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84, 93 and 128 of the preliminary list*

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE
GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL
COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR
AFRICAN ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND
DEVELOPMENT 1986-1990

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

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

QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

QUESTION OF PALESTINE

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

QUESTION OF CYPRUS

CONSEQUENCES OF THE PROLONGATION OF THE
ARMED CONFLICT BETWEEN IRAN AND IRAQ
ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE
ZONE IN THE REGION OF THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-second year

* A/42/50.

ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARMAMENT
QUESTION OF ANTARCTICA
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE
POPULATION OF THE OCCUPIED
TERRITORIES
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY
FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST
DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC
CO-OPERATION
OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT
ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL
DISCRIMINATION
MEASURES TO PREVENT INTERNATIONAL
TERRORISM WHICH ENDANGERS OR TAKES
INNOCENT HUMAN LIVES OR JEOPARDIZES
FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS AND STUDY OF THE
UNDERLYING CAUSES OF THOSE FORMS OF
TERRORISM AND ACTS OF VIOLENCE WHICH
LIE IN MISERY, FRUSTRATION, GRIEVANCE
AND DESPAIR AND WHICH CAUSE SOME
PEOPLE TO SACRIFICE HUMAN LIVES,
INCLUDING THEIR OWN, IN AN ATTEMPT TO
EFFECT RADICAL CHANGES

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

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

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

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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CONTENTS

Annexes

	<u>Page</u>
I. Final communiqué of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference	5
II. Resolutions concerning political matters adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference (session of Islamic Solidarity)	37
III. Resolutions concerning economic matters adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference (session of Islamic Solidarity)	147
IV. Resolutions concerning information, cultural and social affairs adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference (session of Islamic Solidarity)	165

ANNEX I

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

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In the Name of Allah,
the most Merciful, the most Beneficent.

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

At the gracious invitation extended by His Highness Sheikh Jabir Al-Ahmed Al-Sabah, the Amir of Kuwait and pursuant to the decision adopted by the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference held in Casablanca, the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Islamic Solidarity) was held in Kuwait, State of Kuwait from 26-29 Jumada Al Oula 1407H, corresponding to 26-29 January 1987.

2 The Kings, Heads of State, Amirs, Heads of Government and representatives of the following Member States participated in the Conference:

- 1- The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
- 2- The State of United Arab Emirates
- 3- The Republic of Indonesia
- 4- The Republic of Uganda
- 5- The Islamic Republic of Pakistan
- 6- The State of Bahrain
- 7- Brunei Darussalam
- 8- Burkina Faso
- 9- The People's Republic of Bangladesh
- 10- The People's Republic of Benin
- 11- The Republic of Turkey
- 12- The Republic of Chad
- 13- The Republic of Tunisia
- 14- The Republic of Gabon
- 15- The Republic of the Gambia
- 16- The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria

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IS/5-87/FC.

- 17-The Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros
- 18-The Republic of Djibouti
- 19-The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
- 20-The Republic of Senegal
- 21-The Republic of Sudan
- 22-The Syrian Arab Republic
- 23-The Republic of Sierra Leone
- 24-The Democratic Republic of Somalia
- 25-The Republic of Iraq
- 26-The Sultanate of Oman
- 27-The Republic of Guinea
- 28-The Republic of Guinea-Bissau
- 29-Palestine
- 30-The State of Qatar
- 31-The Republic of Cameroon
- 32-The State of Kuwait
- 33-The Republic of Lebanon
- 34-The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
- 35-The Republic of Maldives
- 36-The Republic of Mali
- 37-Malaysia
- 38-The Arab Republic of Egypt
- 39-The Kingdom of Morocco
- 40-The Islamic Republic of Mauritania
- 41-The Republic of Niger
- 42-The Federal Republic of Nigeria
- 43-The Yemen Arab Republic
- 44-The Democratic People's Republic of Yemen

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IS/5-87/FC.

3- The following Subsidiary Organs of the OIC attended the Conference:

- 1- Research Centre on Islamic History, Art and Culture, Istanbul.
- 2- Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRTCIC), Ankara.
- 3- The Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research (ICTVTR), Dhaka.
- 4- The Islamic Centre for Development of Trade, (ICDT), Casabalanca.
- 5- The Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development (IFSTAD), Jeddah.
- 6- The Islamic Fiqh Academy, Jeddah.
- 7- International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage, Istanbul.

4- The following affiliated agencies of the OIC

IS/5-87/FC.

attended the Conference:

- 1- Islamic Development Bank (IDB), Jeddah.
- 2- Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (ISESCO).
- 3- Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange (ICCICE).
- 4- International Islamic News Agency (IINA).
- 5- Islamic States Broadcasting Organisation (ISBO).
- 6- Organisation of Islamic Capitals and Cities (OICC).
- 7- The Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund (ISF).
- 8- Sport Federation of Islamic Solidarity Games.

5- The following attended the Conference as Observers:

- 1- Turkish Community of Kibris.
- 2- Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF).
- 3- United Nations Organisation (UNO).

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IS/5-87/FC.

- 4- Non-Aligned Movement (NAM).
- 5- Organisation of African Unity (OAU).
- 6- League of Arab States.
- 7- Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).
- 8- United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).
- 9- United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR).
- 10-U.N. Committee for the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.
- 11-Arab League Educational Cultural and Scientific Organisation (ALECSO).
- 12-Muslim World League (MWL).
- 13-Islamic Call Society.
- 14-World Muslim Congress.
- 15-World Assembly of Muslim Youth (WAMY).

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IS/5-87/FC.

16-International Association of Islamic Banks (IAIB).

17-Islamic Council of Europe (ICE).

18-Islamic Committee for the International Crescent (ICIC), Benghazi.

6- The following attended as guests:

1- Afghan Mujahideen Alliance

2- Secretary General, Gulf Cooperation Council

7- His Highness Sheikh Jabir Al-Ahmed Al-Sabah, the Amir of Kuwait, inaugurated the Conference and requested the First Minister of the Kingdom of Morocco to make a statement on behalf of the Chairman of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference. The First Minister conveyed the greetings of His Majesty King Hassan II to the Conference and to His Highness the Amir of Kuwait, who was known for his qualities of wisdom, tolerance and patience and would guide the Summit in a manner designed to promote the solidarity of the Islamic Ummah. He added that the Islamic World must move forward with strong belief and righteousness to defend the rights and liberty of the Ummah. He called for concerted efforts aimed at the liberation of Arab and Palestinian occupied territories and Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

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IS/5-87/FC.

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

9- His Highness Sheikh Jabir al-Ahmed Al-Sabah, the Chairman of the Fifth Islamic Summit, delivered an inaugural address in which he welcomed the distinguished leaders on behalf of the people and government of Kuwait and on his own behalf. His Highness expressed thanks for his election as the Chairman of the Summit. His Highness the Amir of Kuwait welcomed Egypt's re-entry and Nigeria's membership of the OIC which would add to the potential and capabilities of the Organisation. The Chairman also expressed condolences over the demise of His Excellency late Ahmad Sekou Toure, the President of Guinea.

10- His Highness reiterated that Muslims all over the world were joined together in faith and called for their unity and solidarity to overcome the obstacles to their progress as well as bilateral conflicts and internal dissensions. In this context the Chairman referred to the Iran-Iraq war which had gone on for seven years and where the sons of Islam were being killed every day. His Highness prayed to Allah to reconcile the two brotherly states of Iran and Iraq and felt that it was vital to continue and intensify efforts to bring the war to an end. He called for the restoration of national unity, reconciliation and peace in Lebanon and stressed the right of the Afghan people to determine their destiny without any foreign influence or presence.

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IS/5-87/FC.

11- The Chairman stated that the cultural challenge to the Islamic Ummah was a test of the will of the Islamic peoples, and felt that priority must be given to cooperation and closer interaction among Islamic peoples.

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

13- In the international context the Organization of the Islamic Conference must work for the unity of mankind, dignity of man and eradicate intolerance. His Highness also called for security of all nations large or small, reduction in armament expenditure, release of a part of such expenditure for development, and international cooperation to combat terrorism. The world must however differentiate between terrorism and legitimate struggle of peoples for self-determination. His Highness expressed the hope that the leaders gathered at the Fifth Islamic Summit would rise above their differences and would discuss all subjects in a spirit of tolerance, brotherhood and solidarity.

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IS/5-87/FC.

14- The Chairman concluded his statement by exhorting the Islamic world to seek peace and build a radiant tomorrow for the Muslim Ummah based on Islamic faith, its cultural heritage and human dignity.

15- At the proposal of H. E. the President of the Republic of Senegal, the Summit decided unanimously that the inaugural address of His Highness Sheikh Jabir Al-Ahmed Al-Sabah, Chairman of the Fifth Islamic Summit would be treated as an official document of the Summit.

16- The Chairman of the Summit proposed the election of the same bureau as had been elected at the Preparatory Meeting of Foreign Ministers. This was approved by acclamation and the Republic of Gabon, Republic of Maldives, and Palestine were elected as the Vice-Chairmen. The Kingdom of Morocco was elected as the Rapporteur General of the Conference in accordance with the past practice.

17- Statements were made by His Majesty King Hussain of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, H. E. President Mohammad Zia-Ul Haq of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and H.E. President Abdou Diouf of the Republic of Senegal on behalf of the Arab, Asian and African Member States. In their statements these leaders thanked the State of Kuwait for hosting the Conference, and expressed deep appreciation for the profound and illuminating address of the Chairman of the Fifth Islamic Summit which would guide their deliberations in a spirit of solidarity and brotherhood.

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IS/5-87/FC.

18- H. E. Mr. S. Sharifuddin Pirzada, Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, delivered an address in which he referred to the constructive and valuable contribution made by Kuwait to Islamic causes and hoped that the Summit would adopt historic decisions to consolidate the unity and solidarity of the Islamic Ummah and contribute to the well-being of the Islamic peoples. His Excellency stated that the complex problems confronting the Islamic world included attacks against sovereignty, territorial integrity, culture and faith of Muslim countries, internal divisions, and socio-economic under-development. The major issues of direct concern to the Islamic Ummah were the Palestine question, Jerusalem, the Middle East Conflict, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq Conflict, Afghanistan, South Africa and Namibia, international terrorism, the acquisition of nuclear weapons by Israel, threats to Islamic culture and civilization and the obstacles to economic and social progress and development. He hoped that with the blessings of Allah the Almighty, the leaders of the Islamic States would adopt far-reaching decisions to strengthen Islamic unity and solidarity and enable the Islamic world to resolve its problems and contribute towards international peace and prosperity for mankind.

19- H. E. Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, Secretary General of the Organisation of the United Nations, made a statement in which he informed the Summit of the United Nations' efforts to resolve the problems faced by the Islamic States, including the question of Palestine and Middle East, Al-Quds Al-Sherif, the Situation in Lebanon, the Situation in Afghanistan, the Iran-Iraq

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IS/5-87/FC.

conflict and Cyprus and the economic problems of Islamic countries and other issues.

20- The Summit thereafter received the report of the Chairman of the Preparatory Conference of Foreign Ministers, presented by His Excellency Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmed Al-Jabir Al-Sabah, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Kuwait, in which he outlined the preparations made for the Summit by the Foreign Ministers, including the agenda of the Summit and the recommendations and draft resolutions on political, economic, cultural and information issues prepared by the Foreign Ministers for adoption by Summit. The Summit approved the report of the Chairman of the Preparatory Conference and adopted the agenda.

21- The Summit approved the recommendation of the Foreign Ministers to declare the Fifth Islamic Summit as the "Summit of Islamic Solidarity".

22- The Summit received the report of His Majesty King Hassan II, Chairman of the Fourth Islamic Summit, and expressed thanks and appreciation to His Majesty for his efforts and achievements in the furtherance of joint Islamic action, solidarity and the unity of the Islamic Ummah during his term of office.

23- The Summit took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary General of the Organisation of

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IS/5-87/FC.

the Islamic Conference regarding the work of the Organisation for the period intervening between the Fourth and Fifth Islamic Summit Conferences.

24- The Summit examined and approved the report of His Majesty King Hassan II, Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee, the report of His Excellency Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara, Chairman of the Islamic Peace Committee, the report of His Excellency President Zia-Ul Haq, Chairman of the Sanding Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation, the report of His Excellency President Abdou Diouf, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs, and the report of His Excellency President Kenan Evren, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Economic and Commercial Cooperation.

25- The Summit heard with fraternal sentiments the statement of His Excellency Mr. Rauf Denktash who voiced the rightful cause of the Muslim people of Cyprus. The Summit reiterated its past resolutions on the question of Cyprus and expressed support for the efforts of the Secretary General of the United Nations to find a just and durable solution to the problem. the Summit commended the cooperation of the Muslim Turkish people of Cyprus with the efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations culminating in his proposed framework agreement of March 1986 and reiterated its continued support for the efforts of the Muslim Turkish people of Cyprus to secure their just rights and regain equal status with the Greek Cypriots. the Summit called for the strengthening of solidarity with the Turkish Muslims of Cyprus.

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IS/5-87/FC.

26- The Summit listened with sympathy and understanding to the statements made by Prof. Abdur Rab Rasool Sayaf, Representative of the Islamic Alliance of Afghan Mujahideen in which he referred to the just struggle of the Afghan people for the liberation of their occupied homeland and expressed appreciation for the support extended by the Islamic countries to the Afghan Mujahideen.

27- The Summit also heard a statement from Mr. Nur Misuari, Chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front, in which he informed the Summit of the agreement signed between MNLF and the Philippines Government under the auspices of the QIC on 3 January 1987, in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, for the grant of full autonomy of the Bangsamoro homeland of Mindanao, Basilan, Sulu, Tawi-Tawi, and Palawan, through democratic process. The Summit expressed the hope that the ongoing negotiations for full autonomy for the people of Mindanao and the Islands, will soon bear fruit. The Summit declared its continuous solidarity with the brotherly Bangsamoro people and its intention, both collectively and individually, to extend full cooperation to the Moro National Liberation Front for Bangsamoro autonomy.

