

FINAL COMMUNIQUE

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

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

3-The following Member States participated in the Conference:

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

The following attended the Conference as Observers:

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

(b)International Organizations:

The United Nations, the OAU1 the League of Arab States, the Non-Aligned Movement, the UNESCO, the FAO, the UNHCR, the ALECSO, the UNICEF, the UN Committee for the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, the UNDP, the UNIDO.

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

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

(d)Bodies and Institutions affiliated to the OIC:

The Islamic Development Bank, the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Association (ISESCO), the Islamic International News Agency (IINA). The Islamic States Broadcasting Organisation (ISBO); The Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange the Organization of Islamic Capitals, the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund, the International Commission of the Islamic Heritage, the Islamic Shipowners Association.

(e)Islamic Foundations and Societies:

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

4.The Conference was inaugurated by His Excellency Colonel Ah Abdullah Saleh, the President of the Yemen Arab Republic, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces and Secretary-General of the People's General Congress. He delivered an important speech and welcomed the distinguished delegations of Islamic countries on behalf of the Yemen Arab Republic³ its Government and people. He also expressed his pleasure at the holding of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, in Sanaa, in the land of the grandsons of the Ansar of the Holy Prophet (May God's peace and blessings be upon him) and thanked the participants for having accepted the invitation thus reflecting the unity, solidarity and brotherhood of the Muslim Ummah.

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

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

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

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

5.The Conference then decided to consider the address delivered by His Excellency the President of the Yemen Arab Republic an official document of the Conference in view of its importance¹ the cogent views and wise directives it contained.

6. The Mujahid Mr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization¹ attended the inaugural session of the Conference.

7. The Head of the Delegation of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, His Excellency Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury, Adviser for Foreign Affairs of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh in his capacity as Chairman of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, delivered a key-note address, which he began, by thanking the Yemen Arab Republic for its generous hospitality, cordial welcome and excellent preparation of the Conference.

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

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

8. His Excellency Mr. Habib Chatty, Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference¹ delivered a speech which he began by hailing the leadership and people of the Yemen Arab Republic and paying tribute to the sons of Yemen who had scored great victories for Islam and its expansion since the days of the Prophet (prayers and peace be upon him). His Excellency the Secretary-General also praised the role assumed by the Yemen Arab Republic in the successive Islamic meetings and in strengthening Islamic Solidarity.

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

9. The Conference unanimously elected His Excellency Mr. Abdul Karim Ali A-Iryani; Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Yemen Arab Republic¹ as Chairman of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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

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

Ibrahima Fall, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Senegal.

Faruq Qaddumi, Head of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

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

11. Upon his election as Chairman of the Conference, His Excellency Dr. Abdul Karim Ali Al- Iryani, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Yemen Arab Republic delivered a speech in which he welcomed all delegates to the Conference in the land of Arabia Felix and the convening of their meetings in Sana'a the oldest capital in the Arab-Islamic World. He said the leadership¹ Government and people of the Yemen Arab Republic were most gratified to host with joyful hearts and sincere love this Islamic meeting which embodied the unity of our glorious Ummah. He spoke about the close attachment of the

sons of Yemen to the eternal message of Islam since its emergence in Makkah Al-Mukarramah and their solidarity, with every Muslim brother wherever he may be. He reaffirmed the belief of the Yemen Arab Republic in Islamic Solidarity as an absolute necessity. Such solidarity is undoubtedly the right path to be followed by the Muslim Ummah in order to ward off the dangers surrounding it and interact with modern times using their language and taking account of their realities. This could not be accomplished unless our Ummah spurned disputes and eliminated the causes of dissension so as to make a positive contribution towards solving the issues of the world of which we form a part and to win support for our fateful and just causes.

He further stated that the Yemen Arab Republic was looking forward to the success of this Conference in a manner that would fulfill the aspirations of the Muslim Ummah. Recalling the historic circumstances under which the Organization of the Islamic Conference was established in the wake of the 1969 criminal attack on the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque. He reemphasized the need for the Moslems to bear in mind more than ever before that Islamic Solidarity is the best weapon and only means for the liberation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif. It is also the cornerstone of our security, progress and prosperity as well as the protection of our interests.

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

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

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

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

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

16. The Conference also heard the statement made by Mr. Nur Misuari, representative of the MORO National Front, in which he reviewed the developments of the situation of

Moslems in Southern Philippines. This statement was considered as one of the Conference's documents.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The delegations of the Syrian Arab Republic, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Islamic Republic of Iran expressed reservations about the reference in the report to the resumption by the Arab Republic of Egypt of its activities within the OIC, justifying their position by saying that Egypt had failed to comply with the provisions of the Fourth Islamic Summit resolution in this respect.

