



**General Assembly
Security Council**

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/421
S/21797
20 September 1990

ENGLISH
Original: ARABIC/ENGLISH/FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 11, 18, 23, 26, 27, 29, 34, 35, 39,
41, 43, 45, 46, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56,
57, 58, 59, 64, 69, 77, 82, 86, 89, 94,
108 and 111 of the provisional agenda*
REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE
GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL
COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS
AND THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC
CONFERENCE
QUESTION OF THE COMORIAN ISLAND
OF MAYOTTE
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS
IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE
AND SECURITY
POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF
SOUTH AFRICA
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
DECLARATION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF HEADS
OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE
ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY ON THE
AERIAL AND NAVAL MILITARY ATTACK
AGAINST THE SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S
LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA BY THE
PRESENT UNITED STATES ADMINISTRATION
IN APRIL 1986
LAUNCHING OF GLOBAL NEGOTIATIONS ON
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION
FOR DEVELOPMENT
QUESTION OF NAMIBIA
QUESTION OF CYPRUS
CONSEQUENCES OF THE PROLONGATION OF THE
ARMED CONFLICT BETWEEN IRAN AND IRAQ
URGENT NEED FOR A COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-
TEST-BAN TREATY
ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE
ZONE IN THE REGION OF THE MIDDLE EAST
ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE
ZONE IN SOUTH ASIA
CONCLUSION OF EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL
ARRANGEMENTS ON THE STRENGTHENING OF
THE SECURITY OF NON-NUCLEAR-WEAPON
STATES AGAINST THE USE OR THREAT OF
USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS
CONCLUSION OF EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL
ARRANGEMENTS TO ASSURE NON-NUCLEAR-
WEAPON STATES AGAINST THE USE OR
THREAT OF USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON
THE DENUCLEARIZATION OF AFRICA
CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL
(BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT
REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE
TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARMAMENT
QUESTION OF ANTARCTICA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE
PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS
OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES
DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC
CO-OPERATION
EXTERNAL DEBT CRISIS AND DEVELOPMENT
SPECIAL ECONOMIC AND DISASTER RELIEF
ASSISTANCE
ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL
DISCRIMINATION
INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS
INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO COMBAT DRUG
ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

**Letter dated 19 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of
Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the documents adopted by the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Cairo from 31 July to 5 August 1990, as follows:

- (a) Final communiqué
- (b) Special declaration on the situation between Iraq and Kuwait (annex II);
- (c) Report and resolutions on political, legal and information affairs (annex III);
- (d) Report and resolutions on economic and social affairs (annex IV);
- (e) Report and resolutions on cultural affairs (annex V);
- (f) Resolutions on organizational, statutory and general questions (annex VI).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 11, 18, 23, 26, 27, 29, 34, 35, 39, 41, 43, 45, 46, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 64, 69, 77, 82, 86, 89, 94, 108 and 111 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Amre MOUSSA
Permanent Representative

ANNEX I

FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ OF THE
NINETEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF
FOREIGN MINISTERS
(SESSION OF PEACE, INTERDEPENDENCE AND DEVELOPMENT)
HELD IN CAIRO, ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT
9-14 MUHARRAM 1411H, CORRESPONDING TO
31 JULY TO 5 AUGUST 1990

At the kind invitation of the Arab Republic of Egypt and in accordance with the decision of Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), was held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram 1411H, corresponding to 31 July to 5 August 1990. The Conference was held under the high patronage of His Excellency Mohammed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

/...

17. H.E. Madam Absa Claude Diallo, Chairman of the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People also addressed the Conference and apprised it about the activities of the Committee to promote the just cause of the Palestinian people.

/...

I. POLITICAL ISSUES:

27. The Conference reaffirmed its full solidarity and support of the just cause of the Palestinian people to restore their inalienable national rights including their right to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to the establishment of their own independent State on their national soil with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

The Conference saluted the blessed Intifadha against the Israeli occupation and expressed its full support to the heroic steadfastness as symbolised by the intifadha which has continued and foiled all the attempts of the Israeli forces aiming at its liquidation.

The Conference strongly condemned the policy of terror and oppression launched by the Zionist entity against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories which has resulted in gross and flagrant violations of the fundamental human rights of the Palestinian people.

The Conference demanded that Israel abide scrupulously by the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949 and desist from those practices which are in violation of the provisions of the Convention.

The Conference also urged the parties signatory to the Convention to guarantee the respect by Israel, as the occupying power, to the Convention in all circumstances conforming to their obligations under Article I thereof.

The Conference paid a warm tribute to the Palestinian people who have through their innumerable sacrifices and sufferings set new examples of courage and fortitude and thus compelled the international community to give urgent attention to their cause.

The Conference expressed its grave concern on the massive transfer of Jews from the Soviet Union to Israel and their settlement in occupied Palestinian territories. It urged the international community particularly the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America and European States to take due account of the implications of this massive immigration into occupied Palestine which is in flagrant violation of international law particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

The Conference considered that this Soviet Jewish immigration to Palestine would flout the rights of the Palestinian people, alter the demographic composition of the occupied Palestine and gravely imperil the prospects of peace in the region. Moreover, it would encourage the Zionist entity to pursue its nefarious plans to establish a "Greater Israel" and thus threaten international peace and security.

The Conference expressed its serious concern on the policy pursued by the new Government in Israel, which has not hesitated to demonstrate its contempt for all peace efforts and on the contrary considers war as a means to get Israel out of its present predicament.

The Conference welcomed the recognition of the independent state of Palestine by a large number of States and reaffirmed its support for the Declaration of Independence and the political programme adopted by the Palestinian National Council at its Nineteenth Extraordinary Session.

The Conference reaffirmed that the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people is alone entitled to represent them and participate on their behalf, independently and on an equal footing in all Conferences and activities dealing with the Question of Palestine.

The Conference strongly emphasized the need to place the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967 including Al-Quds Al-Sharif under the supervision of the United Nations for a limited period, as part of the peace process and to ensure the protection of the Palestinian citizens and their property.

The Conference stressed that the Palestine question is the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict and reiterated the urgent need to convene the International Conference for Peace in the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of the five Permanent Members of the U.N. Security Council, and all parties to the conflict on an equal footing, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, in its capacity as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people; to achieve total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable national rights, including their right to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to establish their independent Palestinian State with Al-Quds Al Sharif as its capital.

The Conference urged the Security Council to consider measures needed to convene the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, including the establishment of a Preparatory Committee, and to consider guarantees for security measures agreed upon by the Peace Conference for all states in the region.

The Conference reaffirmed its commitment to the principle of the inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by force, and held the view that Zionist settlements in all the occupied territory, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif are null and void as well illegal, and their establishment constitutes a blatant violation of all international norms and conventions particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

The Conference requested the OIC Member States to abide by the resolutions adopted by Islamic Conferences and called upon them to refrain from any kind of relations with Israel and stressed the need for contesting the credentials of the Israeli delegation to all sessions of the United Nations General Assembly.

The Conference deplored the decision of the United States of America to suspend its dialogue with the PLO and requested the U.S. Administration to reconsider its decision and to resume the dialogue so as to further the peace process in the Middle East, which requires the adoption of impartial stand and recognition of the right of self-determination of the Palestinian people. The Conference expressed its appreciation for the United Nations, its Secretary-General, the Non-Aligned Movement and the Organisation of African Unity and to all peoples and forces of the world which have supported the Palestinian cause at international fora and uphold the struggle of the Palestinian people and their blessed Intifadha, and denounced the policy of the Zionist entity and its oppressive practices in the occupied territories.

The Conference expressed its appreciation to the Holy See and to the Members of the European Economic Community for their positive role and their ongoing efforts to convene an International Conference for Peace in the Middle East; for their stand in favour of the Palestinian cause, and their endorsement of the PLO peace initiative and called upon these countries to take a further step and recognise the independent State of Palestine.

The Conference voiced the deep concern at the conditions in the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon and denounced and condemned the brutal raids and repeated assaults launched by the Zionist enemy against those Camps and its continued occupation of Southern Lebanon.

The Conference reiterated the total commitment of the Islamic Ummah to all the resolutions of the Al-Quds Committee which reaffirmed its determination of the Islamic Ummah to safeguard the Arab and Islamic character of the Holy City, and its pledge to strive to liberate it.

The Conference also expressed its total rejection of all measures taken by Israel to annex the Holy City and its proclamation as the eternal capital for the Zionist entity; and voiced its deep concern at the escalation by the Zionist enemy of its criminal practices against the Holy Mosque of Al-Aqsa. The Conference invited all states which have diplomatic relations with Israel to refrain from transferring their Embassies and Agencies to the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

The Conference also expressed its appreciation for the efforts exerted by the Al-Quds Committee, chaired by His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco and took note of the recommendations adopted by this Committee in April 1990 to meet the challenges of Soviet Jewish immigration to occupied Palestine.

The Conference reaffirmed the importance of the "Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf" in supporting the Palestinian people in the occupied territories; and invited Member States to contribute to the capital of the Fund and its Waqf.

The Conference considered that the Strategic Alliance between the United States of America and Israel was a factor which has escalated tension in the region.

The Conference condemned the continued Israeli occupation of the Syrian Arab Golan and declared that Israel's decision to impose its laws and administration on this Arab land and erect settlements therein was an act of aggression and is null and void.

The Conference expressed deep concern over the Israeli nuclear armament policy which threatened the security of the Middle East, and urged the international community to denounce Israel for its refusal to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and its persistence in refusing to comply with the Security Council Resolution 484 of 1981, and the resolutions passed by the U.N. General Assembly and the International Atomic Energy Agency which demand that Israel abide by the guarantees set by the Agency concerning nuclear installations.