28- During the general debate Heads of delegation spoke on issues and problems confronting the Islamic world and reiterated their solid support for Islamic causes. A number of suggestions and recommendations were also made to resolve some of the most important issues facing the Islamic Ummah.

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IS/5-87/FC.

POLITICAL ISSUES:

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

The resolution firmly rejected all separate agreements and initiatives and considered that Security Council resolution 242 of 1967 does not constitute an adequate basis for the solution of the Palestine and Middle East Question. It called for resolute and continued action to implement the Arab Peace Plan and reaffirmed the need for the early convening of an International Conference on Peace in the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations with the participation of all parties concerned

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IS/5-87/FC.

including the PLO on an equal footing, and the participation of the permanent members of the Security Council to achieve a just and lasting settlement of the Palestine Question and the Middle East Conflict. The resolution also called for the formation of a preparatory committee to facilitate the holding of the International Conference.

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

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

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

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

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IS/5-87/FC.

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

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

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

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

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IS/5-87/FC.

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

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

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

32- The Conference adopted a resolution on the Strategic Alliance between the United States and Israel, declaring this alliance as contributing to the rising tension in the region, and called on Member States to take effective measures to counter the dangers arising from it.

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IS/5-87/FC.

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

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

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

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

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IS/5-87/FC.

37- The Summit in a resolution on the Lebanese Question and Israel's Occupation of Lebanese territory, condemned Israel's occupation of Southern Lebanon, demanded its immediate withdrawal from all Lebanese territories, reaffirmed all resolutions and statements of Islamic and international conferences relating to Southern Lebanon, reiterated its commitment to Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and reiterated the demand for implementation of the U.N. Security Council resolutions on Lebanon, in particular resolutions 425 and 426 of 1978 and resolutions 508 and 509 of 1982. The Summit urged economic support and financial assistance to Lebanon.

38- The Conference adopted a resolution on the Iran-Iraq conflict expressing concern over the continuation of escalation of the war which has led to heavy human and material losses and a serious threat to regional and international peace and security. The conference expressed appreciation for the efforts of the Islamic Peace Committee to bring the war to an end and reaffirmed the necessity of putting an immediate end to all military operations, withdrawal to the internationally recognized boundaries, mutual exchange of prisoners of war and a resolution of the conflict by peaceful means. It called upon the Member States to strive collectively to bring the war to an end.

IS/5-87/FC.

The Conference decided that the Chairmanship of the Conference and the General Secretariat shall follow up the resolutions adopted by the Conference on the Iran-Iraq Conflict, by all possible means and in accordance with the evolving circumstances.

39- The Conference discussed the situation in Afghanistan and adopted a resolution expressing serious concern over the continued Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. The Summit recalled and reiterated the common position of the Islamic States contained in previous Islamic Summits and Foreign Ministers Conferences. It welcomed efforts made by the U.N. Secretary General for a political solution to the Afghanistan problem and called upon the Soviet Union to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan which will remove a major obstacle in relations between Islamic countries and the Soviet Union.

40- The Summit strongly condemned the minority régime of Pretoria for its heinous racist apartheid policy and its occupation of Namibia, its repeated aggression against frontline and neighbouring states and oppression of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia. It reiterated support for the resolutions adopted by the United Nations for the elimination of apartheid and the independence of Namibia. The Conference called upon Member States to impose comprehensive and concrete sanctions against South African régime.

The Conference called upon the UN Security Council to impose comprehensive mandatory economic sanctions in pursuance of Chapter VII of the UN Charter. It approved the

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IS/5-87/FC.

formation of an OIC Committee on Namibia and South Africa and urged Member States to contribute towards the Africa Fund for Aid to South African States and territories set up by the Eighth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement held in Harare.

41- The Conference approved the Draft Statute of the International Islamic Court of Justice which would function on the basis of voluntary jurisdiction for settling disputes that might arise among Islamic States in accordance with the Islamic Sharia and the general principles of international law with a view to further improving and consolidating the brotherly relations among these states. It called upon Member States to ratify the Statute of the Court.

42- The Conference adopted a resolution on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa calling for the initiation of an OIC Plan of Action, particularly in the field of agriculture to improve food production in Africa, and for channelising programmes of assistance to the countries of Africa. It called upon the Member States to assist the brotherly countries of Africa in the implementation of the African Economic Recovery Plan 1986-1990 adopted by OAU Heads of State.

43- The Conference also adopted a resolution, on recommendation of the Committee of Islamic Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel, expressing gratitude to Member States which have extended financial

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IS/5-87/FC.

and material assistance to the countries of the Sahel region and reaffirming the importance of emergency assistance programmes as well as medium and long term programmes decided upon by the Sahel countries. It appealed to donor countries to continue to provide the necessary assistance to the countries of the Sahel.

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

45- The Conference adopted a resolution on the issue of the Comoro Island of Mayotte reaffirming the sovereignty of the Comoros over the Island of Mayotte and called upon the French Government to fulfil its earlier commitments for a resolution of this question.

46- The Conference expressed serious concern and alarm at the emergence and aggravation of the phenomenon of international terrorism in all its forms in various parts of the world. It rejected the biased efforts by anti-Islam forces to link terrorism and its escalation to Muslims. The Conference categorically condemned all acts of criminal international terrorism and declared the readiness of Islamic states to cooperate among themselves and with the

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IS/5-87/FC.

international community to eliminate international terrorism.

47- In another resolution the Conference denounced attempts to eliminate the distinction between terrorism and legitimate liberation struggle of peoples and supported the convening of an International Conference under the sponsorship of the UN to define international terrorism.

48- The Summit adopted a resolution condemning American aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya which constitutes a violation of the UN Charter and the principles of international law. It called upon the U.S. to fully compensate the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for the human and material losses caused by its aggression in accordance with the relevant resolution of the U.N. General Assembly.

49- The Conference discussed the plight of millions of refugees throughout the world, a great number of whom are Muslims, and called upon Member States to contribute towards meeting the humanitarian requirements of the refugees in cooperation with the efforts exerted by the UNHCR and other international organizations.

50- The Summit adopted a resolution on the conditions of Muslims in non-Muslim countries upholding their religious, cultural, political and economic rights.

51- The item entitled "The plight of the Turkish Muslim Minority in Bulgaria" was submitted to the

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IS/5-87/FC.

Conference which took note of the report submitted by the Secretary General of the OIC to the conference on this item as well as the work of the Contact Group (Doc. IS/5-87/POL/D.13(A)). It reiterated resolution No. 30/16-P adopted at the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Fez.

The Summit requested the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers to remain seized with the question until it is satisfactorily resolved and also requested the Contact Group to continue its efforts in accordance with its mandate and to submit a report on its mission to the next Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

52- The Summit adopted a resolution reiterating condemnation of the Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations, Israel's refusal to comply with the resolutions of the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency and Israel's persistent threat to repeat its aggression against Iraq and to attack peaceful nuclear installations in other Islamic states. The Conference called upon Member States to work for the adoption of international legal steps aimed at prohibiting armed attacks against nuclear installations with a view to promoting and guaranteeing the development and safety of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

53- The Summit adopted a resolution on 'The Question of Antarctica' calling upon Member States to support and

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IS/5-87/FC.

participate in efforts for the establishment of an equitable, non-exclusive and an internationally accepted minerals and other resources régime in respect of Antarctica for the benefit of all mankind.

54- The Conference adopted a resolution on the problem of the Horn of Africa expressing support and solidarity with the oppressed Muslim people in the Horn of Africa and calling for peaceful solution of the problem in accordance with the Charters of the UN and the OIC and the principles of contemporary international law.

55- The Conference in a resolution pertaining to the occupation of two areas of the territories of the Somali Democratic Republic by Ethiopia, called for the immediate and un-conditional withdrawal of Ethiopian forces.

56- The Conference adopted a resolution on the territorial differences between Libya and Chad appealing to both countries to settle this difference through peaceful means without any pressure or foreign intervention in accordance with the principles and objectives of the Charters of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and OAU.

57- The Conference condemned the American-British-Israeli campaign against Syria and some other Muslim countries and called upon Member States to co-operate in resisting this campaign.

58 The Conference adopted a resolution reaffirming the continued support of the Member States in the noble

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IS/5-87/FC.

ideals and objectives of UNESCO and their appreciation for the efforts made by the Director-General of UNESCO Mr. Amadou Mahtar M'Bow in achieving those objectives.

ECONOMIC ISSUES:

59- The Conference noted with satisfaction the progress achieved by the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation headed by His Excellency President Kenan Evren, approved the enlargement of the membership of COMCEC so as to enable all Member States of the OIC to participate in its work, commended the role played by the COMCEC Coordination Office in facilitating its work, and urged Member States to complete the processes regarding signing and ratification of the Statutes and Agreements pertaining to Economic and Commercial Cooperation. The Summit also adopted a resolution for the implementation of the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States of the OIC requesting Member States to offer the necessary assistance to COMCEC and the Standing Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation to expedite implementation of the Plan of Action in order to strengthen scientific and technical cooperation among Member States. The Summit welcomed the establishment of a Longer Term Foreign Trade Financing Scheme under the Islamic Development Bank and urged Member States to participate in the Scheme at an early date.

60- The Summit adopted a resolution on the Standing Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation expressing satisfaction over the progress achieved in the implementation of the decisions adopted by the Standing Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation (COMSTECH) at its three sessions held under the

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IS/5-87/FC.

chairmanship of H. E. President Mohammad Zia-Ul Haq for strengthening and expanding cooperation among the Member States in the scientific and technological fields. The Conference commended the desire of interested Member States to establish inter-Islamic networks pertaining to scientific and technological subjects as well as the desire of interested member states to establish an Islamic States Research Activation Agency to promote cooperation in the field of advanced technology. It approved the proposal aimed at enhancing the scientific and technological capabilities of the least developed Islamic countries. The Conference requested member states to extend all possible moral and material assistance for the implementation of the COMSTECH Plan of Action.

INFORMATION:

61- The Summit discussed matters relating to Information and adopted a resolution commending the role of His Excellency President Abdou Diouf the Chairman, and the Members of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs in strengthening the bonds of cooperation among Islamic States. It called for the convening of the First Conference of Information Ministers of Member States of the OIC to improve and implement the Information Plan and to formulate the Islamic Information strategy which would lay the foundation of an Islamic Information Order.

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IS/5-87/FC.

CULTURAL ISSUES

62- The Conference adopted a resolution on Cultural and Social Affairs which contains a review of the progress achieved in the implementation of the resolutions adopted by Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences and the recommendations of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs at its second session held in Dakar in November 1985. The resolution contains a number of measures pertaining to Islamic Universities in Niger, Uganda, Malaysia and Bangladesh.

The Summit reviewed the progress achieved in respect of the establishment of Islamic Cultural institutes and centres including King Faisal Mosque and its educational and cultural institutions in Ndjamena, the Regional Institute of Islamic Studies and Research in Mali, the Regional Institute for Complementary Studies (RICE) in Pakistan and the Islamic Centre in Guinea-Bissau and Moroni. The Conference adopted a number of decisions pertaining to the subsidiary bodies and centres of the Organization of the Islamic Conference engaged in the cultural and social fields, namely the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture, Istanbul; the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Heritage; the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent; the Islamic Fiqh Academy and the OIC affiliated bodies.

63- The Summit adopted a resolution commending the role and achievements of the Islamic Solidarity Fund and the assistance provided by it to religious, cultural,

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scientific and social projects and programmes for the benefit of the Islamic States as well as Islamic minorities.

64- The Summit adopted a resolution calling upon the Member States to exert efforts and increase cooperation among themselves and with the international community in combating the illicit production, sale and trafficking of narcotics and to actively participate in the International Conference on Drugs and Illegal Trafficking to be held shortly in Vienna.

Venue of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference

65- In response to a kind invitation by His Excellency President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, the Summit decided to hold the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference in Senegal and expressed its sincere thanks and gratitude to His Excellency the President of Senegal for his gracious invitation.

The Seventeenth Session of Islamic Conference
of Foreign Ministers

66- The Summit welcomed the kind offer extended by Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to host the Seventeenth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in Jordan.

67- The Conference expressed its sincere thanks and profound gratitude to His Highness Sheikh Jabir Al-Ahmed Al-Jabir Al-Sabah, the Amir of Kuwait, the Chairman of the Summit, for his wisdom, foresight, and excellent manner in

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IS/5-87/FC.

which he conducted the Conference which had ensured the success of the Conference as well as the positive cooperation and constructive spirit which prevailed during its deliberations.

68- The Summit also expressed appreciation for the excellent organisation and arrangements for the Conference by the host Government which were instrumental in ensuring its smooth and efficient conduct of business.