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

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

25. When the general debate started, Their Royal Highnesses and Their Excellencies the heads of delegations made speeches in which they expressed their gratitude and appreciation to the Yemen Arab Republic - President, Government and people for hosting the Conference and creating a suitable brotherly atmosphere for the realization of its goals. They also expressed their deep appreciation of the great inaugural speech of His

Excellency Colonel Ali Abdullah Saleh, President of the Yemen Arab Republic. The speeches also referred to the importance of the subjects to be discussed, and the joint practical Islamic role in strengthening Islamic solidarity. They also touched upon the current issues of the Islamic world, the status of Muslim communities and the problems of the

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

I. PROCEDURAL AND ORGANIZATION MATTERS

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

B -The Conference paid tribute to the valuable services rendered by His Excellency Mr. Habib Chatty, the Secretary-General, over the years he had expended at the head of the OIC General Secretariat machinery as well as to the excellent contribution he had made in the interest of the Organization and in the service of Islamic causes. The Conference expressed to His Excellency its warm thanks and deep appreciation.

C -With regard to the appointment of the Assistant Secretaries General, the Conference decided to defer the matter for a period not to exceed two months in order to enable the new Secretary-General to meet the candidates and hold further consultations with a view to reaching a consensus in this respect. The Conference recommended that a meeting of the Permanent representatives to the Organization of the Islamic Conference be held in Jeddah at an appropriate date in order to secure approval of the appointment by the Conference.

D -In pursuance of Resolution 11/3-ORG.(IS) adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference on the establishment of an International Islamic Court of Justice the Conference decided to entrust the General Secretariat with the task of convening a meeting of the Committee of legal experts from all member states, which the Fourth Islamic Summit had invited to convene under the auspices of the Chairman of the Summit. The Conference requested the General Secretariat to make a progress report on the implementation of the aforesaid resolution to the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

E -The Conference decided to entrust the General Secretariat with the task of requesting member states to designate their respective experts for a meeting of a legal committee to examine anew the draft declaration of human rights in Islam in terms of content and phraseology, in the light of the observations made by member states during the meeting of the Fourth Islamic Summit. Following examination by the said Committee, the draft declaration shall be submitted to the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

F -The Member States listed hereunder have at the plenary session of the Conference pledged their donations to some OIC Funds, agencies and affiliated institutions:

-Kingdom of Saudi Arabia:

US\$10 million for a number of OIC bodies and institutions including Al-Quds Fund and the Islamic Solidarity Fund.

-State of Kuwait:

The State of Kuwait announced that it would forward its donations to various Islamic Funds and institutions at a latter date.

-Islamic Republic of Pakistan:

US\$50,000 for Al-Quds Fund,
US\$40,000 for the Islamic Solidarity Fund,
US\$10,000 for the Islamic Thought Institute in Najamena, Chad and
US\$10,000 for the International Centre of Bantu Civilization in Gabon.

-Guinea Bissau:

US\$2,000 for the Islamic Solidarity Fund.

-Republic of Cameroun:

US\$100,000 for the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development.

-Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya:

US\$500,000 for the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development.

-Republic of Tunisia:

US\$40,000 for Al-Quds Fund,
US\$70,000 for the Waqf of the Islamic Solidarity Fund,
US\$50,000 for the Islamic Solidarity Fund.

-Sultanate of Oman:

US\$50,000 for the Islamic Solidarity Fund,
US\$20,000 for Al-Quds Fund.

-Republic of Turkey:

US\$30,000 for the Islamic Solidarity Fund, and
US\$30,000 for Al-Quds Fund.
US\$15,000 for the Waqf of the Islamic Solidarity Fund and
US\$15,000 for the Waqf of Al-Quds Fund.

G -The Conference accepted' with gratitude the kind offer by the Kingdom of Morocco to host the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

H-The Conference decided to renew the mandate of the present membership of the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund for another equal term.

I- In pursuance of the Fourth Islamic Summit resolution approving the Casablanca Charter the Conference requested the Secretary-General to consult with the Fourth Islamic Summit Chairmanship about the preparation of a study on the appointment of regional reconciliation committees to settle disputes between member States. The aforesaid study shall be circulated to member states for comments prior to its submission to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers for the appointment of the Committee members.