The Conference recalled U.N. General Assembly Resolution 3379 of 1975 which considers Zionism as a form of racism and racial discrimination and reaffirmed the provisions of this resolution and called upon the international community particularly the Member States to frustrate all efforts aimed at rescinding the provisions of this Resolution.

28. The Conference condemned Israel's continued occupation of South Lebanon and demanded its immediate withdrawal from all the occupied Lebanese territories. It reiterated the importance it attached to the independence of Lebanon, its sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and demanded again the implementation of the U.N. Security Council Resolutions on Lebanon, and in particular Resolutions 425 and 426 of 1967 and resolutions 508 and 509 of 1982.

The Conference paid a warm tribute to the High Arab Tripartite Committee consisting of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd bin Abdul Aziz, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, His Majesty King Haasan II, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco, and His Excellency Chedli Benjedid, President of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, for their indefatigable efforts to find a solution to the crisis in Lebanon by promoting the implementation of the Taif Agreement, which constitutes a valuable basis to achieve national reconciliation in Lebanon and to safeguard the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of this country.

/...

43. The Conference called upon all States, particularly the States of the region concerned to respond positively to the proposals for the establishment of nuclear weapon free zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia. It reaffirmed the determination of Member States to take measures to prevent nuclear proliferation on a non-discriminatory and universal basis.

/...

46. The Conference reviewed the development in international situation and the steps taken for general and complete disarmament and its relation to the security of the Islamic States. It called for the destruction of all weapons of mass destruction with a view to creating a world free of those weapons and for the intensification of efforts aimed at finding a solution to disarmament issues as a whole, particularly the complete elimination of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, the demilitarization of space and banning the manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction. It welcomed the initiatives of some Arab States for the establishment of a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East, within the framework of the United Nations and called for the early establishment of such a zone.

/...

ANNEX III

Report and resolutions on political, legal and information affairs

/...

RESOLUTION NO. 1/19-P ON THE INTIFADA OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE IN OCCUPIED PALESTINE

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

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

Pursuant to all relevant Islamic resolutions;

Reaffirming the principle of enhancing Islamic solidarity with the cause of Palestine as the primary cause of the Muslims;

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the U.N. General Assembly and Security Council on the situation prevailing in the occupied Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, particularly the U.N. Security Council Resolutions Nos. 465, 605, 607, 608, 641,

Taking into consideration the applicability of all the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons In Time of War, concluded on 12 August, 1949, to the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Referring to the grave danger inherent in the process of organized mass transfer of Soviet and other Jews to the occupied Palestinian territories and the Syrian Arab Golan and the other occupied Arab territories;

Expressing its deep concern over the serious situation prevailing in the occupied Arab and Palestinian Territories as a result of continued Israeli Occupation, and of Israel's arbitrary practices, repressive measures, continuing confiscation of Arab Land and property to build new settlements, escalation of the policy of deportation, blasting of houses and imposition of collective sanctions on the inhabitants, and desecration of Islamic and Christian holy places;

Recalling the increasing support of the international community to the Palestinian Intifada and its stand by the legitimate struggle of the Palestinian people;

Taking into consideration the deteriorating economic conditions and the need to provide all forms of material and political support to strengthen the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and continue their blessed intifada:

1. Hails the Palestinian people and reaffirms its total solidarity with their continuing struggle, and expresses pride in the blessed intifada.
2. Calls for providing all forms of support to the Palestinian people and their blessed intifada to enable them to end the Israeli occupation and to establish their independent State, Palestine, and exercise their sovereignty on their national soil with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.
3. Strongly condemns Israel's policy based on continued occupation, expansionism, and denial of the national rights of the Palestinian people and strongly condemns Israel's repressive practices, violations of human rights and international law, confiscation of land and property, establishment of settlers' colonies, deportation of citizens and blowing up their houses, uprooting fruit-bearing trees, the closure of schools and universities, and imposition of an economic blockade on the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
4. Condemns the use of Veto by the United States of America against plans concerning international protection for Palestinian citizens, and requests it to take a just, balanced and unbiased political stand vis-a-vis the Arab-Israeli conflict which will help in achieving a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.
5. (A). Requests the states Party to the Fourth Geneva Convention to set up a "Protection Force" to protect the Palestinian people under occupation and requests the U.N. to send international observers to the Occupied Territories to monitor the racist practices perpetrated by Zionist occupation forces against the Palestinian people in their own occupied land, in violation of all international norms and instruments, particularly, the Declaration of Human Rights and the Geneva Convention of 1949, and calls upon the U.N. and the Security Council to provide the necessary international protection for Palestinian citizens in the Occupied Palestinian Territories;

(B) Calls on the Islamic Group at the UN to include a special item in the Agenda on the Summit Conference on Children, dealing with the position of Palestinian children living under Israeli occupation;
6. Calls upon the United Nations, its various organs, and all peace-loving countries and forces to intensify efforts with the aim of compelling occupation authorities to:

- (i) Release all detainees.
- (ii) Return all deportees, abolish deportation policy and allow wives and children who have been dispersed to come back and also to respond to all applications for regrouping of families.
- (iii) Abolish the Green Card and all restrictions on freedom of movement.
- (iv) Abolish all forms of collective sanctions including imposition of curfews, closing some regions and cutting off water and electricity supplies.
- (v) Disallow settlement of Jewish Immigrants in the Occupied Palestinian Territories as well as the establishment of new settlements, and consider all settlements already established in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, including those established in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, as null and void and must be removed.
- (vi) Put an end to the destruction and sealing of houses, and allow rebuilding of demolished ones; stop the uprooting of trees and remove restrictions on the planting of fruit trees.
- (vii) Refrain from utilizing the underground water and natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territories and remove restrictions imposed on the natural right of the Palestinians to use them.
- (viii) Discontinue the levying of taxes, remove taxation barriers and put an end to tax-collecting raids which are used as an instrument of repression against the Palestinian people.
- (ix) Remove restrictions and limitations imposed on the export of national Palestinian products.
- (x) Put a stop to the raiding of hospitals and health institutions and the detention of their staff and patients; allow the World Health Organization to exercise its responsibility and deal directly with the Palestinian health institutions.
- (xi) Reopen all the closed educational institutions and stop provocative practices against them, as well as remove restrictions imposed on academic freedom and schooling.
- (xii) Reopen all closed press establishments, research centres, trade and vocational unions.
- (xiii) Give access to the Occupied Territories to local and foreign information media so that they may play their role in monitoring the behaviour of occupation authorities, their repressive practices and violations of human rights.
- (xiv) Stop desecrating the places of worship, and depriving people of their right to practice their religious rites.

7. Reaffirms the projects concerning the Intifadha adopted by the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in its resolution 1/18-P, paragraph 6, namely:

- (a) To facilitate the setting up of "Committee for the Triumph of Palestine" throughout the Muslim World and to continue to give urgent official and popular support to the Palestinian people in Occupied Palestine, so as to enable them to pursue their legitimate struggle through available channels in coordination with the Palestine Liberation Organisation.
- (b) To issue a token-valued "Intifada stamp", depicting heroic acts of the stone-throwing children, the proceeds of which should be transferred to the Intifada Fund of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.
- (c) To hold a Football Tournament to be designated as the "Palestinian Intifada Cup" in which all Muslim States would participate, the proceeds of which should be remitted to the Intifada Fund of the Palestine Liberation Organization.
- (d) To implement and finance the project for the production of "Umbrellas" with a picture of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the "Dome of the Rock" printed on them and bearing along their edges the expression "Al-Quds is calling you" in Arabic, English and French.
- (e) To provide the General Secretariat with the required assistance for the implementation of the "Islamic Information Programme in support of the Intifada of the heroic Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian Territories" which was adopted by the First Islamic Conference of Information Ministers held on 12 October 1988, in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- (f) To invite all Muslims and preachers in mosques throughout the Muslim world to enhance Islamic awareness of the Jihad of the Palestinian people and their heroic Intifada within Occupied Palestine.

8. Urges the Ambassadors of Islamic States to the capitals of the world to continue their efforts with official and information circles so that they may continue to express solidarity with the Palestinian people, denounce and condemn the racist Israeli crimes and call for their cessation.

9. Expresses its gratitude and appreciation to all the states, popular and international organisations and information media, which have declared their solidarity with the Palestinian people and their blessed Intifada, strongly denounced the brutal Israeli crimes and publicise them openly and officially to inform thereof world public opinion.

10. Mandates the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the provisions of this resolution at Islamic level, maintain his contacts with the U.N. Secretary-General and international and regional organisations and bodies, and coordinate with them, with a view to implementing

International Security Council resolutions Nos. 605, 607 and 608 to ensure international protection for the Palestinian people and the implementation of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 relative to the protection of civilians in time of war.