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

INDEX

<u>RESOLUTION NO.</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>
1-	Resolution No. 1/5-P(IS) on the Question of Palestine and the Middle East	42
2-	Resolution No. 2/5-P(IS) on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif	59
3-	Resolution No. 3/5-P(IS) on the Occupied Syrian Arab Golan Heights	65
4-	Resolution No. 4/5-P(IS) on the Strategic Alliance between the United States of America and Israel	68
5-	Resolution No. 5/5-P(IS) on the resumption or establishment of diplomatic relations with the Zionist enemy	70
6-	Resolution No. 6/5-P(IS) to ensure continued support for the U.N. General Assembly Resolution No. 3379 (XXX) of 1975 in which the General Assembly decided that Zionism is a form of Racism and Racial discrimination	73
7-	Resolution 7/5-P(IS) on the Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf	75

<u>RESOLUTION NO.</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>
8-	Resolution 8/5-P(IS) on the situation of Palestinian Camps in Lebanon	77
9-	Resolution 9/5-P(IS) on the question of Lebanon and the Israeli occupation of Lebanese territories	80
10-	Resolution 10/5-P(IS) on the Iran-Iraq Conflict	83
11-	Resolution 11/5-P(IS) on the Situation in Afghanistan	86
12-	Resolution 12/5-P(IS) on the Support to the Liberation Struggle of the Peoples of Namibia and South Africa	92
13-	Resolution 13/5-P(IS) on the establishment of the International Islamic Court of Justice	100
14-	Resolution 14/5-P(IS) on the Document on Human Rights in Islam	102
15-	Resolution 15/5-P(IS) on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa	104

<u>RESOLUTION NO.</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>
16-	Resolution 16/5-P(1S) on Solidarity with the Peoples of African Sahel	106
17-	Resolution 17/5-P(1S) on the Israeli Nuclear Armament	111
18-	Resolution 18/5-P(1S) on the Comorian Island of Mayotte	115
19-	Resolution 19/5-P(1S) on International Terrorism of All Types and Forms	118
20-	Resolution 20/5-P(1S) on Definition of Terrorism	122
21-	Resolution 21/5-P(1S) on the American aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	124
22-	Resolution 22/5-P(1S) on Conditions of Muslims in Non-Muslim Countries	127
23-	Resolution 23/5-P(1S) on Refugees	128
24-	Resolution 24/5-P(1S) on the Israeli aggression against the Iraqi Nuclear installations	130

<u>RESOLUTION NO.</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>
25-	Resolution No. 25/5-P(IS) on the Issue of Antarctica	135
26-	Resolution No. 26/5-P(IS) on the problem of the Horn of Africa	137
27-	Resolution 27/5-P(IS) on the Occupation of two areas of the territory of the Somali Democratic Republic	139
28-	Resolution 28/5-P(IS) on the territorial dispute between Libya and Chad	141
29-	Resolution 29/5-P(IS) on the American-British-Israeli campaign against some Arab States	143
30-	Resolution 30/5-P(IS) on the support for the Ideals of, and co-operation with, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	145

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a) The Palestine Question - the foremost cause of the Muslims - is the core of the Middle East problem and the Arab-Zionist conflict.

b) The Palestine Question and the Middle East problem must be dealt with and solved as an indivisible whole. Therefore, there can be no partial solution, or a solution that involves only some of the parties to the conflict, or cover only some of the causes of the conflict, to the exclusion of others, nor is it possible to

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establish a partial peace, for peace must be comprehensive for all parties.

c) A just peace in the region can only be based on the complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Zionist enemy from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and the recovery of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, which include:

(i) Their right to their homeland, Palestine;

(ii) Their right to return to their homeland, and to recover their possessions as guaranteed in the U.N. resolutions;

(iii) Their right to self-determination without any external interference;

(iv) Their right to freely exercise their sovereignty over their national land and its natural resources;

(v) Their right to establish their national independent sovereign State in Palestine, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

d) The City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif - the capital of Palestine - is an integral part of the occupied land of

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Palestine. The Zionist enemy must, therefore, withdraw totally and unconditionally from it and to restore it to Palestinian sovereignty.

e)- The Palestine Liberation Organisation is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. It alone is fully entitled to represent this people, and to participate independently and on an equal footing in all international Conferences, activities and fora dealing with the Palestine Question and the Arab-Israeli conflict, in order to recover the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

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

f)- Security Council Resolution 242 of 1967 is not consistent with the Arab and Palestinian rights and is not a sufficient basis for a solution to the Palestine and Middle East problem.

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g)- To reject all unilateral agreements and initiatives which violate the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to repatriation, self-determination and establishment of their independent State on their own national soil, and which are in contravention of the principles of seeking a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestine Question and Middle East problem, so as to secure a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

h) The Conference reaffirms the necessity of extending full and effective moral and material support to the Palestinian people in their occupied national homeland and to reinforce their steadfastness and resistance to the conspiracy of "autonomy"..

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

3- Reaffirms the commitment of the Member States to the convening of an International Conference for Peace

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

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

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

- its hostile attitude towards the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, its continued

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

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

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

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

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countries.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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national resistance to the Israeli invasion troops in South Lebanon.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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19. Calls upon:

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

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

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

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

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

c- Calls upon the Member States, and their relevant institutions, benevolent bodies, universities and the Islamic Development Bank to make generous financial contributions towards the cost of printing the set

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1/5-P(IS)

textbooks in the various languages of such Islamic States as may be determined by the Expert Committee.

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

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

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

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

1/5-P(IS)

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

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

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

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RESOLUTION 2/S-P(IS)

ON

THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

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

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

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

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

Having regard to the heavy material, moral and human losses sustained by the Arab-Palestinian inhabitants of Al-Quds Al-Sharif as a result of the official systematic terrorist policies and the 'scorched earth' policy pursued by the Zionist occupation authorities, and the Zionist vengeful gangs, which continue to expel

2/5-P(IS)

them from the City, inflicting collective punishments and illiciting daily encroachments on their property and shrines;

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

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

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

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

Puruant to all Islamic resolutions in this regard;

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

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

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

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Muslims through the past fourteen centuries.

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

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

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

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2/5-P(IS)

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

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

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

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2/5-P(IS)

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

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

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RESOLUTION 3/5-P(IS)

ON

THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN ARAB GOLAN HEIGHTS, THE ISRAELI
DECISION TO ANNEX THAT REGION, AND THE SUPPRESSIVE
MESURES TO WHICH THE SYRIAN ARAB CITIZENS THERE
ARE SUBJECTED

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

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

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

Also referring to Security Council Resolution 497(1981) of 17/12/1981, the UN General Assembly Resolutions 36/226-B of 17/12/1981, E.S. 9/1 of 5/2/1982, 37/123-B of 16/12/1982, 38/180-A of 19/12/1983, 38/79-B of 15/12/1983, 39/146-B of 14/12/1984, 40/168-B of 16/12/1985 and 41/162-B of 4/12/1986;

Recalling Security Council Resolution 465 of 1/3/1980 which affirms, inter alia, that the Fourth

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3/5-P(IS)

Geneva Convention of 1949 relating to the protection of civilians in times of war is applicable to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967 including Al-Quds;

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

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

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

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3/5-P(IS)

occupied Palestinian and Arab territories with the ultimate goal of annexing them.

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

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

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

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

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RESOLUTION NO. 4/5-P(IS)

ON

THE STRATEGIC ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA AND ISRAEL

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

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

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

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

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

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4/S-P(IS)

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

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

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

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

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

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RESOLUTION 5/5-P(IS)

ON

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

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

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

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

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

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

5/5-P (IS)

Recalling Resolution 1057 (1986) adopted by the twentysecond Summit Conference of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and Resolution 21 adopted by OAU Council of Ministers at its Second Extraordinary Session held in Addis Ababa, 19-21 November 1973, which urge Member States to maintain severance of relations with the Zionist enemy, the natural and full partner of the racist régime of South Africa;

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

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

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

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5/5-P(IS)

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

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

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

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

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RESOLUTION NO. 6/5-P(15)

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

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

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

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

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

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

6/15-P(1S)

human ideals, and a permanent threat to world peace;

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

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

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

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

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

RESOLUTION 7/5-P(IS)

ON

AL-QUDS FUND AND ITS WAQF

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

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

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

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

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

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

Referring to all relevant resolutions of Islamic Conferences;

7/5-P(IS)

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

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

RESOLUTION 8/5-P(IS)

ON

THE SITUATION IN PALESTINIAN CAMPS IN LEBANON

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

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

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

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

Strongly denouncing the continued siege and bombardment of the camps; their continued bombardment with all types of destructive weapons; the killing and wounding of thousands of camp inhabitants, including children, women and the old people; obstructing the delivery of medical and

8/5-P(IS)

food supplies, and the stoppage of water and electricity supplies to them; in addition to indiscriminate kidnapping, assault and killing while the Israeli enemy is carrying out continuous air and naval raids against the Camps, thus bringing about a heinous systematic massacre that has been going on for years under the very eyes of the whole world;

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

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

Calls for:

1- an immediate ceasefire and an immediate cessation of all forms of attacks on Palestinian camps.

2- the complete lifting of the siege imposed on the Palestinian camps and ensuring access of medical and food supplies to their inhabitants.

3- the return of the evacuated and abducted Palestinians to their camps, their rehabilitation in the camps and the payment of compensations for all the losses and damages suffered by the inhabitants.

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B/5-P(15)

4- to support and follow-up the efforts being exerted by the Committee established by the League of Arab States at the recent extraordinary meeting of its Council, with a view to implementing the resolutions adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States on the situation of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

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RESOLUTION 9/5-P(IS)

ON

THE QUESTION OF LEBANON AND THE ISRAELI
OCCUPATION OF LEBANESE TERRITORIES

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

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

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

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

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

Recalling the resolutions of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation at its

9/5-P(IS)

Session held in Turkey in March 1986, calling for support to Lebanon in its economic reconstruction and supply of all forms of economic and financial assistance to it and the grant of facilities to it to market its products, including preferential treatment.

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

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

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

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

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9/5-P (IS)

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

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

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RESOLUTION 10/5-P(IS)
ON
THE IRAN - IRAQ CONFLICT

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

Recalling Resolution 6/3-P(IS), which was adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah-Al-Mukarramah in Saudi Arabia from 19 to 22 Rabiul Awal 1401H (25-28 January 1981), and Resolution 8/4-P(IS) which was adopted by the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 13 to 16 Rabi'ul Thani, 1404H (16-19 January, 1984);

Reaffirming its adherence to the objectives and principles stated in the OIC Charter, particularly those stressing that disputes arising amongst Member States should be settled through peaceful means, and that these States should not resort to the threat or use of force.

Adhering to the principles and provisions of international law regarding respect to sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in internal affairs and non-occupation of other people's territory by force;

Taking into consideration the resolutions of the UN Security Council, in particular Resolution 582 (1986) adopted on 24 February 1986, and Resolution 588 (1986), adopted on 8 October 1986;

Expressing once again concern over the continuation and escalation of the war between two Islamic

10/5-P(IS)

States, members of OIC, the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Iran, which has led to heavy human and material losses and to occupation of territory, thus posing a serious threat to regional and international peace and security;

Taking note of the report of the Islamic Peace Committee;

1- Expresses its appreciation of the efforts exerted by the Islamic Peace Committee.

2- Reaffirms once again the necessity of putting an immediate end to all military operations, of withdrawing to the internationally recognized boundaries, of proceeding to a mutual exchange of war prisoners shortly after the cessation of hostilities and the completion of the withdrawal, and of sitting at a conference table to solve the conflict by peaceful means.

3- Reaffirms the implementation of the principles and provisions of international law regarding respect to sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in internal affairs and the inadmissibility of occupation of other people's territory by force.

4- Expresses its support of UN Security Council resolution 582 (1986) adopted on 24 February 1986 and UN Security Council resolution 588 (1986) adopted on 8 October 1986.

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10/5-P(IS)

5- Expresses satisfaction at Iraq's attitude in accepting the resolutions of the Islamic Conference and those of the UN Security Council and calls on Iran to declare its acceptance of the said resolutions and willingness to stop the war and settle the conflict by peaceful means.

6- Calls upon the Member States to work in solidarity to put an end to the war, in accordance with the principles and rules of the present resolution.

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RESOLUTION NO. 11/5-P(15)
ON
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

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

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

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

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

Recalling the principled stand adopted by the Islamic conference in its resolutions relating to the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan since January 1980, the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference held in Casablanca in Rabiul Thani 1404H (January 1984) and the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in

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11/5-P(IS)

Fez in Rabiul Thani 1406H (January 1986);

Taking into account also the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at the Sixth Emergency Special Session and its 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th and 41st Regular Sessions, as well as the decisions adopted by the Ministerial Conference of the Non-aligned countries held in New Delhi in February 1981, in Havana in June 1982, in Luanda in September 1985 and in New Delhi in April 1986, the Seventh and Eighth Summits of the Non-aligned countries held in New Delhi in March 1983 and Harare in September 1986 against foreign military intervention in Afghanistan;

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

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

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

1-Reaffirms its commitment to implement the relevant resolutions adopted by the Fourth Islamic Summit and previous Islamic Conferences.

2- Riterates its deep concern over the continuing Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan, and,

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11/5-P(IS)

once again, resolutely demands the immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan.

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

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

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

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

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

8- Expresses its gratitude to the States and Organizations which have made generous donations to the

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11/5-P(IS)

Afghan refugees to alleviate their sufferings.

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

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

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

12- Expresses its support for the principled and positive approach of Pakistan in these negotiations which has made it possible to register substantial progress towards a just and comprehensive political settlement of the Afghanistan problem.

13- Urges that at the next round of proximity talks, a short time-frame for the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan, which is essential for a settlement, be presented.

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11/5-P(19)

14- Commends the heroic struggle of the people of Afghanistan for the liberation of their homeland from the foreign forces and supports the role of the Afghan Mujahideen Alliance for the restoration of the independent and non-aligned status of Afghanistan and its identity as an Islamic country.

15- Urges that, in recognition of this role, Member States and the OIC should establish closer cooperation with the Afghan Mujahideen Alliance for the realization of the objectives of the just struggle of the Afghan people.

16- Welcomes the objective of promoting genuine national reconciliation in Afghanistan which reflects the will of the people of Afghanistan and their Islamic character and traditions and urges the promotion of such reconciliation in conjunction with the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan within a short time-frame.

