslims - is the core of the Middle East problem and the Arab-Zionist conflict.
- b) The Palestine Question and the Middle East problem must be dealt with and solved as an indivisible whole. Therefore, there can be no partial solution, or a solution that involves only some of the parties to the conflict, or cover only some of the causes of the conflict, to the exclusion of others, nor is it possible to establish a partial peace, for peace must be comprehensive for all parties.
- c) A just peace in the region can only be based on the complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Zionist enemy from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and the recovery of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, which include:
 - (i) Their right to their homeland, Palestine;
 - (ii) Their right to return to their homeland, and to recover their possessions as guaranteed in the U.N. resolutions;
 - (iii) Their right to self-determination without any external interference;
 - (iv) Their right to freely exercise their sovereignty over their national land and its natural resources;
 - (v) Their right to establish their national independent sovereign State in Palestine, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization.
- d) The City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif - the capital of Palestine - is an integral part of the occupied land of Palestine. The Zionist enemy must, therefore, withdraw totally and unconditionally from it and to restore it to Palestinian sovereignty.
- e) The Palestine Liberation Organization is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. It alone is fully entitled to represent this people, and to participate independently and on an equal footing in all international conferences, activities and fora dealing with the Palestine Question and the Arab-Israeli conflict, in order to recover 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 to claim the right to represent or negotiate, on behalf of the Palestinian people, their land or their rights. Anything in contradiction with this rule is null and void, and has no legal consequence.

- f) Security Council resolution 242 of 1967 is not consistent with the Arab and Palestinian rights and is not a sufficient basis for a solution to the Palestine and Middle East problem.
- g) To reject all unilateral agreements and initiatives which violate the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to repatriation, self-determination and establishment of their independent State on their own national soil, and which are in contravention of the principles of seeking a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestine Question and Middle East problem, so as to secure a Just and comprehensive peace in the region.
- h) The Conference reaffirms the necessity of extending full and effective moral and material support to the Palestinian people in their occupied national homeland and to reinforce their steadfastness and resistance to the conspiracy of "autonomy"..

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

3. Reaffirms the commitment of the Member States to the convening of an International Conference for Peace in the Middle East under the aegis of the U.N., with the participation of all the parties concerned in the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization on an equal footing with them, as well as all the permanent members of the Security Council, with a view to implementing the relevant U.N. resolutions, and the convening of a meeting of a preparatory committee to be attended by the five permanent members of the Security Council.

4. Reaffirms the need for collective action by Member States to ensure the adoption of a new resolution by the Security Council guaranteeing the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return to their homeland, Palestine, their right to self-determination and their right to establish their independent Palestinian State on their national soil, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their legitimate and sole representative, in accordance with the relevant international resolutions.

5. Reaffirms its strong condemnation of the policy of the United States of persisting in:

- Its hostile attitude towards the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, its continued support of the occupation by the Zionist enemy of the Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and its non-recognition of the P.L.O. as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

- Its continued and growing support to the Zionist enemy in all fields, particularly in the military, political and economic fields in pursuance of the Strategic Cooperation Agreement concluded between them, and the endeavours to turn the Zionist entity into an arsenal of strategic weapons and a depot of ammunition to be used against the peoples and States in the region,

- The use of the right of veto to prevent the adoption of resolutions by the U.N. Security Council on the Question of Al-Quds, Palestine and the Middle East, which affords total support to the Zionist enemy and its continued acts of aggression, occupation and attempts to annihilate the Palestinian people and annex the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, thereby reneging on its obligations as a major power responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security, and

- Launching diplomatic and propaganda campaign throughout the world, particularly in Western Europe, against the P.L.O. with a view to bringing about the closing of PLO offices there, withdrawal of recognition of the Organization and the elimination of the political presence of the Palestinian people in such countries.

6. Calls for intensifying contacts with the E.E.C. with a view to inducing it to adopt more progressive positions to implement its own previous resolutions on the Question of Palestine and the Middle East, and to develop such positions on the basis of observance of international law and the U.N. Charter and resolutions, and to urge it to widen the scope of its relations with the PLO, so that the Palestinian people may realize their inalienable national rights, in accordance with the UN resolutions.