RESOLUTION NO. 2/19-P
ON THE TRANSFER OF SOVIET JEWS TO THE
OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

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

Affirming the continuing enhancement of Islamic solidarity and the commitment of the Islamic States to lend support to the just struggle of the Arab people in Palestine, Syrian Arab Golan and Lebanon;

Also affirming that the dangerous Zionist aggressive expansion is not only aimed at the front-line Arab States but also at destabilizing Islamic States and threatening their independence which constitutes a threat to international peace and security;

Welcoming the programmes and plans proposed by Al-Quds Committee chaired by H.M. King Hassan II, of Morocco, to stop the massive transfer of Soviet Jews to the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Underlining the imminent danger posed by the mass transfer of Soviet Jews and others to the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories;

Recalling UN General Assembly Resolution No. (194) regarding the right of the Palestinians to return to their home land;

Drawing the attention to the fact that the planned transfer of Soviet Jews to the Palestinian territories including the City of Al-Quds, the Arab Syrian Golan, and the other occupied Arab territories, will lead to compulsory mass transfer of the Palestinian people from their land and other similar transfers of Arab inhabitants with the aim of carrying out the Zionist plan of establishing 'Greater Israel', thus constituting a grave danger to the safety and security of the Palestinian people and Arab and Islamic States;

Considering that the transfer of Soviet Jews and their settlement in the occupied Arab territories constitutes a flagrant violation of the principles of Human Rights, the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, and in particular, Article 49, as well as the principles of the International Conventions on civil and political rights;

1. Strongly condemns the transfer of Soviet and other Jews to occupied Palestine and the other occupied Arab territories as it constitutes a violation of the national rights of the Palestinian people, and a threat to the Arab and Islamic States and to the stability and security of the region.

2. Salutes the struggle of the Palestinian people and expresses its pride in the biased Intifadha and appeals to all OIC Member States to continue to support its Jihad and to increase their solidarity and support with the just and legitimate struggle of the Palestinian people against Israeli occupation, to enable them to strengthen their steadfastness and to attain all their goals of liberty and independence.

3. Strongly condemns the continuing brutal Zionist and racist practices perpetrated against the citizens of occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories as well as the violation of human rights and international law, and appeals to international organisations to intervene to stop such inhuman practices considered as a flagrant violation of human rights and request the states party to the Fourth Geneva Convention to shoulder their responsibilities in order to ensure respect for the principles of the Convention

4. Stresses the right of the Palestinian people to return to their occupied homeland, which was adopted by the UN General Assembly in its resolution (No. 194).

5. Strongly condemns the policy of building settlements and the settling of Soviet immigrants and others in the occupied Palestinian and territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Arab Syrian Golan and the rest of the Arab occupied territories and considers all settlements in the occupied Arab territories as null and void and in contravention of international legitimacy.

6. Demands that all the occupied Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif be placed under provisional international control to ensure international protection to the Palestinian people and the prohibition of settling Jewish immigrants in the occupied Palestinian territories as a step toward achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

7. Calls on the signatories to the Helsinki Conventions to open the way for the settlement on their territories of Jewish immigrants coming from other signatory states, consistent with their commitments to the provisions of the Convention.

8. Requests the Government of the Soviet Union, in line with its stands which are generally supportive of the Palestinian Cause:

i. To prevent the transfer of Soviet Jews to Israel for the following reasons:-

(a) It constitutes a violation of International Law, Conventions and Decisions.

(b) Israeli refusal to recognize the right of the Palestinian refugees to return to their homeland in conformity with the right to return stipulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights and the relevant UN

Resolutions as well as prohibiting Palestinian refugees to practice these rights.

- (c) It threatens the peace process in the region and encourages the Zionist enemy to adopt a policy of expansionism, settlement and aggression.
- (d) It contradicts the emigrant's freedom to choose the country in which he wishes to settle in the light of the restrictions imposed by the US which limits the entry of Jewish immigrants to US territory as well as the closure of transit Centres in Europe which aim at compelling them to go to occupied Palestine.
- (e) Israeli refusal to commit itself not to permit the settlement of Jewish immigrants in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and not to establish settlements therein.
- ii. To demand that Israel offer guarantees that it shall not settle Soviet Jewish immigrants in the occupied Palestinian territories including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, as well the Arab Syrian Golan and the other occupied Arab territories.
- iii. Not to deprive any immigrant of his nationality and to allow him to keep his passport so that he may return to his homeland if he so wishes.

9. Appeals to the US Government, in conformity with its declared stand against settlement in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Arab Syrian Golan to seek to prevent the settling of immigrants in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the establishment of settlements therein, and to work to bring about the dismantling of those already established in conformity with the provisions of International Resolutions adopted in this respect, and invites the US Government to shoulder its responsibilities through the adoption of the following measures:

- (a) To lift the restrictions it has imposed on the entry of Jewish emigrants to the United States.
- (b) To stop assistance offered by the US Administration to the Israeli Government in support of Israeli settlement projects in the occupied territories.
- (c) To warn that tax-exemption of funds raised in the United States to support Israeli settlement projects contradicts the declared US policy concerning settlements in the occupied Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories.

10. Appeals to the European Community Member States, in accordance with their distinctive position vis-a-vis the Palestinian cause:

- (a) To intensify contacts to oblige Israel to bring an end to the Israeli settlements and the settling of Jewish immigrants in the occupied Palestinian territories in conformity with relevant international resolutions.
- (b) To permit emigrants who wish to settle in any of the European countries in accordance with the Helsinki Agreements.
- (c) To re-open the European transit stations which afford emigrants the opportunity to choose the country of their destination.

11. Calls on the Member States of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to effectively approach all influential forces in the world with a view to explaining the negative and dangerous effects of the transfer of Soviet Jews to occupied Palestine, and to counter it with all possible means. The Conference also calls on Member States to exert efforts to promote the return of Jews from occupied Palestine to their countries of origin.

12. Requests the Security Council to set up an international observer committee to monitor and supervise the non-construction of settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif in conformity with relevant UN Resolutions.

13. Demands that all kinds of sanctions be imposed on those countries which offer their help in the process of the organized transfer of Soviet Jews to the occupied Arab territories.

14. Urges Parliaments and non-governmental organizations in the Member States to Intensify contacts with their counterparts worldwide with a view to explaining the dimension and dangers of the Soviet Jewish transfer to occupied Palestine and the threat it poses to peace in the Middle-East region.

RESOLUTION NO. 3/19-P ON THE PALESTINE QUESTION AND THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July - 5 August, 1990),

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

Referring to the relevant resolutions of the Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences;

Recalling all the resolutions of the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement and the Organisation of African Unity on the question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict;

Recalling also the resolutions of the two extraordinary Arab Summits held respectively in Casablanca in May 1989 and Baghdad in May 1990

in this regard;

Affirming the sustained enhancement of Islamic solidarity and the unswerving commitment of the Islamic States to the just struggle of the Arab people in Palestine, the Syrian Arab Golan and Lebanon;

Reaffirming that the Palestine Question is the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and that the Zionist enemy's continuing occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories and its refusal to withdraw from them, its annexation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Golan and its denial of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people constitute a flagrant violation of international legitimacy and the principles of international law as well as the UN Charter and the relevant UN resolutions;

Noting with deep concern the critical situation in the Occupied Palestinian and Arab territories resulting from continued Israeli occupation and its persistence in pursuing a policy of racism and expansionism and in escalating its acts of terrorism and repression against Arab citizens particularly, the destruction of their houses and their expulsion from their homeland;

Asserting that the Geneva Convention of 1949 on the protection of civilians in times of war applies to the occupied Arab territories including Al-Quds, Al-Sharif, and noting Israel's persistent refusal to apply it;

Affirming that the danger of Zionist aggression and expansionism threaten not only the Arab frontline States, but is also seeking to destabilize the Islamic States and threaten their independence and constitutes a threat to international peace and security;

Following with interest the continuation of the popular Palestinian Intifada in the Occupied Palestinian territories for the third year, aiming at putting an end to the Israeli occupation and achieving the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right of return, self-determination and the establishment of a Palestinian State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital;

Noting with appreciation the decisions announced in the speech delivered by H.E. Mr. Yasser Arafat, President of the State of Palestine and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization at the Security Council, in Geneva, on 25 May, 1990;

Noting with deep concern that collusion between Israel and South Africa, leads to the encouragement of the policy of terrorism and physical liquidation of Palestinians and Arabs in the occupied territories on the one hand, and the black majority in South Africa on the other.

1. Salutes the struggle of the Palestinian people, expresses pride for their blessed Intifada, and calls upon all Member States to continue supporting their Jihad, to increase solidarity and backing of their just and legitimate struggle against Israeli occupation until they achieve their full objectives of freedom and independence.

2. Confirms its support of the independent State of Palestine and the right of Palestinian people to exercise sovereignty over their territory in their independent State.

3. Supports efforts being exerted to convene the International Peace Conference under the auspices of the UN with the participation of the permanent member States of the Security Council as well as all concerned parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, on an equal footing with the other parties, in accordance with relevant UN General Assembly resolutions the latest of which being resolution 44/42 on establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

4. Confirms its support and backing of the Palestinian Peace Initiative based on international legitimacy with a view to bringing a solution to the Palestine Question which is the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East.

5. Confirms that the Palestine Question is the primary cause of Muslims and 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 total and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and of the restoration and exercise of inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people including their right to return, to self-determination, and to the establishment of their independent Palestinian State on their national soil with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as Capital.

6. Reaffirms that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people and that the PLO alone has the full right to represent them and to participate, on their behalf, independently and on an equal footing, in all conferences and activities relating to the Palestine Question and the Arab-Israeli Conflict, and to lead their struggle for the liberation of the territory of the State of Palestine from Israeli occupation.

7. Demands immediate and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and calls upon the U.N. to take necessary procedures to ensure cessation of occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories and to provide protection for the Palestinian people by placing the occupied Palestinian territories under provisional international supervision in preparation for the realization of a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

8. Expresses regret for the suspension by the United States of America of its dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organisation, and requests its resumption and its strengthening by upgrading its level considerably. The Conference also requests the USA to assume a just, balanced and unbiased political stand vis-a-vis the Arab-Israeli Conflict, by recognizing the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people and respecting it which would help achieve a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

9. Strongly condemns continuing Zionist barbaric and racist practices against the citizens of the Occupied Palestinian and Arab Territories, and appeals to international organisations to intervene to stop such inhuman practices which are considered as a flagrant violation of Palestinian human rights.