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

18- Recommends that the Ministerial Committee, composed of the Secretary-General of the Organization of

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11/5-P(1S)

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

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

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

21- Requests the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this Resolution and submit a report thereon to the next Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION 12/5-P (IS)
ON THE
SUPPORT TO THE LIBERATION STRUGGLE OF THE
PEOPLES OF NAMIBIA AND SOUTH AFRICA

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

Having considered the item entitled "Support to the Liberation Struggle of the Peoples of Namibia and South Africa", and the report of the Secretary General on the subject pursuant to Resolution No. 16/16-P of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

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

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

Considering that the racist ideology of the South African apartheid régime, its illegal and brutal occupation of Namibia, its exploitation of the natural resources of that country, and its repeated aggression against the front-line States and neighbouring countries are similar to the practices of the Zionist entity in the occupied Palestinian and Aab territories;

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

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

Endorsing the recommendations of the International Conference on the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held in Vienna on 7-11 July 1986;

Welcoming the firm decisions and measures taken by the Extraordinary Meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement on Namibia, held in New Delhi from April 19 to 21 1985, as well as by the 8th Summit of this Movement held at Harare (Zimbabwe) from September 1 to 6 1986;

Emphasizing the validity of the decisions taken at the Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly on Namibia from 17-20 September 1986;

1- Solemnly reaffirms the legitimacy and justness of the heroic struggle waged by the Peoples of South Africa and Namibia including armed struggle, to liberate themselves from colonial domination, racist oppression, and apartheid;

2- Strongly condemns the minority régime for its heinous racist apartheid policy, which constitutes a veritable crime against humanity and is a real threat to

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12/5-P(IS)

international peace and security, as well its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its repeated aggression against the front-line States.

3- Also condemns the collusion especially in the nuclear field between the South African régime and the Zionist entity aimed at exercising hegemony over the African and Arab peoples and hindering their economic and social development.

4- Strongly condemns the South African régime for its plundering of national resources, including material resources, in flagrant violation of Decree No. 1, issued by the U.N. Council for Namibia.

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

6- Appeals to all countries which have diplomatic relations with South Africa to exert immediate and unrestricted diplomatic pressure and implement real economic sanctions against the racist South African régime in order to hasten the implementation of the united Nations Plan for the Independence of Namibia, in accordance with resolution 435 of the Security Council.

7- Notes with satisfaction the adoption by the

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12/5-P(IS)

United States Senate of economic sanctions against the Pretoria Régime and extending the scope of sanctions decided upon by certain European countries against this Régime.

8- Notes also with satisfaction the withdrawal of some commercial firms and western banks from South Africa and calls for the continuation of such measures.

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

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

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

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12/5-P(1S)

12- Expresses full solidarity with the Frontline and other neighbouring countries for their support to the struggle of the ANC, PAC, SWAPO, and requests the Member States to extend every kind of aid to these countries so that they may withstand the repeated aggressions of the racist Pretoria régime, against their peoples, their sovereignty, territorial integrity, security and stability.

13- Denounces the establishment of Bantustans, created by the apartheid régime to consolidate the obnoxious racist policy that impairs the territorial integrity of the country with a view to perpetuating the domination of the white minority.

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

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

16- Reaffirms that Security Council Resolution 435 (1978) remains the only basis for the accession of Namibia to independence, which has no linkage with any other issue.

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

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12/5-P(1S)

18- Supports the struggle of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), including armed struggle to achieve the national independence of a united Namibia and the struggle of the militant people of South Africa and their national liberation movements, to put an end to the Apartheid régime and enable the South African people to exercise their fundamental rights and democratic liberties.

19- Demands that the South African apartheid régime put an immediate end to the ruthless repression and reign of terror let loose against the South African and Namibian populations and to free unconditionally the political prisoners arbitrarily detained, including Nelson Mandela, the prominent figure of the liberation struggle.

20- Urgently calls upon the Member States to increase substantially their support and all forms of assistance to the liberation movements of Namibia and South Africa in this critical phase of their struggle.

21- Expresses support for the decision of the Eighth Non-Aligned Summit to establish the African Solidarity Fund for the people of Southern Africa, who are engaged in the struggle for the elimination of Apartheid, and calls upon Member States to contribute to the Fund.

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12/5-P(IS)

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

23- Decides to establish an DIC Committee on South Africa and Namibia, chaired by the Secretary General. This Ministerial Committee is composed of six members, designated by the Secretary General, in consultation with Member States, on the basis of geographic distribution.

24- Urges the Member States to encourage the opening and establishment, in their respective capitals, of representation offices of the Liberation Movements of Namibia and South Africa and to grant them the privileges and immunities needed for the accomplishment of their mission.

25- Expresses its deep appreciation to the Member States which have already allowed the opening of said offices.

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

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

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12/5-P(IS)

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

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RESOLUTION 13/5-P (IS)
ON
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL
ISLAMIC COURT OF JUSTICE

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

Recalling Resolution No. 11/3-P adopted by the third Islamic Summit Conference, approving the establishment of an International Islamic Court of Justice;

In harmony with the provisions of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and desirous of establishing a principal judicial organ for settling disputes in accordance with the Islamic Sharia and the general principles of the International Law with a view to further improving and consolidating the brotherly relations among these States;

Expressing appreciation for the efforts made by the Experts Committee, in collaboration with the General Secretariat, for preparing the final text of the Draft Statute of the Court, as directed by the Fourth Summit;

Having studied the explanatory Note submitted by the General Secretariat annexing the text of the Draft Statute:

1- Approves the Draft Statute of the International Islamic Court of Justice, on the basis of voluntary Jurisdiction.

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13/5-P(IS)

2- Also decides to add a fourth paragraph (paragraph D), to Article Three of the OIC Charter, to read as follows:

"The International Islamic Court of Justice, exercising its functions according to its statute annexed to this Charter, which forms a complementary part of the Charter".

3- Invites Member States to ratify Article Three of the OIC Charter, as amended, and to deposit instruments of ratification with the General Secretariat of the OIC.

4- Entrusts the General Secretariat to communicate with Member States for the purpose of implementing this resolution.

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RESOLUTION 14/S-P(IS)

ON

THE DOCUMENT ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN ISLAM

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

Firmly adhering to the eternal teachings of Islam relating to freedom, justice, peace, brotherhood and equality among all people without any discrimination of race or colour;

Desiring of placing man in his proper place according to the Islamic Sharia since Allah honoured him and made him viceregent on earth;

Expressing its appreciation for all the efforts exerted by the Expert Committee, in cooperation with the General Secretariat, to comply with the desire expressed by the Member States for drafting a complete document on the Human Rights in Islam;

Having studied the report of the General Secretariat and the final text of the Draft Document on Human Rights in Islam;

1- Decides to refer the Draft Document on Human Rights in Islam to the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers for study and approval.

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14/S-P(IS)

2- Requests the General Secretariat to prepare a standard final version of the document in the three official languages of the Conference, with due attention to linguistic requirement and taking into account the comments and views of Member States.

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RESOLUTION NO. 15/5-P (IS)

ON

THE CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION IN AFRICA

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

Emphasizing that the African development crisis concerns the entire Islamic Ummah;

Noting with appreciation the positive response of the international community, particularly the Islamic countries to the critical economic situation in Africa;

Commending the Secretary-General of the United Nations for having convened a Special Session of the UN General Assembly in May 1986 to consider in depth the critical economic situation in Africa;

Expressing full support for the recommendations of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 adopted by the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly;

Deeply concerned that even if the current emergency situation is alleviated, the structural problems will continue to hinder economic development in Africa and might precipitate recurrent crises;

1- Welcomes the efforts of African countries towards their economic recovery and development as set forth in Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990 adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and

15/5-P(15)

Government of the Organization of African Unity, held at Addis Ababa in July 1985.

2- Calls upon the international community, particularly the developed countries and the concerned international financial agencies, to participate fully and effectively in the Recovery Plan outlined in the document "United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990".

3- Decides to initiate an OIC Plan of Action for channelling, in a concerted and coordinated manner, programmes of assistance to Africa from the Member States.

4- Further decides that the Plan of Action should focus on assistance in the agricultural field with a view to increasing agricultural production in order to enable the countries of Africa to achieve food self-sufficiency as soon as possible.

5- Requests the Secretary-General of the OIC to elaborate the Plan of Action in consultation with Member States.

6- Further requests the Secretary General to report to the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the progress achieved in the implementation of this resolution.

RESOLUTION 16/5-P(IS)

ON

SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLES OF SAHEL

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

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

Recalling also the Resolutions of the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on the situation in the African Sahel;

Deeply concerned over the tragic effects of the worst desert encroachment on record during this century, which has drastically reduced agricultural production in the countries of the African Sahel and further aggravated the economic crisis there;

Realizing the grave and widespread socio-economic and cultural repercussions of drought in the affected countries;

Noting that the problems of desertification and drought have assumed a structural and endemic character, and can only be resolved through practical and lasting solutions;

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16/5-P(IS)

Concerned over the fact that most of the countries of the African Sahel region are unable to withstand and mitigate the negative effects of drought and desertification because of their shrinking resources as a result of inadequate development assistance, high debt servicing rates and falling revenues from commodity exports;

Alarmed by the serious decline in per capita food production in the Sahel region and the growing gap between food production and the food requirements of the population of the region;

Noting that despite the significant progress hitherto achieved in the implementation of the first programmes of emergency aid entrusted to the Committee on Islamic Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel, these programmes have not been fully implemented;

Expressing gratitude to the Member States which have extended financial and material assistance to the countries of the African Sahel region within the framework of the Islamic Committee for Solidarity with the countries of the Sahel on bilateral level and through participation in the activities of international organisations;

Noting that the serious structural problems facing the countries of the Sahel will continue to cripple the economies of these countries unless concerted efforts are exerted by the international community to facilitate socio-economic rehabilitation and revival in the affected countries through short-term and long-term plans;

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16/5-P(IS)

Having examined the detailed report submitted by the Secretary General to the Committee on the various aspects of the situation in the Sahel region;

1- Reaffirms the importance of improving the effectiveness of the emergency assistance programmes and the prompt implementation of plans and programmes for revitalising the economies of the drought-stricken countries of the African Sahel, with a view to boosting their development potentialities by strengthening their infrastructures and increasing their food production capacities.

2- Emphasises the importance of implementing the medium and long-term programmes decided upon by the Sahel Countries within the framework of drought control, particularly those relating to food reserves and agricultural production projects.

3- Further reaffirms the need to attach great importance, at all levels, to the prompt delivery of food products; to help the recipient countries to develop and strengthen their commercial potential, their infrastructure and their administrative capabilities as well as their internal distribution networks; to simplify and streamline the formalities of delivery, transport and distribution of food and medical aid, and to implement the projects of water resource development and irrigation.

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16/5-P(IS)

4- Urges Governments of the African Sahel countries facing the phenomenon of desertification to continue to give priority to the programmes of desertification control and inclusion thereof in their national development plans, as well as in the regional cooperation programmes, with a view to minimizing further environmental deterioration.

5- Urges Member States to give priority consideration to the critical economic situation in the African countries of the Sahel as well as their concrete and continuous support with a view to meeting the medium and long-term needs relevant to the promotion of the economies of the drought-stricken African countries of the Sahel; in this connection, the Conference urges all Member States to contribute generously, each according to its financial means, to the efforts made by the Committee to alleviate the effects of the drought.

6- Also exhorts Member States to provide the Sahel Countries all necessary assistance in order to check the locust which seriously jeopardizes crops in the Sahelian countries.

7- Addresses an urgent appeal to donor countries to fully implement the programmes of good aid and of emergency assistance to rural development projects.

8- Requests the General Secretariat to cooperate with the Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) and the Islamic development institutions

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16/5-P(ISO)

concerned in the light of the Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa, adopted by the General Assembly in its Resolution 29/39 of 3 December 1984 and in the light of the 1986-1990 priorities programme for Economic Recovery endorsed by the Summit Conference of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) held from 18 to 20 July 1985 in Addis-Ababa and to submit a report on this subject to the Eighth meeting of the Islamic Committee on Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel.

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RESOLUTION 17/5-P (IS)

ON

THE ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARMAMENT

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

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

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

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

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

Referring also to the U.N. General Assembly Resolution 39/54¹ 1984 calling upon all States of the Middle East to agree inter-alia, to subject all their nuclear activities to the safeguards laid down by the International Atomic Energy Agency pending the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East as has been called for by these states, and to proclaim in the meantime their

17/5-P(1S)

support for the establishment of such a zone and to deposit their declaration with the Security Council;

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

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

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

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

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17/5-P(IS)

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

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

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

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

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

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17/5-P(IS)

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

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

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

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

RESOLUTION NO. 18/5-P (IS)

ON

THE COMORIAN ISLAND OF MAYOTTE

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

Recalling the relevant resolutions adopted by the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the issue of the Comoro Island of Mayotte which affirms especially the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros as a State composed of four Islands: Anjouan, Grande Comore, Mayotte and Moheli;

Recalling the commitments made by France on the eve of referendum on self-determination, of 22 December 1974, organized in the Comoros (Islands), consisting in respecting the territorial integrity of this Archipelago, on its accession to Independence;

Recalling further that in conformity with the agreements signed on June 15, 1973, between the Comoros and France, the results of the referendum of 22 December 1974, should be considered as a whole and not Island by Island basis;

Considering that the separation of the Island of Mayotte from other Comorian Islands constitutes a grave violation of the territorial integrity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros and a serious handicap to the harmonious economic development of this country;

18/5-P(15)

Convinced that a just and lasting solution of the issue of Mayotte lies in respecting the sovereignty, unity, the territorial integrity of the Comoros;

Convinced further that an early solution of the problem is indispensable for the preservation of peace and security in the region;

Taking note of the reiterated willingness of the Comorian Government to start as soon as possible a frank and serious dialogue with the French Government with a view to expediting the return of the Comorian Island of Mayotte to the Islamic Republic of the Comoros;

Bearing in mind the decisions of the United Nations Organization, the Organization of African Unity and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, on this issue;

1- Reaffirms the unity and territorial integrity of the Islamic Federal Republic of Comoros and its sovereignty on the Comorian Island of Mayotte.