7. Calls for continuous action by Member States all ways and means to clarify "the Arab Peace Plan" adopted by the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference held in Fez, for the solution of the question of Palestine and the Middle East which was endorsed by the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference held in Casablanca, and to explain the dimensions of this Plan and to enlist international support for its implementation.

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

9. Declares its full and sustained support to the Palestinian people in their constant confrontation and courageous resistance to the organized state terrorism practised by the Zionist enemy in Occupied Palestine, namely, the dismantling of their camps, eviction of their inhabitants, demolition of houses and whole districts, confiscation of lands and property, establishment and expansion of Zionist settlements, detention, torture and deportation of citizens with a view to vacating the territories of their rightful owners, the closing down of universities and scientific institutes and applying Zionist legislations, enacted by the Israeli Knesset, in the Occupied West Bank and Gaza, strip and consider that such highly dangerous measures illustrate the persistence of the Zionist enemy in its attempts at annexing and judaizing the Occupied Arab and Palestinian territories in violation of the will of the international community, the United Nations resolutions, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Fourth Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in the Time of War.

10. a- Strongly condemns the Zionist enemy for its failure to comply with the U.N. Security Council and General Assembly resolutions regarding its annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights and the enforcement of its laws and jurisdiction over the occupied Golan Heights, and reaffirms that this annexation is illegal, null and void and has no legal validity whatsoever. It is an act of aggression according to the provisions of the Charter and resolutions of the UN.

b- Strongly condemns the coercive terrorist measures taken by the Zionist enemy against Syrian Arab citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, depriving them of their basic rights and freedom in violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and pays tribute to the resistance launched by these citizens against occupation and annexation and reaffirms its total support to their just struggle in defence of their freedom, territorial integrity and national identity.

c- Rejects and condemns the threats of the Zionist enemy against the Syrian Arab Republic, its territorial integrity, its regional security, and its armed forces, and expresses its full and active support for and solidarity with its just struggle against the Zionist aggression and occupation for the liberation of their occupied territories.

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

12. Calls upon Member States and their peoples not to establish political, economic, cultural, or military relations, directly or indirectly, with the Zionist enemy, and calls upon the Member States which still maintain any form of relations, at any level, with the Zionist entity, to sever such relations forthwith and without delay, in implementation of the provisions of the Charter and the resolutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

13. Reaffirms the commitment of Member States to act as a single front in order to coordinate their stands and intensify their efforts at all international fora so as to eliminate all forms of racism, racial discrimination and Zionism, and rid mankind, international communities and Arab, African and Islamic peoples of their evils and their manifestations clearly evidenced at present by the Zionist entity in occupied Palestine and the Pretoria racist régime in South Africa; and invites Member States to use all their economic and financial capabilities as an effective weapon against zionism and racism. It further reiterates its unwavering solidarity with the Just struggle of the Namibian people, led by SWAPO, and the struggle of the South African people, led by its national movements.

14. Calls upon all countries that allow Jewish emigration from or across their territories to occupied Palestine to stop such illegal emigration to Palestine. It urges them to facilitate formalities for their return to their countries of origin. It also calls upon Member States to adopt, in accordance with their national laws and legislations, such measures that would encourage Jewish immigrants to emigrate from occupied Palestine.

15. Reaffirms the importance of establishing offices of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in the capitals of Member States where such offices have not yet been established, considering that the P.L.O. is the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people. It requests that full diplomatic rights, privileges and immunities be granted to these offices.

16. Reiterates the Member States' commitment to the inadmissibility of interference in the internal affairs of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, and to supporting it. It reaffirms the right of the PLO to pursue the struggle in all its military, political and economic forms and by all other possible means.

17. Calls upon all Member States once more to extend immediate and effective aid to the Palestine Liberation Organization so that it may reconstruct the Palestinian refugee camps and houses destroyed in Lebanon in the war and to compensate the inhabitants of these camps for their vast human and material losses.

18. Hails friendly Third World countries which cherish peace, justice and equality, particularly the Non-Aligned Countries and OAU Member States, for their principled and firm support to the question of Palestine and their consistent backing of the just struggle waged by the Palestinian people against the Zionist enemy.

Also hails the firm stand of the friendly African countries in the face of the Zionist enemy's attempts to infiltrate them in order to achieve its designs aimed at restoring relations with them and putting an end to its diplomatic isolation from them.