10. Reaffirms that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is part of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, and the capital of the State of Palestine and that any infringement of its legal status is a flagrant violation of international conventions, laws and resolutions and considers it illegal, null and void. In this

respect the Conference strongly condemns the decision of the U.S. Congress considering "Jerusalem as an eternal capital of Israel", which contradicts International Law, U.N. resolutions and the official U.S. stand on the Holy City.

11. Strongly condemns the settlement policy, pursued by Israel and the settling of Soviet immigrants in the Occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, particularly the transfer of Jews and immigration of Soviet Jews and their settlement in these territories, which lead to the dispersion and deportation of more Palestinian and Arab inhabitants away from their homes which in turn undermines all efforts aimed at realizing a just and durable peace. It considers all existing settlements in the occupied territories as null and void and in contravention of international legitimacy.

12. Commends the sustained efforts of the Islamic Group at the United Nations and calls on it to spare no effort in having international resolutions adopted in favour of the Palestinian Question.

13. Condemns the total cooperation between the racial regimes in Tel Aviv and Pretoria, particularly in the field of nuclear arms, and warns against the dangers of that cooperation.

14. Affirms the commitment of Member States to intensify their efforts and coordinate their stands in all international fora, with a view to enhancing international cooperation in confronting the designs of the racist regimes in Israel and South Africa.

15. Expresses its deep concern over the situation in the Palestinian Camps in Lebanon resulting from the continued Israeli aggressions and calls for sustained action to give the necessary support for their reconstruction as well as that of the Lebanese areas in their vicinity and for meeting the subsistence needs of their Palestinian population through cooperation and coordination between the PLO and the Lebanese Government, the sole legitimate authority. It condemns and denounces the barbaric raids and repeated aggressions of the Zionist enemy against these Camps.

16. Expresses its support and backing of the Republic of Iraq in confronting Zionist threats, and the right of Iraq to deter any aggression on it, and also expresses solidarity with Iraq in facing the western campaign, particularly that of the US, which aims at preventing Iraq from developing its technological capabilities.

17. Expresses its appreciation to the Vatican for its positive stand vis-a-vis the Palestine Question and its political support of the PLO.

18. Expresses its appreciation to the States of the European Economic Community for their positive role towards the convening of an International Conference on Peace in the Middle East and their supportive stands vis-a-vis the Palestinian Question, and their support for the PLO's peace initiative and calls upon them to further develop their positive stands, recognize the Palestinian State and establish relations with it.

19. Expresses appreciation for the stand taken by the international community at political and information levels, as well as by the United Nations, the Non-aligned Movement, the OAU and all the peoples and international forces which have supported the Palestine cause in the international fora, stood up for the struggle of the Palestinian people and their blessed Intifada.

20. Expresses appreciation for the constructive efforts of the UN Secretary General to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Palestine Question and the Arab-Israeli Conflict in the Middle East in accordance with relevant U.N. resolutions.

21. Commends the efforts made by the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, chaired by the Republic of Senegal to fulfil the tasks entrusted to it by the UN General Assembly.

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

RESOLUTION NO. 4/19-P ON THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram 1411H (31 July - 5 August 1990),

Having considered the item entitled "The Occupied Syrian Arab Golan" and Israel's decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Occupied Syria Arab Golan;

Having reviewed the repressive measures to which the Syrian Arab citizens there are subjected and Israel's ongoing attempts to force them to accept Israeli identity;

Recalling the relevant resolutions adopted by the previous Islamic Conferences, the latest being Resolution 3/5-P (IS) of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference in Kuwait and Resolution 3/18-P of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in Riyadh;

Recalling Security Council Resolution 497 (1981) and the relevant UN General Assembly Resolutions, the latest of which is Resolution 44/40-B, of December 4, 1989;

1. Lauds the steadfastness of the Syrian Arab citizens in the Golan against occupation and their valiant resistance to Israel's repressive measures and desperate attempts to weaken their attachment to their land and Syrian Arab identity.

2. Strongly condemns Israel for non-compliance with UN Security Council Resolution 497 (1981).

3. Reaffirms that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Occupied Syrian Arab Golan is illegal, null and void and has no legal effect whatsoever. It constitutes a flagrant violation of the OIC Charter and resolutions, the UN Charter and relevant resolutions, and the principles of International Law.

4. Strongly condemns Israel for its persistence in changing the legal status, demographic composition and institutional structure of the occupied Syrian Arab Solan, and for its policy and practices, for expropriating territories, confiscating water resources, building settlements and bringing in settlers and emigrants and economic boycott of the agricultural products of the local population and prohibiting their exportation.

5. Strongly condemns Israel's attempts to impose Israeli nationality and identity cards on the Syrian Arab citizens, as these measures constitute a flagrant violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and other international bodies.

6. Reaffirms that Israel's record, policies and actions prove that it is a non-peace loving nation, that it persists in its violation of the principle of the UN Charter, and that it has not honoured its obligations as stated in the Charter or in the General Assembly Resolution 273 (D-III) of 11 May 1949.

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

RESOLUTION NO. 5/19-P
ON CONFIRMING THE DEFENCE OF THE
UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION (3379) S-30

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Inspired by the principles and aims of Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference which call for the liquidation of racism;

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

Noting Israel's persistence in its aggressive policies which reflects the racism of Zionist thought;

Noting the close cooperation between Israel and South Africa, and the similarity of their policies and practices in violation of Human Rights and International Conventions;

Following with deep concern the attempts made by certain countries to revoke the General Assembly Resolution 3379/S-30 of 1975 which considers Zionism as a form of racism and racial discrimination,

1. Considers that any attempt to revoke a U.N. Resolution establishes a serious precedent in the history of that Organisation detracting from its credibility and calling into question previously adopted Resolutions.

2. Requests Member States to work within and outside the framework of the United Nations to thwart any attempt at repealing General Assembly Resolution 3379 of 1975.

3. Requests the Secretary General to follow up this question and submit a report thereon to the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 6/19-P
ON CONTESTING ISRAELI CREDENTIALS
AT THE UNITED NATIONS

The Nineteenth Islamic Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

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

Recalling the violation by Israel of its commitments under the UN Charter and its refusal to implement the Security Council resolutions on the question of Palestine and the Middle East, which constitute a flagrant infringement of Article 25 of the UN Charter;

Reaffirming its condemnation of Israel for its refusal to implement the Security Council resolutions that demand that it abrogate its laws annexing occupied Al-Quds, declaring it its eternal capital, as well as imposing laws, jurisdiction and administration over the occupied Syrian Arab Golan;

1. Declares that Israel, its policies and practices prove that it not peace-loving state, that it persists in violating the principles of international law and of the UN Charter, and that it has reneged from its obligations set forth in General Assembly Resolution 373 (S.3) of 11 May 1949, by virtue of which it became a member of the United Nations.

2. Reaffirms the importance to contest the credentials submitted by the Israeli delegation to attend the various sessions of the UN

General Assembly, and calls on Member States to put on record, at the beginning of the annual session of the U.N. General Assembly, their reservation on the credentials of the Israeli delegation.

3. Calls upon the Secretary General to submit an annual report on this question.

RESOLUTION NO. 7-19/P
ON THE RESUMPTION OR ESTABLISHMENT BY SOME STATES
OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL AND ON THE
TRANSFER AND ESTABLISHMENT OF EMBASSIES
IN AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Inspired by the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Recalling the relevant Security Council resolutions on the situation of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, especially Resolution 478 of the Security Council;

Recalling the relevant resolution of previous Islamic Conferences, which reaffirm the commitment of Member States to sever all political, economic, military, cultural and other direct or indirect relations with Israel;

Reasserting that the maintenance or resumption of those relations helps Israel to continue its usurpation of Palestine and of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, and perpetuates Israeli occupation of Arab territories;

Recalling Resolution 1155 of the 48th Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers of the Organisation of African Unity, held in Addis Ababa from 19 to 23 May 1999, which recommended that Member States reiterate their firm resolve not to establish or resume diplomatic relations with Israel, this country being a natural and loyal ally of racist South Africa;

Referring to previous Islamic resolutions, the latest of which is Resolution 16/18-P on countering Israeli attempts to break away from its isolation;

1. Calls upon Member States to abide by the resolutions of Islamic Conferences on not establishing of any kind of relations with Israel.
2. Deplores that some states have resumed their diplomatic relations with Israel and requests them to reconsider their decision.
3. Appeals to those Member States that intend to resume or establish diplomatic or other relations with Israel to re-examine their positions.
4. Urges the States that maintain diplomatic and other relations with Israel to re-consider such relations in compliance with the relevant resolutions of Islamic Conferences.
5. Calls upon states to abstain from setting up their Embassies in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif or dealing with Israel in any way which can be construed as a recognition of its occupation or annexation of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
6. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution.