2- Expresses its active solidarity with the Comorian people and supports the Comorian people and Government in their legitimate diplomatic and political efforts for recovering the Island.

3- Calls upon the French Government to fulfil the commitments it made on the eve of the referendum of self-determination of the Archipelago of the Comoros of December 22, 1974, to respect the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros.

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18/5-P(IS)

4- Appeals to the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to use collectively and individually their influence with France in order to expedite the negotiations with the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros with a view to rendering effective the return of the Mayotte Island to the Comorian whole.

5- Requests the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to contact the French authorities with a view to informing them about the serious concern of the O.I.C. over this problem, following up the development of the issue in liaison with the Secretaries General of the OAU and the UNO and submitting a report on it to the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION 19/5-P(1S)

ON

INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM OF ALL TYPES AND FORMS

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

Proceeding from the eternal teachings ordained by the Islamic faith as precise and fair standards of relations among all human beings;

Affirming the imperative need of abiding by the principles and lofty values of the impeccable Islamic Shria which call for the rejection of all forms of injustice, aggression and crime;

Believing in the value which Allah Almighty has ascribed exclusively to man by placing him above many of His creatures and forbidding the slaying of man unjustly in His saying "Neither Slay anyone whom God hath forbidden you to slay, except with Right";

Committed to the true teaching of the tolerant Islamic Sharia which forbids causing terror to innocent people and aggression on their life and property, thus adopting the principle of personal responsibility in conformity with the words of Allah: "and the burdened soul shall not bear the burden of another";

Guided by the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Conference which binds Member States to endeavour

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19/5-P(15)

to strengthen Islamic solidarity and consolidate international peace and security based on right and justice;

Expressing deep concern and alarm at the emergence and aggravation of the phenomenon of international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations in various parts of the world and affirming deep regret over the death of innocent people and the heavy losses in properties in Islamic and other States;

Aware that this phenomenon has caused a deep injury to relations between States and generated sentiments of suspicion, bitterness and hostility among individuals and peoples;

Strongly denouncing and rejecting biased and false claims and allegations propagated by circles hostile to Islam and to Muslims who seek to link terrorism and its abhorrent escalation to Muslims;

Reiterating unequivocally its absolute faith in the importance of distinguishing unjust and criminal acts of terrorism committed by individuals, groups or States, from legitimate national struggle of peoples against colonization and oppression by foreign occupation of any sort, a struggle that has been sanctioned by all divine laws, human values and international covenants

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19/5-P (IS)

Recalling and renewing its complete commitment to all resolutions adopted under the ambit of the Organization of the Islamic Conference condemning and rejecting all types and forms of terrorism including hijacking of aircraft, and the United Nations General Assembly resolution 40/61 on Measures to Prevent International Terrorism.

1- Categorically condemns all acts and forms of criminal international terrorism as a violation of Islamic teachings, international covenants and human values.

2- Declares the full readiness of the Islamic States to cooperate among themselves and with other members of the international community to eliminate the phenomenon of international terrorism.

3- Rejects and strongly condemns the use by any country of terrorism as an instrument of the foreign policy.

4- Calls upon Member States to fully commit themselves to condemn and refuse to support terrorists directly or indirectly, to shelter or train them in acts of violence and aggression, or to encourage them to carry out such acts.

5- Urges Member States to fully commit themselves not to acquiesce to the demands of terrorists as such demands constitute a blackmail which contradicts the

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19/5-P(IS)

teachings of Islam and is contrary to the interests of States and peoples which require the foiling of terrorist schemes and goals.

6- Calls for following up and supporting the efforts being made within the United Nations to deal with the problem of terrorism.

7- Requests the Secretary General to take appropriate measures to implement this resolution and to report thereon to the Seventeenth meeting of Islamic Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION 20/5-P(15)
ON
DEFINITION OF TERRORISM AND DELINEATION OF
DEMARCATION LINES BETWEEN TERRORISM AND
THE STRUGGLE OF PEOPLES FOR THEIR JUST
CAUSES AND THE LIBERATION OF THEIR TERRITORIES

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

Convinced of the existence of an international consensus on the need to combat all forms of terrorism and to stem its causes and evils which are aimed at innocent individuals and their property and which violates national sovereignty and negates the rights of peoples;

In view of the absence of specific internationally agreed criteria to enable the world community to clearly distinguish between terrorism and national struggle;

Considering the need for international operation to elaborate a workable formula to effectively combat and check terrorism;

Denouncing the frantic attempts to obliterate the distinctions between terrorism and legitimate struggle of peoples in accordance with the principles of international law and the provisions of the Charters of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations;

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20/5-P(IS)

1- Supports the idea of convening an international conference sponsored by the United Nations to examine the question of international terrorism and to establish the difference between terrorism and the struggle of peoples for their inalienable national causes and for the liberation of their territories.

2- Supports the efforts at the U.N. within the context of the Ad-hoc Committee on Terrorism, established by Resolution 3034 (XXVII) of the U.N. General Assembly, to combat terrorism.

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RESOLUTION 21/5-P (IS)

ON

THE AMERICAN AGGRESSION AGAINST THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

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

Having considered the item on the American aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya;

Recalling:

- The Communiqué of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference, of Foreign Ministers;

- The Declaration adopted by the Summit Conference of the Organization of African Unity at its Twenty-second Ordinary Session on the Air and Naval Military Offensive launched by the American Administration against the Jamahiriya in April 1986;

- The Declaration adopted by the Eighth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries held in Harare;

The United Nations General Assembly Resolution 41/38 of 20 November 1986;

- The statement adopted by the Coordination Meeting of Foreign Ministers of Member States of the Islamic Conference held in New York on 2 October, 1986;

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21/5-P(IS)

Believing in the common destiny and the mutual solidarity of the Islamic States on basis of the principles and objectives outlined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Reaffirming the support which the Islamic Conference has always expressed for Islamic States exposed to imperialist and Zionist threats;

1- Codemns the American aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the residential quarters of its leader, which constitutes a violation of the United Nations Charter and the principles of international law.

2- Considers that any attack against a Member State is an attack against all Muslim countries.

3- Calls upon the United States to refrain from such acts of aggression, including manoeuvres in the Gulf of Sidra, which endanger the sovereignty of the Jamahiriya and international peace and security in the Mediterranean.

4- Calls upon the United States to abide by the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 41/38 and fully compensate the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for its human and material losses.

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21/5-P(IS)

5- Calls upon all states to refrain from extending any assistance or facilities for committing any acts of aggression against the Jamahiriya.

6- Condemns the economic measures imposed by the United States against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, considering that those measures constitute a form of economic coercion to achieve political purposes and calls upon the United States to immediately revoke such measures.

7- Call upon the Member States to take the necessary measures and arrangements to support the Jamahiriya in facing such aggressions and overcoming the economic measures imposed against it by the United States.

8- Reaffirms its solidarity with and support for the Jamahiriya in defending its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

9- Requests the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the forthcoming Ministerial Conference.

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RESOLUTION 22/5-P(IS)

ON

CONDITIONS OF MUSLIMS IN NON-MUSLIM COUNTRIES

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

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

Recalling various resolutions adopted by the Islamic conferences, on matters relating to the conditions of Muslim Minorities;

Requests the Secretary General to submit recommendations to the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministres for adoption of procedures in accordance with international law whereby the Organization of Islamic Conference could encourage and persuade governments concerned to assure the enjoyment of the religious, cultural, political and economic rights by Muslim Minorities.

RESOLUTION 23/5-P(IS)

ON
REFUGEES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2- Further urges Member States to increase their assistance to all Islamic countries which are maintaining large numbers of refugees on their soil, taking particularly into account their economic and social difficulties caused by drought and desertification and other natural disasters.

3- Urges the UNHCR to reverse the recent decline in assistance to these refugees and to make all possible efforts to generate adequate resources to ameliorate the suffering of the refugees in the Islamic Countries.

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

5- Invites the General Secretariat to strengthen cooperation with UNHCR in conformity with resolution 41/3 of 26 October 1986, adopted by the U.N. General Assembly at its 41st Session on the Question of Cooperation between the UN and the OIC.

RESOLUTION 24/5-P (IS)

ON

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

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

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

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

Referring to Resolution 14/16-P of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of foreign Ministers;

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

Noting the relevant resolutions adopted by the U.N. General Assembly the latest of which was Resolution No. 41/12 of October 1986 as well as the resolutions of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

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24/5-P(IS)

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

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

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

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

3- Further reiterates its condemnation of Israel for its armed aggression against the Iraqi Nuclear installations which are subject to the International Nuclear Energy safeguards and considers the said aggression as directed against the Agency's safeguards system and a violation of the inalienable rights of peoples to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

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24/5-P(1S)

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

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

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

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

24/5-P(1S)

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

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

10- Calls upon Member States to work for the adoption of international legal steps aimed at prohibiting armed attacks against nuclear installations as a contribution to the promotion and guarantee of the development and safety of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

11- Condemns all threats of attack against nuclear facilities of developing countries.

12- Urges Member States to exert efforts with a view to persuading the International Atomic Energy Agency to end all technical cooperation with Israel in view of Israel's non- implementation of UN resolutions which requested it to place all its nuclear installations under IAEA Safeguards.

13- Reaffirms its absolute rejection of all attempts by some States to delete the item on the armed Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear installations from the U.N. General Assembly Agenda in view of Israel's

24/5-P(IS)

noncompliance with the U.N. Security Council Resolution No. 487 (1981).

14- Decides to include this subject in the Agenda of the Seventeenth Islamic conference of Foreign Ministers.

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

RESOLUTION NO. 25/5-P (IS)
ON
THE QUESTION OF ANTARCTICA

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

Recalling United Nations General Assembly Resolutions No. 38/77 of 15 December 1983, 39/159 of 17 December 1984 and 40/156 A, B, C of 16 December 1985, the Non-Aligned Movement Summit held in Harare, 1-6 September, 1986, the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) 42nd Session held in Addis Ababa, 10-17 July 1985, and the Council of Ministers of the League of Arab States held in Tunis, 17-18 September 1986 on Antarctica;

Committed to the Islamic concept of universalism, the harmony between man and his natural habitat;

Believing in the principle of common heritage of mankind;

Reaffirming the conviction that Antarctica should for ever be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should not become the scene or object of international discord;

Recognizing the need to guarantee the principles of universalism 'Common Heritage of Mankind', peace, harmony and a non-exploitative system in Antarctica;

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25/5-P(15)

1- Calls upon Member States to actively involve themselves in all international initiatives which are directed towards the manifestation of the aforesaid principles in relation to Antarctica;

2- Requests Member States to support efforts to establish an Antarctica Treaty which is accountable to the international community and allows for the involvement of the United Nations and other international organizations;

3- Urges Member States to support and participate in the establishment of an equitable, non-exclusive and an internationally accepted minerals and other resources régime for the benefit of all mankind.

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RESOLUTION NO. 26/5-P

ON

THE PROBLEM OF THE HORN OF AFRICA

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

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

Recalling Resolution 12/3-P(IS) of the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah (25-28/1/1981);

Recalling Resolution No. 25/14-P of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Dhaka from December 6-11, 1983;

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

1- Expresses full support and solidarity with the oppressed Muslim peoples in the Horn of Africa.

2- Calls for the peaceful solution of the problem of the Horn of Africa in accordance with the Charters of U.N. and the Organization of the Islamic conference as well as the principles of contemporary international law which guarantee to all peoples their inalienable right to self-determination and national independence.

26/5-P(IS)

3- Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the developments in the Horn of Africa and submit a report to the next Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 27/S-P(IS)

ON

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

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

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

Keeping in mind the relevant principles enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Charter on safeguarding international peace and security and the inadmissibility of aggression and occupation of territory by force;

Recalling the declaration of the Coordination Meeting of Islamic Foreign Ministers held on 2 October 1986, during the 41st Session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York;

Having Heard the report of the delegation of the Somali Democratic Republic on this subject;

1- Expresses its full support and solidarity with the Somali Democratic Republic to safeguard its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

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27/5-P(IS)

2- Urges Ethiopia once again to withdraw immediately and unconditionally all its forces from the territories of Somali Democratic Republic.

3- Reaffirms the relevant resolutions and decisions of the fourth Islamic Summit Conference and previous Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers.

4- Encourages the on-going contacts and dialogue between Somalia and Ethiopia with a view to finding a just and lasting solution to the conflict in the Horn of Africa.

5- Requests the Secretary General to follow up the developments on this issue and submit a report thereon to the next Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION 28/5-P(IS)
ON THE
TERRITORIAL DISPUTE BETWEEN LIBYA AND CHAD

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

Expressing grave concern at the intensification of military operations in the Republic of Chad;

Realizing that this territorial dispute between Libya and Chad threatens the peace and security of the region;

Strongly reaffirming the commitment of all States to refrain from the threat or use of force against the national sovereignty of any state, its political independence and territorial integrity, or resort to any practice incompatible with the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Commending the efforts exerted by the Organization of African Unity to settle this dispute within an African framework;

1- Requests the two parties to the dispute to refrain from any action likely to increase the dangers of the situation.

2- Affirms that the Organization of African Unity is the natural framework for the solution of this dispute and expresses its full support to this Organization.

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28/5-P(15)

3- Urges the two sister and neighbouring States, Libya and Chad, to settle their territorial dispute through peaceful means free from pressures and foreign interventions in consonance with the principles and objectives of the Charters of OIC and OAU .

4- Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution, in cooperation with the OAU Secretary General, and report thereon to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers at its next session.