II- POLITICAL AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION:

1. The Conference reaffirmed that the cause of Palestine - the foremost cause of the Muslim Ummah - is the crux of the Middle East problem and the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict; that just peace in the region can only be based on the total and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli enemy from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, the regaining, by the Palestinian people, of their inalienable rights including their right to return to their homeland, Palestine, their right to self-determination and their right to establish their own national independent State on their national soil with Al-Quds as its capital. The Conference affirmed that the Palestine Liberation Organization is the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people and has, alone, the full right to represent these people. It also affirmed that Resolution 242/1967 of the Security Council is not compatible with Arab and Palestinian rights and does not constitute a sound basis for the solution of the problem of Palestine and the Middle East. Arab party shall unilaterally seek a solution to the question of Palestine and the Arab-Zionist conflict. Resistance shall continue against the Camp David Approach and Accords, as well as against their results and repercussions until the Accords are defeated and their effects removed along with any initiative based upon them. Full and effective support, both material and moral, shall be given to the Palestinian people in their occupied Homeland and their opposition to the 'Self-rule' conspiracy shall be reinforced.

2. The Conference supports all international initiatives to solve the question of Palestine, in accordance with the seven principles stipulated in the resolutions of the Islamic Conferences - including primarily the Fez Peace Plan.

3. The Conference strongly condemned the Zionist measures aimed at enforcing the legislation of the Zionist entity in the occupied Western Bank and Gaza Strip.

4. The Conference reaffirmed the need to consolidate Islamic Solidarity with the Palestinian people, and paid tribute to the steadfast people of Palestine for the unswerving resistance they are putting up against the Zionist enemy, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people, in order to establish their independent Palestine State on the entire soil of Palestine with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

5. The Conference reaffirmed its full commitment to the implementation of Islamic Programme of Action against Zionist enemy, adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference, and of the Resolutions and recommendations adopted the contents of the by the Al-Quds Committee, under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco. The Conference also pledged itself to use all the resources available to the Islamic States in order to counteract the decision of the Zionist enemy to annex Al-Quds Al-Sharif to its entity.

6. The Conference condemned the United States of America for its hostile attitude towards the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, and called upon the European community to

take a more positive stand in this connection. It also called on member States to review their relations with the United States of America and other States in the light of their policies with regard to the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

7. The Conference strongly condemned the crimes committed by the Israeli enemy in 1982 in Sabra and Chatilla. It also condemned the continued criminal reprisals carried out by the Israeli enemy against Lebanese villages and towns and Palestinian camps in Southern Lebanon.

8. The Conference strongly condemned the strategic alliance between the United States of America and the Zionist enemy, and also condemned all treaties concluded under this alliance.

9. As regards the disastrous consequences of the continued conflict between two neighbouring Islamic countries, members of the Organization, namely the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Iran, a conflict which has undermined the human and material potentials of both countries and is posing a threat to the security and stability of the Islamic States and the international community, the Conference adopted a resolution in which it expressed appreciation for the efforts made by the Islamic Peace Committee, and called on both parties to fully and sincerely cooperate with the Committee with a view to an immediate cease-fire and a just and honourable settlement of the conflict. The Conference also appealed to the two parties to comply with the rulings of Islamic Sharia, with the Geneva Convention on the Prisoners of War, and the Geneva Protocol on Chemical Weapons. Both parties approved this resolution and the head of the delegation of the Republic of Iraq pledged its country's commitment to the Resolution in letter and spirit.

10. The Conference expressed its concern for the independence, unity, absolute sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. It also expressed support for the efforts made by the Government of Lebanon to establish the authority of the State over Lebanese soil and to consolidate reconciliation among the Lebanese people. The Conference expressed its deep concern at the continued Israeli occupation of large areas of the Lebanese territory, and condemned the repressive Israeli practices against the inhabitants of these areas. It called for the immediate withdrawal of Zionist troops from all Lebanese territories, in accordance with the Security Council Resolutions, and affirmed its support for the stand of the Government of Lebanon in its resolve to put an end to Israeli occupation.

11. The Conference reaffirmed that the Israeli decision to annex the Syrian Golan Heights is illegal, null and void and constitutes a blatant violation of United Nations Resolutions.

12. The Conference reaffirmed the need to implement the resolutions on Afghanistan, adopted by the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, and called for further efforts to safeguard the independence of Afghanistan as a non-aligned Islamic State. It expressed its grave concern over the air and ground violations of Pakistani territory from the Afghanistan side and noted the restraint exercised by the Government of Pakistan in the face of these provocations.