RESOLUTION NO. 8/10-P
ON THE ISRAEL NUCLEAR ARMAMENT

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Noting the ongoing relations between Israel and South Africa in all fields, particularly as regards the development of nuclear arms and their delivery systems enabling them to reach their targets;

Recalling the resolutions of the Islamic Conferences, the latest of which is Resolution No. 17/5-P (IS) adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit and Resolution 17/18-P issued by the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Referring to the Resolution No.487 (1981) adopted unanimously by the Security Council which demanded Israel to urgently place all its nuclear facilities under the guarantees of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

Referring to the UN General Assembly Resolutions on Israeli nuclear armament, the latest being Resolution No.44/121 dated 15/12/1989;

Referring to the UN General Assembly Resolutions on the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East, the latest of which is Resolution 44/108, dated 15/12/1989 which requested., inter alia, the states of the Middle East to accede to the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty and to agree to put all their nuclear activities under the guarantees of the International Atomic Energy Agency and to declare their support for the establishment of such a zone and to deposit such data with the Security Council;

Referring to the Resolutions of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the latest being Resolution No. 506 dated 29/9/1989 which demanded Israel to place all its nuclear facilities under the guarantees of the International Atomic Energy Agency in compliance with the Security Council Resolution No.487 of 1981;

Referring to the studies and information published by the international institutes, centres and organisations including the findings of the studies of the UN Institute for Disarmament Research (DOC 1/40/520 of 1985), all of which affirm Israel's possession of nuclear weapons;

(Also there are important indications to the effect that Israel had been on the threshold to become a nuclear weapon state at least a decade ago; and that the Experts Group wishes to state that there is no doubt that Israel can now manufacture nuclear arms within a very short time, indeed if it has not actually crossed this threshold);

Deeply concerned that Israel is the sole party in the Middle East region to possess important nuclear installations, but has not yet adhered to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

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

Noting also with deep concern the constant refusal of Israel to refrain from manufacturing nuclear weapons, possessing them, and applying to all its nuclear installations the safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency, despite repeated appeals from the UN General Assembly, the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency;

Noting further with deep concern the persistence of the racial Zionist entity in pursuing a policy of nuclear armament and carrying out covert and illegal activities for the possession of fissionable material and nuclear detonation devices, as reflected in the reports published since 1995 by the International Atomic Energy Agency, and according to US sources and other relevant information made public in October 1986;

Deeply concerned at the possibility of an escalation of the arms race in the region as a result of Israel's possession of nuclear weapons which poses a threat to the safety and security of the countries of the region;

Realizing that the responsibility behoving the states of the region to safeguard their safety and security dictates that they take all measures needed to strengthen their defence potentials to counter the increasing threat posed by the Israeli nuclear weaponry to their security;

Convinced that the overt Israeli policy of aggression against and destruction of nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purposes as proved by its bombing and destruction of the Iraqi Tamuz Reactor on 7 June 1981 which applied the safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency, is part of its nuclear armament policy;

Deeply concerned at the development of long-range missiles possessed by the racist Zionist entity and the launching of two space satellite for military purposes;

1. Strongly condemns Israel for refusing to renounce its policy of possessing nuclear arms.
2. Condemns Israel's radical refusal to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.
3. Reiterates its condemnation of Israel for persistently refusing to implement UN security Council Resolution 487 (1981), and resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the International Atomic Energy Agency, urging it to submit all its nuclear installations to the safeguard system of the International Atomic Energy Agency.
4. Reiterates its strong condemnation of the cooperation and collusion between Israel and South Africa in the sphere of nuclear armament which threatens the safety and security of Africa and the Middle East in particular, and international peace and security in general.
5. Reaffirms the determination of Member States to pursue 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.
6. Urges the Conference on Disarmament to accelerate the conclusion of an international convention banning military acts of aggression on existing nuclear installations operating for peaceful purposes
7. Requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to stop all forms of scientific cooperation with Israel that may enhance its nuclear potential.
8. Requests all states and organisations that have not yet done so to put an end to their cooperation with and assistance to Israel in the nuclear field.
9. Calls on the states that have extended material assistance to the Israeli nuclear potential to issue official statements, in accordance with their commitment to international conventions, on the volume and types of the assistance provided and the safeguard measures taken.
10. Requests the OIC General Secretariat to continue to closely follow Israeli nuclear activities, update the study on Israeli Nuclear Armament in the light of the information available and report thereon to the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference.
11. Requests the Secretary General to closely follow the implementation of the provisions of this resolution and report thereon to the next

RESOLUTION NO. 9/19-P
ON THE AL-QUDS COMMITTEE

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990), Conference of Foreign Inter dependence and Republic of Egypt, from August, 1990

Proceeding from the principle of strengthening Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and its blessed Intifada;

Commending the Member States which strive to follow up and implement the resolutions and recommendations of the Al-Quds Committee as a form of support to the Sacred Jihad and Blessed Intifada of the Palestinian people until victory and liberation are achieved by the Grace of God;

Appreciating the generous and continued efforts which the Al-Quds Committee has been exerting under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco in accordance with the Islamic resolutions on the question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Expressing its concern at the escalating criminal practices of the Zionist enemy, which aim to demolish the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and violate its hallowed precincts, and at the continuing excavations which aim to undermine the foundations of the Mosque, to destroy it and to erect the so-called temple on its ruins;

Expressing its concern at the continuing confiscation and expropriation of land and property in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and demolition of buildings;

1. Endorses the recommendations made by the Al-Quds Committee at its extraordinary meeting held in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, on 6 and 7 April, 1990 at the invitation of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco and Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee.

2. Recommends that the Al-Quds Committee carry out the following actions at its next meeting:

- a) Study the latest developments of the Palestinian question in light of the new international conditions;
- b) Draw up a plan to support the Palestinian Intifadha morally and materially and to ensure its continuation and its impact on the course of international events;
- c) Draw up a plan to counter the provocative measures recently announced by the Government of the Zionist entity whereby it empowers the so-called mayor of Al-Quds to run the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, to dispose of its hallowed precincts and to erect Jewish facilities thereon;
- d) Draw up a plan to counter the Zionist schemes aimed at confiscating and expropriating real estate and land property in Al-Quds Al-Sharif in order to carry out the Judaization of the Holy City and also recommends to work and contribute effectively to the renovation of buildings in the old city;
- e) Draw up a plan to support the steadfastness of the Palestinian Arab inhabitants of Al-Quds so they can confront and defeat Zionist schemes and, preserve the Arab-Islamic character of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

RESOLUTION NO. 10/19-P
ON THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

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

Guided by Resolution No. 1/3-P (I.S) of the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah and Taif;

Recalling all Islamic resolutions adopted on the subject;

Reaffirming the need for sustained enhancement of Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and the solemn commitment of Islamic States to implement all resolutions adopted on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and in particular the Declaration of Jihad to liberate it and release the Blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa from the yoke of occupation;

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council, in particular Security Council resolution 478 of 20 August 1980;

Expressing its complete solidarity with the heroic Intifadha of the Palestinian people in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine, and their resistance to Israeli aggression on the Holy Places especially the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque;

Expressing its deep concern at the escalation of attacks on the Holy Places in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif by the Zionist occupation forces

and Jewish settlers, this escalation comes in the context of criminal schemes aimed at destroying the Mosque of the Holy Dome of the Rock and the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, the Former Qiblah and Third Holiest Haram, to build the so-called Temple of Solomon on their site;

Expressing its deep concern over the deteriorating situation of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and all Islamic and Christian Holy Places and ancient sites which reflect the heritage and civilization of the Arab-Islamic Ummah, especially following the annexation and judaization measures imposed by the forces of occupation thus endangering international peace and security;

Expressing its concern and indignation at the repeated acts of aggression perpetrated by the Zionist enemy against people at prayer and on the desecration of the Holy Places;

Commending the efforts made by the Islamic Development Bank in preparing a study for turning the houses around the Al-Aqsa Mosque into an Islamic Higher Institute as a contribution to the preservation of the Islamic character of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Also commending the continuous efforts of Islamic States at the United Nations and all other international fora in support of the Question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Further commending the continuous efforts of the Al-Quds Committee under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco;

1. Reaffirms that the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif is an integral part of the occupied Palestinian territories and the capital of the State of Palestine, and that any infringement of its legal status is a flagrant violation of international conventions and laws.

2. Reiterates the commitment of Member States to implement the Islamic Programme of Action Against the Zionist Enemy, which was adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference.

3. Reaffirms the commitment of Member States to pursue and coordinate their action with those international groups which support the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people with a view to implementing international resolutions adopted by the United Nations and its specialised agencies such as UNESCO, etc. on stopping the hostile measures and aggressive practices in this Holy City, in particular the deliberate violations of the sanctity of the Holy Mosque of Al-Aqsa and other Sacred places in Palestine.

4. Invites all States to refrain from having any dealings with the Israeli occupation authorities which might be interpreted or claimed by those authorities as an implicit recognition and acceptance of the "fait accompli" imposed by the proclamation of Al-Quds as the eternal and unified capital of the Zionist entity and invites all States maintaining diplomatic relations with the Zionist enemy to refrain from transferring their Embassies Missions to the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

5. Strongly condemns the decision of the U.S. Congress which considers the City of Al-Quds as the capital of Israel, in violation of international law and U.N. resolutions and appeals to rescind this decision which impinges on Arab rights and defies the feelings of the Islamic Ummah and calls on Member States to request their Parliaments to raise this question at International Parliamentary Conferences.

6. Entrusts the Secretary General with the task of holding in various capitals in the world, seminars in coordination with Member States, to promote the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine.

7. Invites the Member States which have not yet implemented the Islamic resolutions concerning the twinning of their capitals and their historical cities with the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the capital of Palestine, to take early action to this effect thereby enhancing the spirit of Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people.

8. Calls on the Member States which have announced the twinning of their capitals with the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to promptly sponsor some projects which strengthen the steadfastness of the Holy City, its inhabitants and its institutions.

9. Invites the Member States to take necessary action to counter the Israeli schemes which have entered the implementation stage and which involve the demolition of the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and the building of the so called Temple of Solomon on its site.