RESOLUTION 29/5-P (IS)

ON

THE AMERICAN - BRITISH - ISRAELI CAMPAIGN
AGAINST SOME ARAB STATES

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

Inspired by the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter which emphasize the common destiny of Muslim peoples;

Inspired by the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement and the United Nations Charter and resolutions which reiterates the commitment of all States to the full respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of other States;

Recalling the U.N. resolutions which confirm the right of all peoples to legitimate struggle in defence of their territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence against any foreign intervention, invasion, aggression, or occupation;

1- Strongly condemns the American - British - Israeli campaign against Syria and some Muslim countries to mar their reputation on the international level and jeopardize their legitimate struggle against the American Zionist schemes in the region.

2- Calls upon Member States to increase their cohesion, mutual assistance and cooperation in all fields

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29/5-P(IS)

within the framework of Islamic Solidarity in order to resist by all available means this campaign and the imperialist and zionist schemes.

3- Requests the Secretary General to follow up the situation and to report thereon to the Seventeenth Islamic conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION 30/5-P(IS)

ON

THE SUPPORT FOR THE IDEALS OF, AND CO-OPERATION WITH,
THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL
ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)

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

Recalling the resolutions urging active support for UNESCO, adopted by the 15th and 16th Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers held respectively in Sana' from 25 to 29 Rabie' Al Awwal, 1405H (18-22 December 1984), and in Fez from 25 to 29 Rabie' Al Thani, 1406H (6-10 January 1986);

Taking into consideration the resolutions in support of UNESCO adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.), in its 22nd Ordinary session in Addis Ababa from 28-30 June 1986 and the last Summit of the Movement of the Non Aligned Countries in Harare in September 1986 respectively;

Recognizing the vital role of UNESCO in the fields of education, science, culture and communication, which is compatible with the universal ideals of Islam;

Appreciating the significant achievements of UNESCO with regard to the preservation of Islamic cultural heritage especially its efforts to preserve the historic character of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the work undertaken for the objective presentation of the Islamic civilization, as well as the writing of the history of mankind;

Emphasizing the need for stronger intellectual and cultural interaction and cooperation in the pursuit of justice and peace;

1- Reaffirms solemnly the belief of the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (O.I.C.) in the noble ideals and admirable objectives of UNESCO.

2- Expresses its appreciation for the courageous efforts made by the Director General of UNESCO Mr. Ahamadou Mahtar M'Bow to preserve the integrity of the Organization and its universality on the basis of equality between Member States and mutual respect and the recognition of their cultural values and traditions.

ANNEX III

RESOLUTIONS

CONCERNING ECONOMIC MATTERS

ADOPTED BY

THE FIFTH ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE -

SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY,

KUWAIT, STATE OF KUWAIT

FROM 26 - 29 JUMAD AL-QULA, 1407H

CORRESPONDING TO 26 - 29 JANUARY, 1987G

INDEX

<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Page</u>
1-	<u>Resolution No. 1/5-E(IS)</u>	
	Conduct of activities of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation of the OIC	149
2-	<u>Resolution No. 2/5-E(IS)</u>	
	The OIC - Ministerial Standing Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation (COMSTECH)	152
3-	<u>Resolution No. 3/5-E(IS)</u>	
	The implementation of the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation among the Member States of the OIC	157
4-	<u>Resolution No. 4/5-E(IS)</u>	
	The Establishment of a Longer Term Trade Financing Scheme within the Islamic Development Bank	162

RESOLUTION NO. 1/5-E (IS)
ON
CONDUCT OF ACTIVITIES OF THE
STANDING COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC
AND COMMERCIAL COOPERATION OF THE OIC

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

Recalling Resolution No. 13/3-P(IS) adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in 1981 establishing the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC) with the mandate of consolidating joint action in the field of economic and commercial cooperation among the Member States;

Noting with deep satisfaction the steps taken and progress achieved by the Standing Committee towards the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Plan of Action;

Recognizing the need for streamlining economic cooperation activities at different levels within the OIC;

1. Approves the enlargement of the membership of COMCEC so as to enable all Member States of the OIC to participate in the work of the Standing Committee.

2. Endorses the representation of the Member States in the COMCEC by Ministers responsible for the overall management of economic affairs in view of the functions entrusted to the Committee, and urges Member States to adhere to this practice to ensure the highest degree of effectiveness.

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1/5-E(IS)

3. Notes with deep appreciation the establishment of a Follow-up Committee which will ensure effective coordination of the economic and commercial activities coming under the purview of the COMCEC.

4. Welcomes the decision of the Standing Committee to report its decisions to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers for appropriate action.

5. Endorses the recommendations of the COMCEC to reduce the frequency of ministerial level meetings which have overlapping implications with COMCEC and to incorporate the results of such meetings into the overall work of COMCEC.

6. Approves that the subsidiary and affiliated agencies and other bodies of the OIC in the economic field present progress reports on their activities to COMCEC in order to enable it to coordinate and follow-up the implementation of the OIC resolutions in these fields in cooperation with the General Secretariat of the Organization of Islamic Conference.

7. Commends the role played by the COMCEC Coordination Office to facilitate its activities.

1/5-E(IS)

8- Supports the decision of the COMCEC urging the Member States, who have not yet done so, to sign and/or ratify the statutes and agreements previously approved by the OIC with respect to economic and commercial cooperation, particularly the "General Agreement for Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation among Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference" and the "Agreement on Promotion, Protection and Guarantee of Investments in Member States".

RESOLUTION NO. 2/5-E(IS)

ON

THE OIC - MINISTERIAL STANDING COMMITTEE ON
SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION
(C O M S T E C H)

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

Recalling Resolution No. 2/4-ORG(IS) adopted by the Fourth Islamic Summit held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco on 16 Rabiul Thani 1404H, (19 January 1984) approving the COMSTECH S&T Plan of Action and mandating IFSTAD to carry out feasibility studies of the projects approved by the COMSTECH and calling upon the Member States to fulfil their pledges to the IFSTAD;

Noting the report of the proceedings of the third meeting of COMSTECH held at Islamabad from 15-18 Rabi-ul-Awal 1407H (19 - 22 November, 1986) under the Chairmanship of H. E. President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, in which it reviewed activities of the relevant OIC Institutions, progress of the implementation of COMSTECH Plan of Action and recommended proposals for future actions for the achievement of the objectives of the COMSTECH Plan of Action;

Taking note of the report presented by the Chairman, COMSTECH, H. E. President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and resolutions and recommendations of the third Meeting of COMSTECH;

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2/5-E(15)

Noting with satisfaction the concrete steps taken and the progress achieved towards the implementation of the approved Plan of Action plan including:

- a) the establishment of the Islamic Academy of Sciences and appreciates the offer of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to provide the Headquarters as well as auxiliary support for the Academy;
- b) The designation of IFSTAD as Secretariat of the Islamic Federation of Research Institutes of OIC Member Countries (IFRI), which does not entail any additional financial obligations on the part of Member States;

Taking into consideration the need to avoid new financial obligations on the part of Member States;

1. Approves the enlargement of the membership of COMSTECH so as to enable all the Member States of the OIC to participate in the work of the Standing Committee.

2. Commends the desire of interested Member States to establish Inter-Islamic Networks in the following six areas; these networks shall be financed by the participating states;

- (i) Oceanography, with headquarters in Turkey.

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2/5-E(15)

- (ii) Bio-technology, with headquarters in Egypt.
- (iii) Tropical Medicine, with headquarters in Malaysia.
- (iv) Water Resources, with headquarters in Jordan.
- (v) Space Research Technology and Application, with headquarters in Pakistan.
- (vi) Renewable Energy Resources, with headquarters in Pakistan.

and asks IFSTAD to assist in their implementation as proposed by the high expert group meetings.

3. Welcomes the proposal for co-operation between COMSTECH and COMCEC in the areas of common interest to Member States.

4. Praises the desire of interested Member States to establish an Islamic Countries Research Activation Agency (ICRAA) to be financed only by the participating Member States with a view to promoting co-operation among Islamic Countries in the advance technology fields and mandates IFSTAD to expedite necessary action on it.

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2/5-E(15)

5. Approves the proposal concerning cooperation aimed at enhancing the scientific and technological capabilities of the least developed Islamic countries and requests IFSTAD to provide technical assistance in making a survey of the scientific and technological needs of the least developed Islamic countries and to elaborate a scenario for providing assistance to these countries to be submitted to the OIC Member States wishing to participate in the project, and invites the Secretary General to provide assistance to this programme.

6. Invites the Islamic Development Bank to consider the establishment of an Islamic Information Centre in Jeddah appropriately linked through terminals with OIC Member States.

7. Requests the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers to review and adopt appropriate amendments to the Charter of IFSTAD so as to take due consideration of the experience gained and the actual needs for cooperation in the fields of science, technology and training among Muslim countries.

8. Welcomes initiative of the Republic of Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in opening the facilities of some of their R & D Institutes to other Member States for advice, training and research, and expresses the hope that other Member States will also take similar initiatives to increase co-operation among the OIC Member States.

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2/5-E (15)

9. Expresses concern over the fact that only \$1.34 million have been contributed by Member States as against the amount of \$ 25 million approved by the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference and calls upon the Member States to come forward with their contributions to enable COMSTECH to discharge its mandate.

10. Also calls upon the Islamic Development Bank to favourably consider requests for funding S & T projects which are eligible under the rules framed for disbursement from the special fund and expresses its appreciation to the countries that contributed to the financing of the activities of the Standing Committee.

11. Requests the Member States to extend all possible moral and material assistance to the Executive Committee of COMSTECH and IFSTAD to enable them to accelerate the pace of implementation of the COMSTECH Plan of Action.

12. Expresses its profound gratitude to H. E. President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Chairman of COMSTECH for his sustained interest and patronage in implementing the Plan of COMSTECH and his devotion to the cause of promoting science and technology in the Islamic world.

RESOLUTION NO. 3/5-E (IS)

ON

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN OF ACTION
TO STRENGTHEN ECONOMIC COOPERATION AMONG
THE MEMBER STATES OF THE O.I.C.

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

Recalling Resolution No. 1/3-E(IS) of the Third Islamic Summit Conference (1981) adopting the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation Among the Member States, which at the same time assigns the General Secretariat the task of taking all necessary steps to follow-up the implementation of its recommendations and arranging meetings on periodical basis at ministerial level as often as deemed necessary to:

- (a) review the progress on work done
- (b) set out guidelines
- (c) solve problems, and
- (d) formulate policies and plans for future action;

Recalling Resolution No. 13/3-P(IS) of the Third Islamic Summit Conference establishing the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation and the Standing Committee on Scientific and Technological

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3/5-E(IS)

Cooperation with the mandate;

- i) to follow-up the implementation of the resolutions adopted, or to be adopted, by the OIC in relation to economic and commercial cooperation and scientific and technological cooperation;
- ii) to study all possible means of strengthening cooperation among the Member States in the relevant fields;
- iii) to draw up programmes and to submit proposals designed to increase the capacity of the Member States in economic, commercial, scientific and technological fields.

Recalling Resolution No. 1/4-EF(IS) adopted by the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference on the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States;

Appreciating the efforts exerted by the General Secretariat in following up the implementation of recommendations contained in the Plan of Action and the commendable progress achieved thereby;

Also appreciating the efforts and assistance by the SESRIC, ICDT, IFSTAD, ICCICE, ICTVTR and IDB in the implementation of the Plan of Action;

Noting with deep satisfaction the activation of the OIC Standing Committee on Economic and Commercial

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3/5-E(15)

Cooperation under the Chairmanship of H. E. President Kenan Evren of the Republic of Turkey, Chairman of COMCEC, and the Standing Committee on Science and Technology under the Chairmanship of the President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan His Excellency Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq in pursuance of the decision of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference to promote and strengthen economic cooperation among Member States in implementation of the Plan of Action;

Noting with appreciation that the First and Second Meetings of the Standing Committee on Economic and Commercial Cooperation were convened in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey in November 1984, and March 1986, respectively.

Noting also with appreciation that the Standing Committee on Science and Technology has, in its three meetings, elaborated a comprehensive Action Programme for fostering cooperation among Member States in the field of Science and technology;

Expressing thanks and appreciation to the Republic of Turkey for hosting the Ministerial Conferences on Trade, Industrial Cooperation and Food Security and Agricultural Development, which provided necessary guidelines for the implementation of the Plan of Action, in these three vital sectors;

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

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3/5-E(IS)

Further noting with satisfaction the programme of meetings and other activities, planned by the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation and the Standing Committee on Science and Technology upto 1990 in implementation of the Plan of Action which would require full and constant material and technical support by the Member States to attain the objectives set out in the Plan of Action;

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

Noting that the Standing Committee on Economic and Commercial Cooperation and the Standing Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation have adopted as the basis of their activities the implementation of the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic, Commercial, Scientific and Technological Cooperation among the Member States with special emphasis on the priority areas as designated by the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference;

1. Requests the Member States to render necessary assistance to the Standing Committee on Economic and Commercial Cooperation and the Standing Committee on Scientific and technological Cooperation to expedite the implementation of the Plan of Action in order to strengthen economic and technical cooperation among Member States.

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3/5-E(IS)

2. Welcomes the establishment of the Longer-Term Trade Financing Scheme under the Islamic Development Bank and urges all Member States to participate in this scheme as soon as possible to facilitate its optimum utilization.

3. Welcomes the offer of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to host the Third Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development.

4. Notes with satisfaction the holding of the first meeting of OIC Ministers of Transport and Communications in September 1987 simultaneously with COMCEC-III and decides to convene a meeting of the Group of Experts to consider the possibility of development of pooling of resources and capacities including maintenance, repair and training services among the aviation companies of the OIC Member States.