Reiterates its stand that the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Zionist entity (the twin of the South African racist régime) is a factor that activates the racist Israeli-Pretorian policy, in Africa and in the Arab Countries, and stands against the interests and rights of the peoples of South Africa, Namibia and Palestine. The policy of the two régimes cannot be dissociated from one another because the enemy is the same in so far as both

parties share identical objectives, use the same tactics, and pose similar dangers.

19. Calls upon:

(a)- the Member States to continue to issue the Palestine Stamp on a permanent and uninterrupted basis as long as the question of Palestine and Al-Quds al-Sharif remains unsolved.

(b)- the Member States that have not yet issued the Palestine Stamp, or have not yet remitted its proceeds to do so as soon as possible.

(c)- Requests the Member State to remit the proceeds of the issue of the Palestine Stamp, regularly and periodically, to the Palestine Welfare Society/PLO.

20. a- Supports the efforts exerted by the Expert Committee entrusted with the preparation of the syllabus and material for the course on the History and Geography of Palestine.

b- Calls upon Member States to begin the teaching of the course on the history and geography of Palestine according to a unified syllabus as a compulsory subject at all levels of school education in all their schools with effect from the academic year 1987-1988.

c- Calls upon the Member States, and their relevant institutions, benevolent bodies, universities and the Islamic Development Bank to make generous financial contributions towards the cost of printing the set textbooks in the various languages of such Islamic States as may be determined by the Expert Committee.

21. a- Reaffirms the need of implementing the provisions of the Islamic Boycott of the Zionist enemy in all the Member States, and of adopting the general principles of boycott and the unified Islamic law, as well as the internal regulations of the offices and the scheduled periodic meetings, and considering them part of their national legislation.

b- Calls upon Member States which have not yet established Islamic Offices for the Boycott to do so, and to appoint directors for these offices to serve as Liaison Officers with the Main Islamic Boycott Office.

22. a- Supports the efforts of the Islamic Bureau for Military Coordination with Palestine (PLO).

b- Calls for continued fraternal cooperation and joint coordination between the competent military commands in Member States and the military command of the Palestine Liberation Organization, in order to support and consolidate the just liberation struggle of the Palestinian people against the Zionist enemy.

c- Reaffirms the need for the Member States' continued provision of additional support and assistance to the Palestine Liberation Organization, meeting its ever increasing requirements in military material, equipment, know-how and experience, allocating the scholarships and training courses which it requires; and bolstering bilateral contacts with it to achieve these objectives.

23. Supports the efforts exerted by the Islamic Committee for Monitoring the moves of the Zionist enemy.

24. Supports the efforts exerted by the "Islamic Expert Committee on countering the dangers of Zionist Colonialist Settlements in Palestine".

RESOLUTION 2/5-P(IS)

ON

THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, the Session of Islamic Solidarity, held in Kuwait, State of Kuwait, from 26-29 Jumada Al Oula 1407H corresponding to 26-29 January 1987,

Guided by the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Confirming continued Islamic solidarity with the people of Palestine and the unwavering commitment of Islamic States to the declaration of Jihad for the liberation of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the deliverance of Al-Aqsa Mosque, and the restoration of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people;

Taking into account the current situation in the Holy City under the odious Israeli occupation, the acts of annexation, Judaization and sacrilege, the obliteration or disfiguration of the Arab and Islamic features of the City, the continued implementation of Zionist settlement schemes designed to change the city's demographical structure so as to declare it a unified and eternal capital of its alien entity,

Having regard to the heavy material, moral and human losses sustained by the Arab-Palestinian inhabitants of Al-Quds Al-Sharif as a result of the official systematic terrorist policies and the 'scorched earth' policy pursued by the Zionist occupation authorities, and the Zionist vengeful gangs, which continue to expel them from the City, inflicting collective punishments and eliciting daily encroachments on their property and shrines;

In view of the extremely grave situation of the blessed Aqsa Mosque as a result of continued Zionist violations and attempts to destroy it and to erect the so-called Third Temple on its ruins - which poses an incessant challenge to the sentiments of the Islamic Ummah and the international public opinion, and constitutes a blatant defiance and violation of international law and the relevant resolutions adopted by the U.N. and other international forums;