10. Appeals to the United Nations and Security Council and the international community to implement the international resolutions banning the construction of new settlements in the City of Al-Quds and which consider all settlements already built as null and void and illegal and should be removed.

11. Rejects and condemns the decision of Israel to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and bring about demographic changes in, and judaization of, the City, thus seriously violating the principles of international law, the Charter and resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, the UN Security Council, the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

12. Calls for action to convene an Islamic-Christian symposium with the participation of the Vatican City and eastern and other churches, aimed at preserving the identity, religious and historical character and demographic set-up of the Holy City.

13. Pays tribute to the unwavering stand of the Holy See in condemning Israeli measures and practices perpetrated in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and calls for maintaining contacts with the Holy See and other Christian religious institutions in order to adopt a unified Islamic-Christian stand to preserve the Arab identity and Islamic character of the City of Al-Quds.

14. Entrusts the Secretary General with the task of following up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to both the Al-Quds Committee and the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 11/19-P
ON THE PALESTINE STAMP

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

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

Referring to all the Islamic Resolutions adopted in this respect;

Recalling the principle of strengthening Islamic solidarity with the people of Palestine and their blessed Intifada;

Expressing its deep appreciation to the Islamic States which are issuing on a constant and regular basis the Palestine Stamp and transferring its proceeds to the Welfare Society for the families of Palestinian martyrs and freedom-fighters;

Underlining the importance of continuing to issue the Palestine Stamp by Member States for the material and moral impact on the Palestinian people and their just cause;

1. Reiterates its invitation to the Member States that have issued the Palestine Stamp to continue doing so on a constant and regular basis and to transfer the proceeds therefrom to the account of the Welfare Society for the families of the martyrs and freedom-fighters (PLO Palestine Welfare Society - Stamp Palestine) at the Islamic Development Bank.

2. Reiterates its invitation to those Member States that have not issued the Stamp to do so as soon as possible.

RESOLUTION NO. 12/19-P
ON THE ZIONIST COLONIALIST SETTLEMENT IN PALESTINE
AND THE OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

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

Referring to all relevant Islamic Resolutions;

Reaffirming the principle of furthering Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and their blessed Intifada;

Recalling Security Council Resolution 465 on Settlements;

Paying tribute to the efforts made by the Islamic Experts Committee for confronting the dangers of the Zionist colonialist Settlements in Palestine and its perseverance in trying to evolve plans and submit proposals concerning the ways and means to bolster the Palestinian people's resistance to ensure their remaining on their homeland Palestine, and to help them achieve and exercise their inalienable national rights;

Highlighting the importance of implementing the plans and programmes proposed by the Committee to put an end to the practices of the Zionist enemy and the continued confiscation and annexation of occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including the City of Al Quds Al-Sharif and their gradual erosion through measures for judaization and for the establishment of further settlements there and bringing in more Zionist immigrants, for the purpose of creating a demographic, cultural and religious transformation, in addition to the escalation of terrorist and iron fist policy pursued by Israel against the Arab Palestinian inhabitants;

Expressing the importance of providing support to the Committee, facilitating its work and task, especially under the present conditions in the occupied territories and the decision of the new Israeli government to continue establishing more settlements and extend existing ones;

- 1-A. Reaffirms that the establishment of settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the Arab Syrian Golan and other occupied Arab territories, constitutes a violation of the principles of international law and, in particular, the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention concerning the protection of civilians in times of war and invites Member States to continue their efforts for the mobilization of world public opinion against the Israeli policies which are geared toward the establishment of further settlements, and to act for getting necessary resolutions issued from the U.N. General Assembly and Security Council so as to force the Israeli authorities to discontinue their establishment of settlements in those territories.
- B. Calls on the States who are party to the Fourth Geneva Convention to request the appointment of a "garrison force" in the occupied Palestinian territories including Al- Al-Sharif in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Convention and that this force cooperate with the Security Council and the UN Bodies especially those operative in those territories.
2. Approves and supports the efforts made by the Committee for the implementation and follow up of its adopted Plan of Action and invites the Member States to extend the necessary material support for the implementation of the Committee's Plan of Action.
3. Invites the Member States to support the Committee's action through any information or reports available to them on the Zionist policies

concerning immigration to Palestine and the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, as they are a direct cause and major boost for the Zionist settlement policy.

4. Strongly condemns the Israeli decision to establish a board to run the Islamic endowments in Haifa, with a Jewish majority instead of the former Arab Committee, in a new Israeli plot aimed at laying hands on the properties of the Islamic endowment in the city, threatening the Islamic shrines with desecration and confiscation and representing a glaring case of complete disrespect to the feelings of all Muslims.
5. Mandates the Secretary General with the task to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 13/19-P
ON THE MONITORING OF THE MOVEMENT
OF THE ZIONIST ENEMY

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

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

Referring to all relevant Islamic Resolutions;

Reaffirming the principle of strengthening Islamic solidarity with the cause of Palestine and their blessed Intifadha;

Commending the efforts exerted by the "Islamic Committee for Monitoring the Movement of the Zionist Enemy" in following up and monitoring these moves as well as its endeavours to draw up effective ways and means capable of exposing, condemning and countering such methods, policies and means used by the Zionist enemy at all levels;

Emphasizing the importance of implementing the programmes proposed by the Committee to counteract all the moves and activities of Zionist enemy to break out of its international isolation and its futile attempts at putting an end to the ongoing denunciation of its policies which are an actual embodiment of the racism embedded in Zionist thought at the international fora and by world public opinion and to endeavour to expose its continuing violations of divine tenets, international law and human values.

1. Supports the efforts made by the Committee to follow up and implement its approved plan of action.
2. Urges Member States to counteract the Zionist enemy's plans for the reestablishment of its severed diplomatic relations with several states and to ensure that its efforts for the establishment of such relations do not succeed.
3. Urges Member States, once again, to provide the Committee with whatever information and reports that may be available to them on the moves of the Zionist enemy and its continued attempts at infiltrating into Muslim Ummah and other parts of the world.

RESOLUTION NO. 14/19-P
ON THE TEACHING OF A "HISTORY AND
GEOGRAPHY OF PALESTINE COURSE"

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

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

Reaffirming the principle of strengthening Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and its blessed Intifadha;

Recalling all the relevant Islamic Resolutions;

Expressing appreciation for the intensive efforts by the "Committee of Experts on Education" in preparing, arranging, revising and finalizing a unified curriculum in the History and Geography of Palestine to be taught at all levels of school education in all Islamic States;

Emphasizing the importance and the compass of the role of this curriculum in acquainting people with the cause of Palestine and the liberation of its Israeli-occupied territories at official, popular, political and scientific levels with a view to guaranteeing and safeguarding the eternal right of the Islamic Ummah in Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque, Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and usurped Palestine, and consolidating Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and enabling them to recover and exercise their inalienable national rights including their right to return to their homeland, and their right to self-determination, to the liberation of Palestinian territories and to establish, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, their sole legitimate representative, their independent Palestinian State, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital;

1. Entrusts the General Secretariat in collaboration with Member States' Ministers of Education to take the appropriate measures to ensure that the unified curriculum of the History and Geography of Palestine is taught as a Mandatory subject at all levels of school education in all Islamic States.
2. Invites all Member States and all official and popular institutions, all charitable establishments, universities and the Islamic

Development Bank, to contribute to cost of printing the official curriculum text-books in the local and official languages of the non-Arabic speaking Islamic States which shall be specified by the Islamic Committee of Experts on Education.

3. Entrusts the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) to find the necessary means for implementation of this resolution in the Islamic States and to specify the steps that must be taken in this regard.

4. Entrusts the General Secretariat with the task of coordinating with the PLO and the ISESCO to ensure the printing of the curriculum as soon as possible.

RESOLUTION NO. 15/19-P
ON AL-QUDS FUND AND ITS WAQF

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

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

Referring to all the Islamic Resolutions adopted on Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf;

Reaffirming the principle of consolidating Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and their blessed Intifadha;

Commending the Member States that unflinchingly donate and fulfil their obligations to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, in particular the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;

Appreciating the vital role played by Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf in supporting the struggle and Jihad of the Palestinian people and consolidating their heroic Intifadha within their occupied country Palestine, and particularly the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Commending the eighth session of the Board of Directors of Al-Quds Fund;

Also commending the joint meeting of the Islamic Experts Committee on ways to confront the dangers of Zionist colonialist settlement in occupied Palestine and Arab territories and the Board of Directors of Al-Quds Fund;

Considering the important role that could be played by the Waqf in ensuring for the Fund a steady flow of financial resources;

Expressing its concern over the continuing critical situation of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, a state of affairs that negatively affects the performance of the tasks for which they were established.

1. Calls upon all Member States, once again, to cover the budget of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, that amount to one hundred million dollars each.

2. Urges the Member States to speedily pay their statutory contributions to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, in addition to the donations pledged by some States but as yet not deposited in the Fund and Waqf accounts opened at the Islamic Development Bank.

3. Decides to adopt all resolutions and recommendations of the Eighth Session of the Board of Directors of the Fund held in Jeddah on 13 and 14 Jumada ul Aula, 1410H, corresponding to 11 and 12 December, 1989.

4. Decides to adopt all resolutions and recommendations of the Joint Meeting of the Islamic Experts Committee on ways to confront the dangers of Zionist colonialist settlement in occupied Palestine and Arab territories and the Board of Directors of Al-Quds Fund held in Jeddah on 15 Jumada ul Aula, 1410H, corresponding to 13 December, 1989.