RESOLUTION NO. 4/3-E (IS)
ON THE
ESTABLISHMENT OF A LONGER TERM TRADE
FINANCING SCHEME WITHIN THE ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK

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

Cognizant of the important role played by the Islamic Development Bank in the financing of the projects conducive to economic, social and technological development of the Member States;

Noting with satisfaction the Trade Financing Operations of the IDB which provides impetus for the efforts to expand intra-OIC trade;

Appreciating the timely completion of various studies referred to the IDB by the OIC, especially by the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation and the Standing Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation;

Noting with particular satisfaction the invaluable efforts exerted by the IDB during the establishment of the Longer Term Trade Financing Scheme under it, aiming to promote non-traditional exports among the OIC Member States.

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4/5-E(IS)

1. Notes with appreciation the establishment of the Longer-Term Trade Financing Scheme under the Islamic Development Bank and the approval by the I.D.B. of the Regulations and Operational Guidelines of the Scheme;

2. Urges the Member States to complete the necessary formalities that will enable their participation in the Scheme at an early date.

3. Also urges the Member States to make timely payment of their subscriptions to the capital of the Islamic Development Bank so that it can continue to function effectively for the benefit of the Member States.

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**ANNEX IV
RESOLUTIONS
CONCERNING INFORMATION, CULTURAL AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
ADOPTED BY THE FIFTH ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE,
SESSION OF ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY,
HELD IN KUWAIT, STATE OF KUWAIT ,
FROM 26 - 29 JUMADA AL-OUAL 1407H
CORRESPONDING TO 26-29 JANUARY 1987**

INDEX

<u>RESOLUTION NO.</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>
1-	<u>Resolution No. 1/5-C(IS)</u>	
	Information :	167
2-	<u>Resolution No. 2/5-C(IS)</u>	
	Matters concerning Cultural and Social Affairs	170
3-	<u>Resolution No. 3/5-C(IS)</u>	
	Islamic Solidarity Fund and its Waqf	191
4-	<u>Resolution No. 4/5-C(IS)</u>	
	Drug Abuse and Control of Narcotics: Cooperation among Islamic Countries against use of Drugs and Protective measures	196

RESOLUTION 1/5-C(IS)

ON
INFORMATION

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

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter:

Emphasizing the need for continued strengthening of Islamic Solidarity with the people of Palestine, and for implementing the Information Plan, to serve the principles, interests and the noble objectives of the Islamic Ummah;

Recalling all the Islamic resolutions pertaining to information; in particular those adopted by the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs;

1- commends the role played by the Chairman and Members of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs for strengthening the bonds of cooperation among the Member States in that field and for holding the meetings of the Committee on a periodic basis.

1/5-C(1S)

2- Decides to hold, during the current year 1407H, the First Conference of the Information Ministers, which the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has kindly accepted to host, in order to consider information affairs, especially with regard to:

(a) the implementation and improving of the Information Plan and appealing to Member States to provide necessary support and assistance to combat Zionist and foreign propaganda against Islam and Muslims, as well as against the causes of the Muslim Ummah, foremost of which is the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to correct misrepresentations of the Islamic World, and emphasize the Islamic traditions and cultural identity in order to counter the pernicious influence of non-Islamic cultures permeating Islamic Societies.

(b) The formulation of an information strategy for the Islamic States, which would highlight their fundamental interests as well as their contemporary economic, cultural, social and scientific problems, and reflect a unified Islamic view, and lay the foundation for an Islamic Information Order.

3- Decides to form a Committee consisting of the following Member States: Mali, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Senegal, Egypt, Palestine, the United Arab Emirates,

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1/5-C(IS)

Morocco, Bangladesh and Tunisia, to examine the situation of the International Islamic News Agency, propose practical measures to salvage the Agency, and submit its findings to the Chairman of the Standing Committee for Information and to the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

4- Expresses appreciation of the efforts of the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization for the fulfilment of the objectives of Islamic solidarity and the consolidation of the Organization's international position in the field of information, and calls upon Member States to support the Organization's budget and financial resources to enable it ^{to} implement its programme.

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RESOLUTION NO. 2/5-C(IS)

ON

MATTERS CONCERNING CULTURAL AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

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

Having reviewed the explanatory notes on Cultural and Social Affairs prepared by the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Endorsing the recommendations of the second session of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from Safar 17-19, 1406H, corresponding to October 31 to November 2, 1985, under the chairmanship of His Excellency Mr. Abdou DIOUF, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of the Committee;

Recalling the various resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conference on matters relating to cultural and social affairs and in particular the resolutions adopted by the Fourth Islamic Summit held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 13-16 Rabiul Thani 1404H (16-19 January 1984), and the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministres held in Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic from 25 to 29 Rabiul Awal, 1405H (18-22 December 1984) and in Fez, Kingdom of Morocco from 25 to 29 Rabiul Thani, 1406H (6-10 January 1986) respectively;

Noting with satisfaction that the Member States are employing their resources to promote an awareness of the cultural values of Islam and have launched campaigns

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2/5-C(IIS)

for Islamic education in conformity with Islamic heritage and tradition of their people;

Appreciating the activities of the existing institutions and the efforts being exerted to accomplish the institutions that are in the process of establishment in Member States within the framework of the Organization of Islamic Conference to promote cultural growth and facilitate cooperation among the Member States;

Expressing its concern over the financial difficulties being faced by the various OIC cultural institutions and centres that are endeavouring to promote the renaissance of the Islamic thought and to consolidate the spiritual and moral values of Islam;

1- Islamic Universities

Notes with appreciation the progress achieved by the various Islamic Universities in spite of financial constraints;

(a) Islamic University Niger

Taking note of the previous resolutions of the Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of the Second Session of the Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs concerning the Islamic University in Niger;

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2/5-C(IS)

1- Expresses satisfaction at the recent opening of the first faculty of Islamic Studies and Arabic Language of the Islamic University in Niger.

2- Expresses appreciation and gratitude to Member States, Islamic institutions and personalities that have extended assistance to the Niger University Project.

3- Urges Member States, the Islamic Solidarity Fund, the Islamic Development Bank, the Rabita Al-Alam Al-Islami and other Islamic institutions to extend support and financial assistance required for the consolidation and completion of the remaining phases of this important institution.

4- Requests the General Secretariat, in collaboration with the Member States, the Islamic Solidarity Fund, the Islamic Development Bank, and other Islamic Cultural Institutions to undertake the necessary and appropriate measures to ensure the regular and optimal functioning of the Islamic University in Niger.

(b) Islamic University in Uganda

Taking note of the recommendations of the Second Session of the Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs;

Recalling the various resolutions, adopted by the Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences, particularly Resolution No. 2/16-C of the Sixteenth Islamic conference of Foreign Ministers on the Islamic University project in Uganda;

Having taken note of the fact that, as a result

2/5-C(IS)

of recent contacts between the General Secretariat and the Government of Uganda, agreement has been reached on various issues relating to the University and the release of the frozen amount of the University Fund;

Noting with appreciation the determination of the Republic of Uganda to complete this project at an early date;

1- Requests the General Secretariat and the Government of Uganda to commence work for the completion of the initial phase of the project of Islamic University in Uganda within the available amount of \$ 6.649 million.

2- Urges Member States, ISF, IDB and other specialized bodies and institutions of the OIC to extend technical and financial assistance to this project so that Phase I of the University consisting of the Faculty of Islamic Studies and Arabic Language and the Faculty of Medicine may be completed.

3- Expresses the hope that all obstacles impeding the beginning of the implementation of the first phase of the University project will be overcome and teaching will be initiated at the University at the earliest.

(c) The International Islamic University in Malaysia

Taking note of the recommendations of the Second Session of the Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs on the International Islamic University in Malaysia;

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2/5-C(IS)

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference and Fifteenth and Sixteenth Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers;

1- Expresses appreciation to the Member States which have extended moral and material assistance to the University;

2- Requests the General Secretariat, the OIC organs and Member States to further contribute to the progress and development of the International Islamic University of Malaysia.

3- Urges all Member States and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to extend material support to the University Endowment Fund in order to:

- a) sustain its operational capacity.
- b) provide for its future development and enable the University to become fully operational;

4- Also urges Member States, which have not yet concluded Agreements of the Co-sponsorship of the University, within the context of their bilateral cooperation with Malaysia, to do so at an early date.

2/5-C(IS)

5- Appeals to Member States, the ISF and the OIC agencies to grant scholarships to the students of this University to enable them to complete their studies.

(d) The Islamic University in Bangladesh

Taking note of the recommendations of the Second Session of the Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs;

Recalling Resolution No. 4/16-C of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Islamic University in Bangladesh;

Taking note of the progress so far achieved in the works pertaining to the establishment of the University;

1. Requests the Islamic Solidarity Fund, other specialized OIC institutions and agencies and Member States to provide the Government of Bangladesh with adequate material and technical assistance so that the project may be completed in the shortest possible time.

2- Requests the General Secretariat to pursue its contacts with the People's Republic of Bangladesh with a view to following-up the implementation of the project.

3- Entrusts the General Secretariat to seek technical aid from Arab and Islamic universities in the provision of professors, books and scholarships.

4- Expresses appreciation and gratitude to

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2/5-C(IS)

those Member States and Islamic institutions which have extended assistance to the university project.

II- Islamic Cultural Institute and Centres

(e) King Faisal Mosque and its educational and cultural institutions in Ndjamena

Taking note of the recommendations of the Second Session of the Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs;

Recalling Resolution No. 11/16-C of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministres on the King Faisal Mosque and its Educational and Social Bodies in Ndjamena, Republic of Chad;

Having considered the report submitted by the General Secretariat on the subject:

1- Recommends that, in view of the pressing need of the population for the educational and social services being provided by this Islamic institution, the King Faisal Mosque be considered as one of the Islamic educational institutions that require special attention on the part of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.

2- Calls upon Member States and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to raise the amount for the restoration and equipping of the Mosque and its annexes.

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2/5-C(IS)

3- Requests Member States to contribute to this institution by providing teachers and granting scholarships to the graduates of this institution to enable them to pursue higher studies.

(f) The Regional Institute of Islamic Studies
and Research in Timbuctu, Mali

Taking note of the recommendations of the Second Session of the Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs;

Recalling the previous resolutions adopted by the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, particularly Resolution No. 7/16-C of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Regional Institute of Islamic Studies and Research in Timbuctu, Mali;

Having considered the report of the General Secretariat on the Second Session of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs;

1- Appeals to Member States and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to continue to provide material support to the Regional Institute of Islamic Studies and Research in Timbuctu so that it may discharge the tasks assigned to it.

2- Requests Member States, which have facilities for training in the fields of manuscript classification and restoration to extend scholarships to the Institute.

2/5-C(IS)

3- Requests the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation and the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture to pay greater attention to the Institute and to extend technical assistance to its staff so as to facilitate the utilization of the wealth of Islamic manuscripts in its possession.

(g) The Regional Institute for Complementary Education (RICE) in Pakistan

Taking note of the recommendations of the Second Session of the Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs:

Recalling the various resolutions of the Islamic Conference and particularly Resolution No. 6/16-C adopted by the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the teaching of Arabic language and spreading of Islamic culture.

Considering that the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Ministers had approved the report of the project concerning establishment of the Regional Institute for Complementary Education in Pakistan;

Further considering that the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, on the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs, had reaffirmed the importance of the establishment of this Institute in propagating Islamic culture;

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2/5-C(IS)

1- Reaffirms its previous Resolution on the early establishment of the Regional Institute for Complementary Education (RICE) in Pakistan, and to the promotion and dissemination of the Arabic language and Islamic culture in non-Arabic speaking countries of Asia.

2- Expresses its appreciation for the efforts made by the Government of Pakistan for the establishment of this Institute.

3- Approves the nominations made by the Secretary General of the OIC for an interim Board of Directors of the Regional Institute for Complementary Education, composed of Ambassadors in Pakistan of Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Morocco, Egypt, Malaysia, the Vice-Chancellor of Allama Iqbal Open University, the Secretary General of World Federation of Arab Islamic International Schools, the Project Director of RICE, representatives of the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan, and the Secretary General of OIC or his representative to serve as a policy making and supervising body to oversee the implementation of the initial phases of the project.

4- Urges Member States, the Islamic Solidarity Fund, Islamic Development Bank and the World Federation of International Arab Islamic Schools to contribute generously towards this project.

5- Directs the General Secretariat to actively follow up the implementation of this project and submit

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2/5-C(IS)

a report thereon to the Seventeenth Islamic conference of Foreign Ministers.

(h) The Islamic Centre in Guinea-Bissau

Taking note of the recommendations of the Second Session of the Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs;

Recalling Resolution No. 9/16-C adopted by the Sixteenth Islamic conference of Foreign Ministers on the Islamic Centre in Guinea-Bissau;

Taking note of the contacts between the Government of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and the General Secretariat concerning the revision of the project's implementation programmes;

1- Requests the Government of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and the General Secretariat to continue their coordination with a view to speeding up the implementation of the project taking into consideration the priority accorded to the construction of two mosques.

2- Requests the Islamic Solidarity Fund to continue its support to the Centre and calls upon Member States to extend moral, technical and material assistance to the Centre.

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2/5-C (IS)

3- Also requests the Government of the Republic of Guinea Bissau to provide the General Secretariat the technical studies relating to the project an an early date.

4- Expresses its sincere thanks and deep appreciation to Member States, ISF and Islamic insitutions which have extended financial assistance to the Centre.

(1) Islamic cultural Centre in Moroni, Islamic Republic of Comoros

Taking note of the recommendations of the Second Session of the Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs;

Recalling Resolution No. 17/4-C of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference on the establishment of an Islamic Cultural Centre in Moroni, Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros; and Resclution No. 15/15-C and 10/16-C adopte by the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers respectively;

Bearing in mind the need of the Muslims in the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros for such a Centre;

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1- Requests the General Secretariat to continue its coordination with the Government of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros with a view to overcoming the difficulties hindering the establishment of the Islamic Cultural Centre in Moroni.