With a view to preserving the gains of the Palestinian people in their struggle, both inside their occupied homeland and at the international level through the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole legitimate representative and, therefore, the need to continue Joint Islamic action in order to give concrete form to such gains;

Having regard to the fundamental relationship between the Palestine Question and the conflict with racist Zionism, and the fact that the usurpation of Palestine, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, is the root cause of their conflict, which means that no party may render that City a subject for bargaining or concession;

Guided by all U.N. resolutions on Al-Quds Al-Sharif; and

Pursuant to all Islamic resolutions in this regard;

1- Reiterates the Member States' total commitment to the implementation of the provisions of the "Islamic Programme of Action for the confrontation of the Zionist enemy", adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference, as well as all other Islamic resolutions and the recommendations issued by Al-Quds Committee, in all spheres, particularly the economic, military and political.

2- Reiterates that the question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif takes priority over all other questions for all Muslims, that Jihad for the liberation of Al-Quds, the deliverance of Al-Aqsa Mosque and victory of the Palestinian people is an individual religious obligation on all Muslims, so that each should contribute what he can in fulfilling it, seeking Allah's satisfaction, and a duty imposed by Islamic Fraternity, for the vindication of right and the removal of evil.

3- Also reiterates that the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif is an indivisible part of the usurped Palestinian homeland, that it is the capital of Palestine, the sovereign, independent State, that its return to Arab Palestinian sovereignty constitutes the only guarantee of preserving its Arab-Islamic character, its continued sanctity, and the freedom of worship therein for all followers of the other revealed religions - a freedom reserved by the Arabs and the Muslims through the past fourteen centuries.

4- Reiterates the Member States' commitment to employ all their capabilities in confronting the decision taken by the Israeli enemy to annex the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and declare it the eternal, unified Capital of the Zionist entity, including breaking political, diplomatic and Consular relations, and putting an end to all forms of cooperation - economic, cultural, scientific, technical, or otherwise and regardless of its level - with any State which recognizes that aggressive decision.

5- Calls upon all countries, especially the U.S.A., to refrain from dealing with the Israeli occupation authorities in any manner that may suggest an implicit recognition or that may be invoked by those authorities as an indication of such recognition or as an acceptance of the fait accompli arising from the declaration of Al-Quds as the eternal and unified Capital of the Zionist entity.

6- Calls for maintaining collective and individual contacts with the Vatican, the Orthodox Church, and other Christian religious circles, so as to establish a unified Islamic-Christian stand which would help preserve the Arab-Islamic and sacred religious character of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

7- Reiterates the Member States' commitment to continue work and coordination with international groupings which support Arab and Islamic rights and the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, for the implementation of the international resolutions adopted by the U.N. and the U.N. Specialized Agencies, such as UNESCO, concerning the cessation of aggressive measures and practices in that Holy City, especially the deliberate violations of the sanctity of the blessed Aqsa Mosque and other Holy Places, as well as the persecution of the City's Arab Palestinian inhabitants.

8- Calls upon all countries of the world not to recognize the legitimacy of the incessant aggressive Zionist measures and practices designed to change the Arab-Islamic features of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, disturb its population balance and introduce demographic changes in it; and to condemn all such aggressive measures and practices, as null and void and illegal, and to work for resisting them and the elimination of all their legal effects and consequences.

9- Calls upon the Member States to work for the implementation of the Information Programme included in the approved Information Plan concerning the Question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif and to hold Solidarity Symposia and Festivals in world Capitals, in popular, intellectual and international public opinion circles, especially in the USA, countries of Western Europe, Japan and Latin America, seeking cooperation - to this end - with the Muslim Ambassadors' Councils and the Palestine Support Committees.

10- Calls for holding official and popular festivals on the "Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People" which occurs on 21 August each year. The purpose is to recall the criminal attempt to burn the blessed Aqsa Mosque, the solidarity of Muslim Countries in defence of the cause of Palestine, Al-Quds Al-Sharif and other causes of the Islamic World, and the establishment of the Organization of Islamic Conference as a framework for Joint Islamic action.

11- Calls for twinning of the Capitals of all Muslim States with Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the Capital of Palestine, as a move to promote Islamic Solidarity with the people of Palestine, and to signify the Muslim Ummah's tribute to their heroic defence of the sanctity of Al-Aqsa Mosque - the first Qiblah and the Third Holy Shrine - as well as other holy places} and for their steadfast stand and heroic and resolute resistance against the Israeli occupation, and their valiant stand against Zionist designs to Judaize their Holy City.