5. Appeals to all Member States to address a call to their citizens and resident expatriates to give donations to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf in order to be able to implement the Islamic resolutions concerning supporting and diversifying the sources of financing the Fund and its Waqf.

6. Expresses gratitude and appreciation to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz Al-Saud, for his noble initiative of issuing directives to His Royal Highness Prince Salman Ibn Abdul Aziz Al-Saud, Governor of Riyadh Region, and Chairman of the Popular Committee in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to help the Mujahideen of Palestine, to issue a call for all citizens and expatriates in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, urge them to give donations to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf to consolidate their resources and help to preserve the Islamic Holy Shrine in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and liberate it from the yoke of Zionism.

7. Requests the implementation of the previous resolution on the formation of a joint delegation of the General Secretariat and the Board of Directors of the Fund to visit some Islamic States for supporting the financial resources of the Fund and its Waqf.

8. Entrusts the Secretary General with the task of following up the implementation of this resolution.

RESOLUTION NO. 16/19-P
ON THE ISLAMIC BUREAU FOR MILITARY
COORDINATION WITH PALESTINE

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

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

Reaffirming the principle of strengthening Islamic solidarity with the people of Palestine and their glorious Intifadha;

Expressing its deep appreciation to Member States which support the Palestinian military effort and supply it with the basic requirements in terms of military support, training and standard raising;

Convinced of the importance of the effective role played by the Bureau for raising the military capacity of the Palestinian revolutionary forces in conjunction with the military commands of the Member States, and the PLO;

Commending the Fourth Meeting of the Islamic Bureau for Military Coordination with Palestine;

Pursuant to the pertinent Islamic resolutions regarding Islamic resolutions for Military Coordination with Palestine;

1. Decides to maintain cooperation and coordination between the military authorities of the member States and the State of Palestine (PLO), with a view to supporting the Holy Jihad and just struggle of the Palestinian people to liberate their homeland, Palestine, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, which is occupied by Israel and liberate the Holy Mosque of Al-Aqsa and the Holy City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif from the yoke of the Zionist enemy.
2. Urges the Member States to continue to support the PLO in that field, with intensified emphasis on coordinated and concerted efforts through the Islamic Bureau of Military Coordination with Palestine, and meet the increased requirements of the PLO for military hardware, equipment, technical expertise, increased competence, and provide the necessary scholarships and training courses for its forces, in addition to strengthening bilateral contacts with that Organisation.
3. Adopts the resolutions and recommendations of the Fourth Meeting of Islamic Bureau for Military Coordination with Palestine, held in Jeddah on 4 and 5 Rajab 1410H (30-31 January 1990).

RESOLUTION NO. 17/19-P
ON THE MAIN ISLAMIC OFFICE FOR THE
BOYCOTT OF ISRAEL

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

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

Emphasizing the principle of strengthening Islamic solidarity with the people and the Blessed Intifadha of Palestine and considering that the Palestinian problem is the prime cause of the Muslims;

Expressing its overwhelming appreciation for the Member States which have opened Islamic Regional Offices for Boycott and appointed their Directors;

Convinced that the Islamic Boycott of the Zionist Entity is an effective mechanism, a legitimate weapon and one of the sovereign rights exercised by the Member States against the Zionist enemy and against all those who support or protect it, and proceeding from safeguarding their national interests and defending their just causes, foremost of which being the central cause of the Islamic Ummah, namely, the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Commending the constructive cooperation and the continuing coordination between the Islamic and Arab Offices for Boycott;

Proceeding from all the Islamic resolutions adopted in this regard;

1. Calls upon all Member States to abide by the provisions of the Islamic Boycott against the Zionist enemy and to consider the legislations, rules and provisions regarding the Boycott as an integral part of their respective prevailing national legislation.
2. Also calls upon those Member States which have not yet opened Islamic Regional Offices for Boycott in their respective countries to appoint their Directors and designate them as "Liaison Officers" to the General Secretariat's Main Islamic Office for Boycott.
3. Adopts the outcome and decisions of the Fifth Meeting of Islamic Regional Offices' Directors.
4. Requests the Islamic Main Office for the Boycott of Israel to follow-up the implementation of this Resolution.

RESOLUTION NO. 18/19-P
ON THE SITUATION IN LEBANON

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Proceeding from the Charter of the United Nations and Universal Declaration on Human Rights;

Proceeding from the principles of the OIC Charter and previous resolutions of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Considering that the Israeli enemy authorities continue to occupy territories in Lebanon and have appropriated funds and properties in violation of the principles of international law and human rights;

Recalling the efforts of the Supreme Arab Tripartite Committee, emanating from the Arab League, to resolve the Lebanese problem and which have culminated in the signing of a national reconciliation document; and the subsequent important achievements embodied in the ratification of this document by the Lebanese Parliamentary Council, the election of the President and the formation of a national unity government;

1. Reaffirms its keen interest in the independence and sovereignty of Lebanon, as to her territory, people and institutions, and the necessity of an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Lebanese territory in implementation of Security Council Resolution 425 (1978) and all relevant resolutions confirming it. It confirms the importance of respecting Lebanon's total sovereignty over all its territory and all national fields; hails the heroic people at Lebanon for their steadfast resistance in the face of the constant challenge of the occupying Zionist enemy and their valiant patriotic resistance to the Israeli invasion of Southern Lebanon.

2. Expresses its appreciation and thanks to the good offices and continuous efforts of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Ibn Abdel Aziz of Saudi Arabia, and H.E. President Chadli Ben Jedid of Algeria in order to implement the resolution of the Casablanca Summit.

3. Requests the Supreme Arab Tripartite Committee to continue to work on the implementation of the Taif Agreement; and expresses its readiness to support the efforts of the Committee and to satisfy all the requirements of the peace process in Lebanon to restore its unity, independence and total sovereignty over its territory.

4. Expresses its support of the Declaration of the Lebanese Government released on 11 June 1990, on the implementation of the national reconciliation document and invites all the parties concerned to join the peace and reconciliation process. It reaffirms that the document is the appropriate framework for the preservation of the rights of all the Lebanese people without exception, and is the suitable means to deliver Lebanon from the whirlpool of violence and achieve peace and security throughout that land.

5. Calls on all parties to put an end to the violence and bloodshed in Lebanon and to support the Lebanese Government in imposing its legitimate authority over all Lebanese territory.

6. Supports the establishment of an international aid fund to enable Lebanon to revive its institutions, operate its public utilities, rebuild its infrastructure and help it in its efforts to reconstruct and restore the welfare and economic structures.

7. Calls upon capable Member States, and Islamic and world institutions to contribute to the international fund for the reconstruction of Lebanon, which the Baghdad Extraordinary Arab Summit decided to establish.

RESOLUTION NO. 32/19-P
ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPON FREE ZONE
IN AFRICA, THE MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Recognizing that the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zone in various region of the world is one of the measures which can most effectively guarantee the non-proliferation of nuclear weapon., as well as contribute to achievement of general and complete disarmament;

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

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

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

Recalling further the resolution, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its 44th Session on Israeli nuclear armament and the nuclear capability of racist South Africa;

Deeply concerned over the threat posed by nuclear capability of South Africa and Israel to the security of the regional states;

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

Welcoming the proposals for the conclusion of a bilateral or regional nuclear test ban agreement in South Asia as well as the proposal to convene under the UN auspices a Conference on nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia;

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

1. Notes the Report of the Secretary General on this subject.
2. Calls upon all States, particularly the States of the Regions concerned, to respond positively to the proposals for establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.
3. Strongly condemns the collusion between the Zionist entity and racist South Africa in the development of nuclear weapons which obstructs the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones.
4. Reaffirms the determination of Member States to take measures to prevent nuclear proliferation on a non-discriminatory and universal basis.
5. Welcomes the decision of the ASEAN States to work towards the realization of South East Asia as a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone.
6. 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.
7. Requests the Secretary General to follow developments in this regard and report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 2/19-E
ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS IN THE ISLAMIC WORLD
ON THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

A. The Environmental problems in the Islamic World.

Recalling Resolution 1/18-E[B] of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on this subject;

Stressing the right of all human being to enjoy a healthy and non-polluted environment, as a basic human rights;

Emphasizing the right of States to protect their environment from harmful activities, and to cooperate among themselves to that end;

Noting with concern that the condition of environment has reached a stage that requires taking effective measures to stop its deterioration;

Emphasizing the importance of discussing, on a broad global basis, all measures pertaining to climatic affairs, and, equally, the importance of the participation of developing countries in scientific discussions pertaining thereto;

Noting with satisfaction the coming into effect of the Vienna Treaty for the Protection of Ozone Layer as of 8 September 1988 and the Montreal Protocol on Ozone-Depleting Materials as of January 1989; and welcoming the Helsinki Declaration on the Protection of the Ozone Layer which was adopted in March 1989;

Stressing the need for closely and constantly monitoring the global environmental situation and all relevant activities;

Taking note of the recommendations of the Fifteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on this item;

Expressing its deep concern over the devastating effects of Greenhouse Gases which are producing changes in the global climate, together with biological, economic and social disintegration, thereby making it more difficult for all countries of the world to achieve their development objectives; a situation which calls for scientific and technological cooperation at the international level, with a view to protecting the environment against the perilous effect of global climatic changes;

Also expressing its deep concern over the devastating effects of dangerous toxic wastes on the human kind and environment;

Strongly condemning the attempts by developed countries to export their dangerous wastes for dumping in developing countries and appealing to Member States to sign the Basel Agreement on Dangerous Wastes;

Guided by the principles of Islam which enjoins the Muslim peoples to safeguard the bounties that Allah has granted them on Earth;

Inspired by the working paper submitted by the Arab Republic of Egypt to the Conference on Islamic Cooperation and the relationship between development and environment [ICFM/19-90/EC/D.1.]