2- Urges the Government of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros to prepare a working plan for the execution of the project and provide it to the General Secretariat.

3- Calls upon Member States and the Islamic Solidarity Fund and Islamic Development Bank to extend all possible assistance to this project.

4- Expresses its sincere appreciation and thanks to Member States and Islamic institutions which have extended financial assistance to the Centre.

(J) Muslim Women's Organization

Taking note of the previous resolutions of the Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs;

Conscious of the growing determination among the Muslims all over the world to bring about Islamic revival and to create societies which are based on the Islamic principles of peace, justice and equality for all human beings;

Convinced that these lofty objectives can be achieved only with the full participation of Muslim women who constitute half of the Islamic Ummah;

2/5-C(IS)

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

1- Reaffirms Resolution No. 14/16-C on the establishment of the Muslim Women's Organization, adopted by the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, which required the continued study of the possibility of establishing the Muslim Women's Organization as an affiliated organ of the OIC.

2- Requests the General Secretariat to submit a progress report on the study concerning the possibility of establishing the Muslim Women's Organization to the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

III- OIC Cultural and Social Institutions

(a) Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture, Istanbul

Taking note of the recommendations of the Second Session of the Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs;

Recalling Resolution No. 4/4-C(IS) of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference and Resolution No. 19/16-C of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture in Istanbul;

2/5-C(IS)

Having considered the report of the Centre on its activities and future plans;

1- Approves the report submitted by the Centre including the work programme for the year 1986-1987.

2- Expresses its gratitude to the Government of Turkey for the allocation of Yaveran building to the Centre and the support given during its restoration, by the Turkish Government, as well as the institutions and philanthropists who made the restoration possible with their voluntary contributions.

3- Calls upon the Member States, institutions and philanthropists from the Muslim world to continue to support the Centre in furnishing and equipping the newly restored building according to the needs and requirements of the Centre.

4- Expresses its appreciation for the efforts of the Centre as represented by its successful achievements and work.

5- Requests Member States to pay their contributions regularly in order to enable the Centre to carry out its work programme in a more effective manner.

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2/5-C(IS)

(b) The International Commission for the
Preservation of Islamic Cultural
Heritage

Taking note of the recommendations of the Second Session of the Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs;

Recalling previous resolutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, particularly Resolution No. 5/4-C(IS) of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference and Resolution No. 20/16-C, adopted by the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage;

Having noted the report of the Third Session of the Commission presented by the representative of the Chairman of the Commission;

1- Approves the recommendations contained in the report of the Third Session of the International Commission for Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage.

2- Calls upon Member States to provide the Commission with information and documents available to them in the area of Islamic Cultural Heritage.

3- Notes with appreciation the steps taken by the International Commission for the preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage and expresses its thanks to HRH Prince Faisal Ibn Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz, Chairman of the Commission, for his able guidance and support to the Commission since its inception.

2/5-C(IS)

4- Expresses its sincere gratitude to the Custodian of the two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz, for supporting the Commission by graciously instituting an award in the field of Islamic architecture.

5- Calls upon the International Commission to continue coordinating its activities with the programmes of Member States for the preservation of the Islamic heritage with a view to combining Islamic efforts in this field.

6- Appeals to Member States to settle the arrears of their contribution to the budget of the Commission.

(c) The Islamic Committee of the
International Crescent

Taking note of the recommendations of the Second Session of the Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs;

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, particularly the Resolution Nb. 7/4-C(IS) of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference and Resolution No. 21/16-C of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent.

Having considered the report of the Chairman of the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent on the

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2/5-C(1S)

various activities of the Committee and the report of its Fifth Session, held in Bamako, Mali, from 19-21 August 1986;

Appreciating the important role which the Committee can play in the humanitarian and relief field.

1- Appeals to all Member States which have not yet signed the Agreement of the Committee to do so at an early date so that the Committee may start its functions and accomplish its noble aims.

2- Invites all Member States to support the efforts of the Committee of the International Crescent during its formative phase and to provide it with moral and material support.

3- Expresses its sincere thanks to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah for the material support it has extended and the administrative and logistic facilities it continues to extend to the Committee during its formative stage.

(d) The Islamic Fiqh Academy

Emphasizing the objectives of the Islamic Fiqh Academy, aimed at unifying Islamic Ummah in theory and practice, at the individual, collective and international levels, in accordance with the rules of Islamic Sharia, and at strengthening the Muslims' adherence to their Faith as

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2/5-C(IS)

well as encouraging them to make thorough and fundamental study of the contemporary problems of life with a view to finding solutions based on Islamic Sharia;

Supporting the General Plan of Action adopted by the Academy's Council at its First Conference, held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah, as the basis for the Academy's work for the achievement of its objectives;

Noting the important resolutions adopted by the Academy at its Second Conference held in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and at its Third Conference held in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan;

Expressing satisfaction at the interest shown by the Academy in issues relevant to the contemporary life of Muslims and its high level academic achievements;

1- Urges Member States to support the Academy with a view to enabling it to fulfil its functions in the best possible manner.

2- Calls for continuing coordination between the Academy and Islamic academic institutions in Member States, so as to ensure the usefulness and effectiveness of the Academy's work, and to enable it to reach the level required to make the Academy a source of reference and authority for the whole of Islamic World. It should help Muslim Societies in finding the means of solving their problems and in providing support for development in the light of Islamic Sharia.

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2/5-C(IS)

3- Requests the Academy to express its views as regards the destructive creeds that are in contradiction with the teachings of the Holy Quran and the pure Sunna of the Prophet (Peace be Upon Him).

4- Also requests the Academy to intensify its efforts to simplify Islamic Fiqh so as to make it easily understood to all Muslims, thus enabling them to practise their religion and apply its noble teachings.

(e) Islamic States Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization (I.S.E.S.C.O.)

Taking into consideration the progress report submitted by ISESCO on the implementation of the recommendations of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministres and the programmes of ISESCO's three year Plan of Action (1985-1988);

Recognizing the important role assumed by ISESCO in the educational, scientific and cultural fields throughout the Islamic World;

Proceeding from the resolutions adopted by previous Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of the Second Session of the Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs with respect to ISESCO;

2/5-C(IS)

1- Commends the significant accomplishments of ISESCO in the implementation of the resolution of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the programmes of ISESCO's three-year Plan of Action in the educational, scientific and cultural fields, and urges ISESCO, the Islamic Solidarity Fund, and Member States to continue and intensify their attention to traditional Mauritanian schools.

2- Urges the Member States that have not yet signed the Charter of ISESCO to do so at an early date thereby giving concrete form to Islamic solidarity and support to educational, scientific and cultural work in the Islamic World.

3- Appeals to the Member States that have not paid their contributions to the budget of ISESCO to hasten to discharge such obligations in order to enable ISESCO to implement its programmes and play its role in the best possible way.

4- Encourages ISESCO to join the governing bodies or Boards of Trustees of all educational institutions established by OIC and to extend moral and technical support to these institutions.

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RESOLUTION NO. 3/5-C(IIS)

ON THE

ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY FUND AND ITS WAQF

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

Recalling Resolution 6/2-C(I.S.) of the Second Islamic Summit Conference, held in Lahore, Pakistan, in 1394H (1974) concerning the establishment of the Islamic Solidarity Fund;

Recalling also Resolution 1/3-C (I.S.) adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference, held in Makkah Al Mukarramah and Taif in 1401H (1981) which urged all Member States to provide the necessary support to the budgets of the Islamic Solidarity Fund and to contribute towards the paid up capital of the ISF Waqf amounting to 100 million dollars, so as to secure a fixed income that will enable the Fund to achieve the goal of self-financing of its annual budgets, and to continue to perform its noble task;

Recalling further Resolution 19/4-C (I.S.) adopted by the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, in 1404H (1984), which requested Member States to pledge annual voluntary contributions to the Fund in accordance with their material means, and also to augment their contributions to the capital of the Fund's Waqf;

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Taking note of the contents of the Explanatory Note on the Islamic Solidarity Fund and its Waqf, which highlight the critical financial situation of the Fund, and having considered, in particular, the difficulties and obstacles which face the Fund in financing its budget and implementing its Programmes over the past two years 1985/1986 and 1986/1987 as a result of its depleted resources, that led the Fund to discontinue a large number of its activities;

Noting with appreciation the achievements of the Islamic Solidarity Fund over the past twelve years and mindful of the need to develop the financial resources and potentialities of the Fund so that it may have an effective impact on the civilizational fabric of Muslim communities;

Expressing satisfaction at the steps taken to set up the ISF Waqf, and emphasizes the need to improve its financial condition;

1- Reiterates the importance of the functions and objectives of the Islamic Solidarity Fund which aim at strengthening the solidarity of the Muslim Ummah by contributing to religious, cultural, scientific and social projects and programmes, whether in the Member States or in the interest of Muslim communities and minorities elsewhere.

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3/5-C(IS)

2- Calls on Member States to make contributions to the Waqf of the Islamic Solidarity Fund, each according to its means, so as to pay up the Waqf Capital.

3- Calls on Member States which have already pledged their contributions to the capital of the Fund's Waqf to kindly make these contributions available so as to enable the Permanent Council to start investing the funds of the Waqf.

4- Requests the ISF Permanent Council to organize, in cooperation with the General Secretariat and the Board of Trustees of the Waqf, periodic visits to Islamic countries with a view to explaining the noble objectives of the Waqf, and to intensify efforts aimed at urging Islamic bodies and institutions as well as Muslim personalities and individuals, to make contributions and donations to the capital of the ISF Waqf.

5- Calls upon Member States to pledge, in accordance with the first operative paragraph of Resolution 19/4-C(I.S.) of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, to make annual voluntary contributions to the budget of the Fund so as to achieve the principle of collective participation and effective Islamic Solidarity.

6- Requests the General Secretariat and the Permanent Council of the Fund to contact Member States in order to obtain their contributions so that the Executive Bureau of the Fund may implement its annual budget accordingly.

7- Reaffirms operative paragraphs 3 and 4 of Resolution 1/3-C(I.S.) adopted by the Third Islamic Summit

3/5-C(15)

Conference on launching of fund raising campaigns in favour of the Fund or its *Waqf* once a year, during the Blessed Month of Ramadhan as it is the month of Islamic Solidarity - and requests each Member State to designate its competent authority which will be responsible for coordination with the Permanent Council and the Executive Bureau of the Fund, in order to work out arrangements for the fund-raising campaign, urge financial, commercial and industrial institutions as well as individuals to donate to the Fund, as well as to devise other means whereby to raise additional financial resources for the Fund such as the issuance of postal stamps and the holding of sports competitions and charity fairs.

8- Requests the President of the Permanent Council and the Chairman of the *Waqf* Board of Trustees, in cooperation and coordination with the representative of the Chairman of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, to make the necessary contacts with the President of the Islamic Development Bank, its Board of governors and its Executive Directors with a view to determining the ways and means to promote cooperation between the Islamic Development Bank and the Islamic Solidarity Fund in the fields of common activities, particularly the following:

a) the possibility for the Islamic Development Bank, to allocate an annual contribution to the budget of the Islamic Solidarity Fund, from the account of Special Operations or the Assistance Fund.

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3/5-C(15)

b) the preparation, by the Bank, of studies and supply of technical expertise and equipment for some Islamic projects whose implementation is supervised by the Fund.

c) the possibility of contribution by the Islamic Development Bank to the financing of some important cultural and social projects which could be jointly sponsored by the Fund and the Bank.

9- Requests the competent quarters in Member States (Ministries of Information, Awqaf and Islamic or Religious Affairs) to facilitate the publication of articles and the production of audio-visual programmes on the achievements of the Islamic Solidarity Fund and its Waqf, and disseminate free of charge, such publicity material as may be proposed by the ISF Permanent Council within the framework of its information campaign aimed at urging individuals and institutions of the Muslim Ummah to make donations to the Fund and its Waqf.

10- Requests the Permanent Council to cooperate with Islamic organizations and institutions in the Member States to promote an awareness of the objectives and activities of the Fund and disseminate such information on the widest scale possible on Islamic occasions to enable it to pursue its noble human role.

11- Requests the Permanent Council to submit an annual report to the Chairmanship of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference on the implementation of the present resolution.

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RESOLUTION NO. 4/5-C (IS)

ON

DRUG ABUSE AND CONTROL OF NARCOTICS:
COOPERATION AMONG ISLAMIC COUNTRIES
AGAINST USE OF DRUGS AND PROTECTIVE MEASURES

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

Recalling Resolution No. 30/15-E and Resolution No. 12/16-E of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Islamic conferences of Foreign Ministers respectively on Drug Abuse and Narcotics Control;

Convinced that drug abuse, besides posing serious health problems for its users, has dangerous implications to societies and States;

Noting with satisfaction the encouraging response by the Member States for the implementation of these Resolutions in order to completely eliminate the illegal use of drugs and narcotics in Islamic Countries;

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

Recognizing the paramount need on the part of Member States to exert a systematic and coordinated effort in order to eradicate the production and smuggling of narcotics in Islamic States, and to cooperate with the international organizations in their efforts in this regard;

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1- Urges the Member States to take effective action to combat the multi-dimensional aspects of narcotic drugs problems, including illicit production, processing, trafficking and growing drug abuse.

2- Calls upon the Member States to extend their efforts and increase cooperation among themselves and with the international community in combatting the illicit production, consumption and trafficking of narcotics.

3- Also calls upon the Member States to actively participate in the International Conference on Drugs and Illegal Trafficking to be held in Vienna in 1987.

4- Requests the General Secretariat to contact Member States of the OIC to arrange the holding of a meeting of experts on narcotics and to examine the possibility of cooperation among Member States in this field.

5- Further requests the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit progress reports to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.