RESOLUTION 3/5-P(IS)
ON
THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN ARAB GOLAN HEIGHTS, THE ISRAELI
DECISION TO ANNEX THAT REGION, AND THE SUPPRESSIVE
MEASURES TO WHICH THE SYRIAN ARAB CITIZENS THERE
ARE SUBJECTED

The Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, the Session of Islamic Solidarity, held in Kuwait, State of Kuwait from 26-29 Jumada Al Oula 1407H corresponding to 26-29 January 1987,

Having considered the item entitled "The Occupied Syrian Arab Golan Heights, the Israeli decision to annex that region, and the suppressive measures to which the Syrian Arab citizens there are subjected";

Referring to Resolution 7/4-P(IS) of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, Resolution 11/15-P of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, and Resolution 10/16-P of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Also referring to Security Council Resolution 497 (1961) of 17/12/1981, the UN General Assembly Resolutions 36/226-B of 17/12/1981, E.S. 9/1 of 5/2/1982, 37/123-B of 16/12/1982, 38/180-A of 19/12/1983, 38/79-8 of 15/12/1983, 39/146-B of 14/12/1984, 48/168-B of 16/12/1965 and 41/162-B of 4/12/1986;

Recalling Security Council Resolution 465 of 1/3/1980 which affirms, inter alia, that the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 relating to the protection of civilians in times of war is applicable to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967 including Al-Quds;

1- Reaffirms that Israel's decision of 14 December 1981 to annex the occupied Syrian Golan Heights and to impose Israel's laws, jurisdiction and administration on them is an act of aggression, illegal, null and void, with no legal effect whatsoever and constitutes a flagrant violation of the OIC Charter and resolutions, the UN Charter and relevant resolutions, and the norms of International Law especially the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territories by force.

2- Strongly condemns Israel for failing to abide by UN resolutions and for persisting in its measures aiming at changing the physical character of the Syrian Golan Heights, as well as its demographic composition, institutional structure and legal status, and forcing the Syrian citizens to assume Israeli citizenship and identity cards.

3- Reaffirms its condemnation of the United States' policy of continued and unlimited support for the Zionist enemy, its defence of Zionist policies and the signing of a strategic cooperation treaty with it, thus encouraging it to pursue its policy of annexing the Golan, Al-Quds Al-Sharif and South Lebanon, as well as the imposition of a de facto situation in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories with the ultimate goal of annexing them.

4- Reaffirms that the Geneva Convention of 1949 relating to the protection of civilians in times of war is applicable to the Syrian territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and calls on the states parties to the Convention to ensure that its provisions are applied, and that the obligations arising therefrom are respected under all circumstances.

5- Calls upon all states to break off diplomatic, military, trade and cultural relations with Israel, to stop the assistance given to it, and to take all the measures needed to force it to rescind both its decision to annex the Syrian Golan Heights and its consequences.

6- Commands the resistance of the Syrian Arab citizens in the Golan Heights against occupation and annexation, and affirms its full support for their just struggle in defence of their freedom, territorial integrity, national identity, and the liberation of their land.

7- Requests the Secretary General to submit a report to the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the measures taken by the Member States in implementation of this Resolution.

RESOLUTION NO. 4/5-P(IS)
ON
THE STRATEGIC ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA AND ISRAEL

The fifth Islamic Summit Conference, the Session of Islamic Solidarity, held in Kuwait, State of Kuwait, from 26-29 Jumada Al Oula 1407H corresponding to 26-29 January 1987,

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

Referring to resolution 6/4-POL.IS of the Fourth Islamic Summit, resolution 10/15-Pol) of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, and resolution (11/16-POL) of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Referring to the U.N. General Assembly resolution (108-E) of 19-12-1983 which called upon all States, particularly the United States of America, to refrain from taking any measures which would strengthen Israel's military capabilities and acts of aggression whether in Occupied Palestinian and Arab territories or against other countries of the region;

Referring also to the U.N. General Assembly resolutions (39/146-A) of 14-12-1984, (40/168-A) of 16-12-1985 and (41/162-A) of 4-12-1986;

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

2- Considers that this alliance and all subsequent agreements, particularly the agreement on the establishment of a free trade zone between the United States or America and Israel, and the participation of Israel in the U.S. Star War Programme, as being aimed at enhancing Israel's military and economic capabilities, thus enabling it to pursue its aggressive and expansionist policies in the region, and consolidating its settlement policy in Palestine and the other Occupied Arab Territories.