13. The Conference recommended that Member States cooperate with the Disarmament Conference convened by the United Nations, and called for declaring Africa, the Middle East, and Southern Asia Nuclear-weapon Free Zones in order to strengthen the security of non-nuclear weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. It called for effective guarantees for the security of non-nuclear weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapon by those who have them. The Conference reiterated its strong condemnation of the Zionist entity for its failure to comply with the resolutions of the United

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

14.The Conference condemned all forms and aspects of international terrorism, including air piracy and hijacking and called on Member States to refuse to yield to hijackers' demands. It also urged Member States to take appropriate action in order to put an end to such crimes.

15.The Conference reaffirmed the territorial integrity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros and its sovereignty over the Island of Mayotte.

16.The Conference reaffirmed its recognition of the legitimate struggle waged by the peoples of Namibia and South Africa with all the means available to them and strongly condemned the apartheid policy of South Africa. It paid tribute to the stance of the Front Line States in support of the African national liberation movement in its resistance against aggression by the Pretoria racist regime.

17.The Conference reaffirmed its adherence to the lofty principles upheld by UNESCO and reaffirmed support for UNESCO's action within its fields of competence, for the purpose of consolidating peace and security and promoting understanding among peoples. The Conference deplored the attempts made by certain countries to cast doubt about the effectiveness of UNESCO, and paid tribute to the Director-General of UNESCO, H.E. Mr. Amadou Mocktar, M'Bow, for his courage and self-control in the face of the current situation in the Organization.

18.The Conference invited Member States to establish close cooperation among them in the field of information, and instructed the General Secretariat to pursue its consultations for the convening of a meeting of the Information Ministers of Member States and to continue the implementation of its Information Plan. The Conference appealed Member States to give every assistance and make voluntary contributions for the implementation of this plan. The Conference also expressed its appreciation for the efforts and achievements of the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization.

19.With regard to solidarity with the peoples of the African Sahel, the Conference reemphasized the importance of continuing the Programme of Emergency Food Aid and the Programme of assistance to Urgent Development Projects in the ten countries of the African Sahel; it also stressed the importance of Sponsoring the medium and long term Programmes prepared by the Sahel countries for the purpose of controlling the drought and improving their own food production. In this connection, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia pledged the sum of ten million dollars for the drought victims in the Sahel. The Conference urged Member States to set up popular Committees on solidarity with the drought-stricken peoples of the Sahel for the purpose of collecting donations in cash and in kind and forwarding them to the beneficiaries.

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

III-ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS:

A-The Conference requested the General Secretariat to pursue its efforts for the implementation of the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States in accordance with resolution 1/4-EF(I.S.), adopted by the Fourth Islamic Summit.

B-The Conference commissioned the General Secretariat to pay due attention to the problems of the Least Developed Member States and to closely follow up the implementation of the resolutions on the Least Developed Countries adopted by the UN Conference, held in Paris, in 1981.

C-The Conference urged the international community, and particularly member States to give effect to the provisions of the UNCTAD resolutions on the specific problems of land-locked developing countries and requested the General Secretariat to continue to pay due regard to the problems of the land-locked Member States.

D-The Conference urged Member States and the specialized organs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to continue their assistance to the Yemen Arab Republic in the reconstruction of the regions of Yemen destroyed by the earthquake.

E. The Conference urged Member States to make generous donations for the campaign of drought and desertification control and urged the OIC specialized institutions and organs to promptly communicate to Member States the needs of drought-stricken countries in terms of assistance so that Member States can contribute to the alleviation of the damages sustained by the said countries. The Conference appealed to the members and specialized organs of the United Nations as well as international agencies to give their assistance for the achievement of the purposes of the Lagos Action Plan. The Conference also urged the international community to abide by its commitments to the provisions of the Declaration adopted on 3/12/84 by the 39th Ordinary Session of the United Nations General Assembly with regard to the gravity of the economic situation in Africa.

F-The Conference approved the statute of the Islamic Crescent Association, and welcomed the offer made by the Republic of Turkey to play to host the headquarters of the Association.

G-The Conference approved the statute of the Islamic States Telecommunication Union, and welcomed the offer made by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to play host to the headquarters of the Union.

H-The Conference invited the Member States which had not yet signed the statute of the Islamic Civil Aviation Council to sign and ratify it.

I-The Conference noted the efforts made to strengthen development programmes in the Islamic World, in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference.

IV-CULTURAL AND ISLAMIC AFFAIRS AND THE ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY FUND

A-The Conference expressed satisfaction at the measures taken by the General Secretariat, the Government of the Niger and the Governments of the other Member States in order to complete the building of the Faculty of Arabic Language and Islamic Studies as part of the Islamic University project in the Niger. The Conference also expressed its appreciation to the Governments of the Member States which had made donations for this Project, and

called upon the Member States to make their contributions to this Project if they had not yet done so.