1. Calls for urgent collective efforts to check and reverse the increasing environmental degradation caused by human activities, which threatens life sustaining eco-system and can undermine the health, well-being, development, prospects and the very survival of life on the planet.
 2. Reaffirms the determination of the Member States to work for the strengthening of international cooperation with a view to seeking solutions to global environmental problems.
 3. Urges all Member States to effectively participate in all international meetings on environment protection; to cooperate and coordinate inter se with respect to the exchange of scientific, technical and other relevant information.
 4. Appeals to the Member States to incorporate environmental considerations in their developmental policies and to design appropriate eco-systems for that purpose.
 5. Calls upon the Member States to establish Central National Mechanisms, or support those already existing, and enable them to mobilize the national institutional resources needed for implementing national programmes for environment protection and monitoring the progress made in undertaken related activities.
 6. Further calls upon all Member States to encourage public participation in, and support to, activities related to environment management, by means of providing data and information on environment issues and promoting environment-oriented public awareness programmes.
 7. Expresses its satisfaction over the fruitful cooperation now existing between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Environment Programme; and calls for the intensification of this cooperation. It urges Member States to benefit from the work of Conference held in Cairo in December 1989, in cooperation between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the United Nations Environment Programme, on the implications of the depletion of the Ozone Layer on environmental conditions in Islamic countries.
 8. Calls on Member States to support scientific research programme in the field of investment oriented development, in particular as regards clean technology and the search for inexpensive and practical substitutes for polluted technology and to cooperate in the manufacture of pollution control equipment and the harnessing and utilization of the potentialities of Islamic States.
 9. Calls for the dissemination of pilot experiments in the application of environmental development of the Islamic States and the use of the latter's available expertise in this regard, whether bilateral or through the exchange of expertise programme, taking into account that some Islamic States have considerable experience in some fields of environmental development.
 10. Requests Member States to promote coordination and cooperation among environment monitoring networks and coastal control posts and all other environment protection organs in Islamic States.
 11. Expresses solidarity with the Libyan Jamahiriya concerning its position on the question of the mine-fields remaining in its territory from World War II, their grave effect on environment and the accidents and grievous damages they caused to thousands of its citizens. Also appeals to Member States to stand in solidarity with the Jamahiriya in its efforts to overcome this problem and its right to demand compensation for such damages and that the countries responsible for the mine danger finance mine-hunting operations and produce mine fields maps to the Libyan authorities concerned.
 12. Urges all Member States to effectively participate in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development due to be held in June 1992, and in the preparatory meetings for that Conference; also urges all Member States to participate in the activities of the International Governmental Task Force on Climatic Change which is commissioned to prepare an international treaty on climatic change by 1992.
 13. Requests the Secretary General to submit a report on the environmental problem in the Islamic world to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.
- B. The Israeli practices and their effects on the environment in the occupied Palestinian territories.

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

Having taken cognizance of the report of the Secretary General in that respect;

Guided by the principles of International Law on Environment and in particular those of the UN Conference on Human Environment held in Stockholm in 1973 and the International Ecology Convention adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1983;

Recalling resolutions 14/11 and 15/18 of the UN Environment Programme with respect to the environmental conditions in the occupied Palestinian Arab Territories;

Referring to the relevant resolution of the UN General Assembly and Security Council and the ECOSOC;

Reaffirming the rights of mankind in society to enjoy a healthy environment free of pollution as a basic human right;

Expressing deep concern over the brutal practices of the Israeli occupation authorities which include seizure of land and water-resources, the demolition of houses, the coercive displacement of Palestinian citizens, the construction of new settlements in the occupied Palestinian Arab Territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the deforestation of wide expanses of land and the use of harmful gases with the attendant serious effects on the Palestinian and other Arab inhabitants and the economic and social situation in those lands;

1. Denounces and condemns the aggressive Israeli policies and inhuman methods in using chemical and toxic gases against the Palestinian people, their confiscation of Palestinian land, deforestation practices, burning of crops, uprooting of trees, seizure of water resources, thereby leading to a serious environmental deterioration which threatens life in occupied Palestine.
2. Urges Islamic countries to extend help and assistance to the PLO in the implementation of its plans concerning environmental conservation on Palestinian Territory; also to expose the policies pursued by the occupation authorities which lead to the continuous and dangerous environmental deterioration and living condition in the occupied Palestinian Arab Territories.
3. Urges the Islamic countries to pursue their efforts at the United Nations and specialised agencies and in other countries of the World to compel the Zionist enemy to stop these aggressive practices that violate all international norms, rules and conventions.
4. Requests the Secretary General to submit a report on the environmental problems of the occupied Palestinian and Arab Territories to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 4/19-E
ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE
IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Recalling all relevant resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences supporting the struggle of the Palestinian people and their right to establish their homeland, their self-determination, and to establish their independent state on their national territory;

Noting with grave concern the deteriorating economic and living conditions of the inhabitants of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, which resulted from Israeli policies of imposing an economic stranglehold against the Arab inhabitants;

Referring to the resolutions of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation among the Member States on the economic and social conditions of the Palestinian Arab People in the occupied territories of Palestine;

Appreciating the economic assistance extended to the Palestinian people by the Member States and the United Nations agencies;

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

Having taken cognizance of the Report of the Secretary General on this subject;

1. APPEALS to Member States and the international community to extend material and moral assistance to the Palestine Liberation Organisation so that it can launch its economic projects in the occupied Palestinian territories, to support the PLO programmes for backing up the Palestinian Intifadha, and to support the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the face of Zionist occupation of the Palestinian territories;
2. CALLS UPON Member States, Islamic Financial Institutions, the international community, governmental organization and multilateral institutions which will participate in the Second Conference on Least Developed Countries being held under the United Nations auspices, in Paris in September, 1990, to seek the adoption of such decisions that would help solve the economic problems in the occupied Palestinian territories, and to initiate policies and measures for the furtherance of development through the decade of the nineties.
3. APPRECIATES the economic assistance extended to the Palestinian people by Member States and United Nations agencies and requests the continuation of all forms of support and assistance to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories with a view to solving the economic problems, and achieving economic development that would enable them to remain steadfast and to stand firm on the soil of their occupied homeland.
4. CALLS UPON other developed States to grant export oriented Palestinian industrial and agricultural commodities, preferential treatment and exempt them from taxes and customs duties as being done by E.E.C.
5. REQUESTS the Secretary General and the Ankara Centre to prepare a report on the economic problems in the occupied Palestinian territories, on the basis of the necessary data to be provided by the State of Palestine, and submit it to the next meeting of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 5/19-E
ON MARKETING IN THE MEMBER STATES OF PRODUCTS
OF THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Referring to the resolutions of the Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences on supporting the struggle of the Palestinian people and their right to return to their homeland, to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state on their Palestinian territory;

Recalling Resolution No.1/18-E of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Reaffirming its support for and pride in the valiant, popular uprising launched by the heroic Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole and legitimate representative;

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the previous sessions of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC) concerning the economic and social conditions of the Palestinian people especially the resolution of the Second Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development and resolution COMCEC/3-87 (Para 2 of Item: C) of the Third COMCEC;

Having taken cognizance of the Report of the Secretary General on this subject;

1. Condemns the Israeli practices against the Palestinian people and the devastation of Palestinian national economic and social institutions, in violation of all international norms and conventions.
2. Calls on Member States and to the institutions of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to extend every form of support and assistance to the Arab Palestinian people and their Intifadha in the occupied Palestinian territories through their legitimate and sole representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, so as to consolidate, on the one hand, their steadfastness on their territory to enable them to continue their struggle and, on the other hand, to help them build their national economy, defeat the Zionist occupation and exercise their national rights to sovereignty and national independence.
3. Supports the Palestine Liberation Organization programme for the development of the twin sectors of agriculture and agro-industry, in view of their vital importance for sustaining the resistance of the Palestinian people and their blessed Intifadha in the face of Zionist settlements in the Palestinian occupied territory, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
4. Reaffirms the commitment to accord trade preferential treatment to export-oriented Palestinian products destined for Member States in conformity with the regulations and provisions in force in each Member State in order to enable Palestinian producers to meet local market requirements and facilitate the export of any surplus to Arab and Islamic markets, alleviate the burden on Palestinian producers and overcome the negative impact of the subversive and iniquitous Israeli practices, particularly as far as unfair competition is concerned.

ANNEX V

RESOLUTION NO. 5/19-C ON THE TWINNING OF PALESTINIAN UNIVERSITIES IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES WITH UNIVERSITIES IN THE OIC MEMBER STATES

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

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

Reaffirming the need for sustained enhancement of Islamic solidarity and commitment of Islamic States to the just cause of the Arab people in Palestine;

Reaffirming the important and essential role of universities and institutes in the occupied Palestinian territories and the strategic role they play at national and academic levels in the development of the struggle;

Expressing its deep concern over the serious situation of schools, universities and institutes, due to their being subject to closure under various pretexts, which deprives Palestinian students of their basic right to education;

1. Invites the Member States to encourage their universities, within their laws and regulations, to examine the possibility to sign twinning instruments between them and universities and institutes in the occupied Palestinian territories, and to extend assistance to them so they can hold out and continue to carry out their duties at national and academic levels.
2. Invites the Member States to open to the maximum extent possible their institutes and universities to Palestinian students.
3. Calls upon the Member States to facilitate the setting up of branches of Al-Quds Open University in their countries and to extend support to such branches.