3- Also considers the alliance a confirmation of United States' hostile approach to the Arab and Islamic Ummah which poses a threat to the security of their countries.

4- Invites Member States to take effective measures to counter the dangers arising from this aggressive alliance and to strengthen the struggle of the Arab nation against it.

3- Requests the Secretary General to submit a report to the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the practical measures taken pertaining to that alliance as well as the steps taken by Member States to implement this resolution.

RESOLUTION 5/5-P(IS)
ON
THE RESUMPTION OR ESTABLISHMENT, AND THE
MAINTENANCE BY SOME COUNTRIES, OF DIPLOMATIC
RELATIONS WITH THE ZIONIST ENEMY

The Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, the Session of Islamic Solidarity held in Kuwait, State of Kuwait from 26-29 Jumada Al Oula 1407H corresponding to 26-29 January 1987,

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

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the previous Islamic Conferences emphasizing the obligation of Member States to break all political,

economic, military, cultural and other forms of direct and indirect relations with the Zionist enemy;

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

Referring to the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 3379 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, declaring Zionism as a form of racism;

Recalling Resolution 1057 (1966) adopted by the twenty-second Summit Conference of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and Resolution 21 adopted by OAU Council of Ministers at its Second Extraordinary Session held in Addis Ababa, 19-21 November 1973, which urge Member States to maintain severance of relations with the Zionist enemy, the natural and full partner of the racist regime of South Africa;

Pursuant to resolution No. 8/15-P of the fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers calling for resistance to efforts of the Zionist entity to break its isolation and resolution 15/16-P of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers calling on Member States not to resume and to sever relations with the Zionist entity;

Having discussed recent developments in respect of the resumption of relations by some governments of Member States with the Zionist enemy, which would help Zionist enemy to end its isolation and strengthen its ability to continue its practices and policies of repression, settlement and expansion;

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

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

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

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

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

RESOLUTION NO. 6/5-P(IS)
TO ENSURE CONTINUED SUPPORT FOR THE U.N. GENERAL
ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION NO. 3379 (XXX) OF 1975
IN WHICH THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY DECIDED THAT
ZIONISM IS A FORM OF RACISM AND RACIAL
DISCRIMINATION

The fifth Islamic Summit Conference, the Session of Islamic Solidarity, held in Kuwait, State of Kuwait, from 26 to 29 Jumada Al Oula 1407H, corresponding to 26-29 January 1987,

Inspired by the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference which call for the elimination of racism;

Referring to the U.N. Declaration on eliminating all forms of racial discrimination;

Referring also to the U.N. General Assembly Resolution No. 3379 (XXX) of October 10, 1975, which states that Zionism is a form of racism and racial discrimination;

Recalling the final statements of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Jeddah in Monarram 1390H (March 1970); Karachi in shawwal 1390H (December 1970), and Jeddah in Hoharram 1392H (March 1972) which denounce and condemn the Zionist movement as a racist, aggressive and expansionist movement, opposed to all human ideals, and a permanent threat to world peace;

Recalling the resolution adopted by the Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Istanbul, the Republic of Turkey, in Jumad Awal 1396M (May 1976), which condemned Zionism as a colonialist, expansionist, racist and imperialist doctrine, regarding it as a direct threat to international peace and security;

Noting that the Zionist racist régime in Occupied Palestine and the apartheid régime in South Africa are organically linked, both in practice and objective, thus constituting a single racist structure that threatens international peace and security and violates man's dignity and sanctities;

1- Reaffirms that Zionism is a form of racism and racial discrimination in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolution 3379 (XXX) of 1975.

2- Calls upon Member States to act within the to foil attempts to rescind the said resolution.