B-The Conference expressed satisfaction at the progress made in the Project of the Islamic University in Uganda and at the assistance given to it by the Government of Uganda. The Conference approved the statute of the University, and commissioned the General Secretariat to continue the coordination of its efforts with those of the Government of Uganda with a view to the completion of the first phase of the project.

C-The Conference commended the immense efforts which are being made by the Government of Malaysia in the name of the Muslim Ummah and particularly the Muslim minorities in South-East Asia and the Pacific, in the establishment of the International Islamic University in Malaysia. The Conference called on the Islamic Solidarity Fund and all the specialized agencies and institutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to provide material and moral support to the Islamic University in Malaysia, the Islamic University in Bangladesh, the Regional Institute of Complementary Studies in Pakistan, the Regional Institute of Islamic Studies and Research in Timbuctu, the Islamic Translation Institute in Khartoum and the Zitouna Faculty of Shari'a and Usul-Al-Din in Tunis.

D-The Conference commended the positive results achieved by the Islamic Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization, and urged member States which had not yet joined ISESCO to promptly complete the accession procedure.

E. The Conference called on member states and Organizations to make generous donations to the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture in order to help it to restore the building assigned to it by the Turkish Government.

F-The Conference paid tribute to the Government of the Yemen Arab Republic for its decision to take prompt measures to restore the old city of Sana'a and preserve its historic character; it called on the international community to positively respond to the international appeal for the preservation of the character of the city, and appealed to Member States to make material and technical contributions for the accomplishment of the goals of this campaign.

G. The Conference appealed to Member States to give moral and material assistance with a view to the implementation of the projects for the establishment of the International Institute for Bantu Civilization in Gabon, the Islamic Centre in Guinea-Bissau and the Islamic Cultural Centre in Moroni, Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros.

H-The Conference welcomed the project of the Higher Institute of Usul Al-Din in N'djamena, Chad, and invited Member States to contribute to its realization and to support the activities of the King Faisal Mosque so that it could carry out those activities under optimal conditions.

I-The Conference appealed to member states to sign the constitutional Agreement of the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent in order to enable the Committee to start its activities and realize the noble purposes and goals for which it was established.

J. The Conference called on the International Commission of Islamic Heritage to pursue the coordination of its work with the plans to preserve Islamic heritage in member states with a view to challenging Islamic efforts towards the same direction.

K-The Conference appealed to Member States to contribute to the completion of the project of Demak Mosque in Indonesia, in view of its historical and Islamic importance.

L. The Conference called upon the General Secretariat and the Islamic States Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) to examine in cooperation with each other, the possibility of preparing a standard Islamic reference manual for the development of Islamic education curricula based on Islamic principles, to be used as a guide for the preparation of text-books and syllabuses for use at the various stages of education and to make report on the findings of the study to the next Conference of Foreign Ministers.

M. The Conference urged member states to communicate to the General Secretariat their views and comments on the draft Statute of the Islamic International Law Commission not later than 31 March, 1985, in order to enable the Secretariat to refer the said views to an expert group for the finalization of the draft Statute.

N-The Conference emphasized the importance of the American Islamic College in Chicago and the need to give it fullest support. It requested the Islamic Solidarity Fund to continue its support for the aforesaid College - as permitted by its resource. It called on Member States to give their material and moral support so as to enable the College to carry out its programmes and consolidate its Waqf. It also requested the General Secretariat to examine the possibility of turning the University into one of its subsidiary organs.

FIFTH:ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS:

A-The Conference approved the report of the Permanent Finance Committee as amended and the Fifth Report of the Finance Control Organ and urged Member States to pay their shares of the budget of General Secretariat as soon as possible.

B-The Conference approved the budget of the General Secretariat for Financial Year 1984-1985 as well as the budgets of a number of OIC Centres and agencies.

C-The Conference approved the establishment of a Committee of Experts from a number of Member States to make a study for the evaluation and review of the tasks and performance of the Organization and its General Secretariat as well as the agencies stemming from it with a view to promoting their effectiveness and efficiency.

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

The Conference Chairman further said: Our Organization has come out of this Conference stronger and more united than ever as the appropriate political framework for the

coordination of Islamic cooperation and integration in all fields. We have to recall however that there are several impending dangers to the security of the Islamic Ummah, which we have to face with determination and strong will.

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

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

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