3- Requests the Secretary General to follow up this question and to report thereon to the Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION 7/5-P(IS)
ON
AL-QUDS FUND AND ITS WAQF

The Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, the Session of Islamic Solidarity, held in Kuwait, State of Kuwait from 26 - 29 Jumada Al Oula 1407H, corresponding to 26 - 29 January 1987,

Guided by the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Affirming the continued consolidation of Islamic solidarity with the people of Palestine and the commitment of Member States to pay up the capital of the Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf through steady financial contributions;

Appreciating the importance of the active and vital role of Al-Quds Fund in boosting the steadfastness and struggle of the Palestinian people in all the occupied Arab territories, particularly the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Noting the significance of the role of the Waqf in ensuring steady financial resources for the Fund;

Commending the Member States which continue to provide annual contributions to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, notably the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;

Referring to all relevant resolutions of Islamic Conferences;

1- Reiterates the Member States' commitment to pay up the capital of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, each amounting to US\$ 100 million.

2- Calls upon the General Secretariat to take the measures and make the arrangements necessary for the implementation of this resolution.

RESOLUTION 8/5-P(IS)

ON

THE SITUATION IN PALESTINIAN CAMPS IN LEBANON

The Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, the Session of Islamic Solidarity, held in Kuwait, State of Kuwait from 26-29 Jumada Al Oula 1407H corresponding to 26-29 January 1987.

Pursuant to the principles and objectives stipulated in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Emphasizing the continued consolidation of Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and the unwavering commitment of the Member States to support the struggle of the Palestinian people to recover their rights and liberate their territories;

Gravely concerned about the tragic events perpetrated against the Palestinian Camps in Lebanon, for the purpose of annihilating those Camps and displacing their inhabitants and forcing them to abandon their camps, pursuant to conspiratorial schemes of alternative repatriation and settlement against the Palestinian people and their just cause and their legitimate leadership represented by the Palestine Liberation Organization;

Strongly denouncing the continued siege and bombardment of the camps; their continued bombardment with all types of destructive weapons; the killing and wounding of thousands of camp inhabitants, including children, women and the old people; obstructing the delivery of medical and food supplies, and the stoppage of water and electricity supplies to them; in addition to indiscriminate kidnapping, assault and killing while the Israeli enemy is carrying out continuous air and naval raids against the Camps, thus bringing about a heinous systematic massacre that has been going on for years under the very eyes of the whole world;

Guided by the relevant United Nations resolutions on the protection and housing of Palestinian refugees in host Arab countries and by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

Pursuant to all OIC resolutions on Palestinian camps in Lebanon in particular the appeal of the Coordinating Meeting of Islamic Foreign Ministers of 2 October, 1986 contained in statement A/41/740;

Calls for:

- 1- an immediate ceasefire and an immediate cessation of all forms of attacks on Palestinian camps.
- 2- the complete lifting of the siege imposed on the Palestinian camps and ensuring access of medical and food supplies to their inhabitants.
- 3- the return of the evacuated and abducted Palestinians to their camps, their rehabilitation in the camps and the payment of compensations for all the losses and damages suffered by the inhabitants.
- 4- to support and follow-up the efforts being exerted by the Committee established by the League of Arab States at the recent extraordinary meeting of its Council, with a view to implementing the resolutions adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States on the situation of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

RESOLUTION 9/5-P(IS)

ON

THE QUESTION OF LEBANON AND THE ISRAELI

OCCUPATION OF LEBANESE TERRITORIES

The Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, the Session of Islamic Solidarity held in Kuwait, State of Kuwait, from 26-29 Jumada Al Oula 1407H corresponding to 26-29 January 1987,

Proceeding from the principles and objectives stipulated in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Charter of the U.N., and Charter of the League of Arab States, calling for guaranteeing the security, unity, and sovereignty of Member States over their entire territories;

Recalling and Reaffirming the relevant resolutions and declarations adopted by the Islamic Summit Conferences, especially the Hakkah Al-Hukarramah Summit Conference held in 1981, the Casablanca Summit Conference held in 1984, and by the Islamic Foreign Ministers Conferences, in particular the Baghdad Conference held in 1981, the Sanaa Conference held in 1984 and the Fez Conference held in 1986, as well as the Arab Summit Conferences held in Cairo, Riyadh, Tunis and Fez, and the UN resolutions on South Lebanon;

Drawing the attention of the international community to the persistent acts of aggression and crimes committed by the Zionist enemy against civilians in Lebanon, and its continued violation of Lebanese air space;

Commending the resistance of the Lebanese people against Israeli Occupation and its repressive and terrorist practices, which are contrary to all UN principles and the Declaration of Human Rights, the Hague Convention of 1907 and the Geneva Convention of 1949, relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War;

Recalling the resolutions of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation at its Session held in Turkey in March 1986, calling for support to Lebanon in its economic reconstruction and supply of all forms of economic and financial assistance to it and the grant of facilities to it to market its products, including preferential treatment;

1- Reaffirms its strong determination to preserve the independence of Lebanon, its sovereignty and territorial integrity, and the unity of its people, and renews its support for the Government of Lebanon in its endeavours to achieve national reconciliation, the resumption of normal life, the return of the displaced to their regions and villages, the liberation of the kidnapped and the establishment of the State's sovereignty and authority at all national levels over all the Lebanese territory with its internationally recognized boundaries, especially the international border with the Israeli enemy.

2- Strongly condemns Israel for all forms of its occupation of parts of South Lebanon, including what it calls the "Security belt", which is in reality part of the implementation of its expansionist policy.

3- Strongly condemns Israel for its continued acts of aggression and criminal practices against civilians to force them into exodus.

4- Reiterates its demand for the implementation of UN Security Council resolutions on Lebanon and South Lebanon, especially Resolutions 425 and 426 of 1978 and 508 and 509 of 1982 calling for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Lebanese territories and the deployment of the Lebanese army and UNIFIL, as far as the internationally recognized boundaries.

5- Pays tribute to the steadfastness of the Lebanese people, and supports its resistance and just struggle to liberate its territory from Israeli Occupation.

6- Reiterates the need for the provision of economic support to Lebanon, the allocation to it of urgent aid in cash and in kind in order to enable it to overcome its pressing difficulties at the social and subsistence levels, and the granting to it of adequate facilities to export its products. It calls upon all States and specialized international organizations to extend their assistance to help Lebanon rebuild its economy and installations, and to pay assistance amounts previously approved.

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RESOLUTION 17/5-P (IS) ON THE ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARMAMENT

The Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, the Session of Islamic Solidarity, held in Kuwait, State of Kuwait, from 36-29 Jumada Al Oula, 1407H corresponding to 26-29 January 1987,

Recalling the resolutions of the previous sessions of the Islamic Conference and particularly Resolution No. 13/16-P, issued by the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Referring to resolutions of the UN General Assembly on the Israeli nuclear armament, the last of which was Resolution 41/93 of 4 December 1986;

Referring also to the findings of the U.N. Group of Experts on the Israeli nuclear armament included in Document A/37/431 of 1982 and of the conclusion of the study made by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research published in Document A/40/520 of 1985;

Referring also to the UN General Assembly Resolution 39/72 with regard to the relations between Israel and South Africa particularly in the nuclear field;

Referring also to the U.N. General Assembly Resolution 39/54 (1984) calling upon all States of the Middle East to agree, inter alia, 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 as has been called for by these states, and to proclaim in the meantime their support for the establishment of such a zone and to deposit their declaration with the Security Council;

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

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

Deeply concerned at the persistence of the racist Zionist entity in its feverish policy of nuclear armament, and in carrying out secret and illegal activities for the acquisition of fissionable material and nuclear detonation devices, as revealed in the reports published in 1985 by the International Atomic Energy Agency, and accenting to U.S. sources and other relevant information made public in October 1986;

Voicing growing concern over Israel's continued development and acquisition of nuclear armaments;

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

1- Condemns once again the Zionist entity's continued refusal to implement Resolution 487 (1981) of the U.N. Security Council, as well as the resolutions of the General Assembly and International Atomic Energy Agency, calling on it to subject all of its nuclear installations to the system of safeguards.

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

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

4- Strongly condemns all attempts made by certain States to prevent the U.N. General Assembly from continuing its discussion of the

Israeli nuclear armament.

5- Requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to stop all forms of scientific cooperation with Israel that may contribute to its nuclear capabilities.

6- Requests all States and organisations that have not yet done so to stop their cooperation with and assistance to Israel in the nuclear field.

7- Requests the Secretary General to follow up the Israeli nuclear activities and to update the study on Israeli Nuclear Armament in the light of the information available and to submit a report to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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

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