

FINAL COMMUNIQUE

The 17th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, the Session of Islamic Solidarity with the uprising of the Palestinian people was held in Amman, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 - 7 Sha'ban 1408H corresponding to 21 - 25 March 1988, pursuant to the warm and brotherly invitation extended by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan at the 5th Islamic Summit Conference held in Kuwait in January, 1987.

2-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 Iran.*
- 6.The Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
- 7.The State of Bahrain.
- 8.Brunei Darussalam.
- 9.Burkina Faso.
- 10.The People's Republic of Bangladesh.
- 11.The People's Republic of Benin.
- 12.The Republic of Turkey.
- 13.The Republic of Chad.
- 14.The Republic of Tunisia.
- 15.The Republic of Gabon.
- 16.The Republic of the Gambia.
- 17.The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria.
- 18.The Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros.
- 19.The Republic of Djibouti.
- 20.The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- 21.The Republic of Senegal.
- 22.The Republic of Sudan.
- 23.The Syrian Arab Republic.
- 24.The Republic of Sierra Leone.
- 25.The Democratic Republic of Somalia.
- 26.The Republic of Iraq.
- 27.The Sultanate of Oman.
- 28.The Republic of Guinea.
- 29.The Republic of Guinea-Bissau.
- 30.Palestine.
- 31.The State of Qatar.
- 32.The Republic of Cameroon.
- 33.The State of Kuwait.
- 34.The Republic of Lebanon.
- 35.The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.
- 36.The Republic of Maldives.
- 37.The Republic of Mali.
- 38.Malaysia.
- 39.The Arab Republic of Egypt.
- 40.The Kingdom of Morocco.
- 41.The Islamic Republic of Mauritania.
- 42.The Republic of Niger.

43. The Federal Republic of Nigeria.
44. The Yemen Arab Republic.
45. The Democratic People's Republic of Yemen.

*The Islamic Republic of Iran withdrew from the Conference on the morning of 24th March, 1988.

3. The following Subsidiary organs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference attended the Conference:

- Research Centre on Islamic History, Art and Culture, Istanbul.
- Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries, Ankara.
- The Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research, Dhaka.
- The Islamic Centre for Development of Trade, Casablanca.
- The Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development, Jeddah.
- The Islamic Fiqh Academy, Jeddah.
- The International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage, Istanbul.

4. The following attended the Conference as Observers:

- A. 1. Turkish Community of Cyprus.
2. Moro National Liberation Front.

B. International Organizations:

1. The United Nations.
2. The Non-Aligned Movement.
3. League of Arab States.
4. FAO
5. UNESCO.
6. UNHCR.
7. UNIDO
8. United Nations Committee for the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian people.
9. CILSS.

5. Affiliated agencies of the OIC:

1. Islamic Development Bank.
2. Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
3. Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange.
4. International Islamic News Agency.
5. Islamic States Broadcasting Organization.
6. Organization of Islamic Capitals and Cities.
7. The Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund.
8. Sport Federation of Islamic Solidarity Games.
9. Federation of International Arab Islamic Schools.

6. Islamic Foundations and Societies:

1. World Muslim League.
2. The Islamic Call Society.
3. International Association of Islamic Banks.
4. Islamic Council of Europe.
5. Islamic Committee for the International Crescent.

6. World Muslim Congress.

7. Guests:

Afghan Mujahideen

8. His Majesty King Husein bin Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan inaugurated the Conference. In his inaugural address His Majesty, after extending a warm welcome to the Foreign Ministers and participants of the 17th ICFM, stated that they had gathered together to discuss the numerous and varied problems that beset the Ummah. He emphasized that the Ummah faced with such major problems must unite its forces, coordinate its efforts, settle its internal differences, train its manpower, and utilize all its resources for the benefit of all.

In his address, the King pointed out that in the world of today, solutions of local conflicts are often connected with considerations of regional balance, and the settlement of one regional problem is sometimes inseparable from the settlement of another - all of which reflects the globalization of development and change. The phenomenon of globalization had characterized the present age more than any other. This in turn had increased the importance of regional and international Organizations. His Majesty stated that the OIC, under whose umbrella the meeting was taking place, must be a forum for serious dialogue among Member States on the one hand and a vehicle for effective dialogue with other international groups and Organizations on the other, so that it may be in position to benefit Islam and the Muslims everywhere.

His Majesty said that colonization policies pursued by Israel were no less perverse than the policy of Apartheid practiced by the Government of South Africa which the Arabs and Muslims condemn and oppose with all available means. The uprising of the Palestinian people, His Majesty noted was not an end in itself nor was it a transient coincidental event, but an expression of the will of a nation to fight for its freedom and right of self-determination on its own land. His Majesty added that the Palestinian people have a rightful claim on the Muslim Ummah to support their uprising both on the national and international levels so that the uprising may bear fruit. Jordan's role in support of the steadfastness of the Palestinian people was common knowledge. At the international level, Jordan was committed to the resolutions of the Arab Summit Conferences calling for a comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. His Majesty was of the view that efforts should be directed towards the crystallization of a definite international position for the convening of an International Peace Conference under the auspices of the UN, and with the participation of all parties concerned in the conflict including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and on equal footing.

His Majesty described the Iraq-Iran war as a deep wound in the body of the Muslim Ummah and expressed the hope that the Islamic Republic of Iran would accept Security Council Resolution 598, in the order of its paragraphs so as to put an end to the bloodshed and wastage of the Ummah's energies, to restore peace and stability to the Gulf area and to redirect the efforts of the Muslims where they are needed most. Concerning Afghanistan, King Hussein said that after the declaration by the Soviet Union of its willingness to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan, it was hoped that the Afghans would not let the opportunity pass, to restore stability to their country, to develop it and to resume their role in the world as an independent, non-aligned state and as an active member of the OIC.

At the conclusion of his address, His Majesty wished all success for the Conference.

9. The Foreign Ministers of Bangladesh, Niger and People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, on behalf of the Member States from Asia, Africa, and the Arab world respectively Majesty's address. In their Foreign Ministers expressed Majesty King Hussein Bin Talal f inaugural address, and for his of Islamic causes. They praised wisdom of His Majesty and his the multifarious challenges Islamic Ummah and expressed responded to His remarks the three gratitude to His or his inspiring forthright defense the vision and frank appraisal of confronting the conviction that his address would serve as a guiding light to the Conference. The three Foreign Ministers also expressed gratitude for the warm and brotherly hospitality provided to all the delegations and for the excellent arrangements made for the Conference under the patronage of His Majesty The Conference unanimously decided to consider the address of His Majesty as an official document of the Conference.

10. His Excellency Mr. Filali, the Foreign Minister of Morocco in his capacity as the Chairman of the 16th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers delivered an address in which he expressed his gratitude to His Majesty King Hussein Bin Talal, to his government and the people of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for the efforts that they had undertaken to host the 17th ICFM. He paid tribute to His Majesty for his inspiring inaugural address The Foreign Minister of Morocco was of the view that the periods separating the 16th and the 17th ICFM had witnessed a number of developments and events with positive as well as negative impact over the causes of the Islamic world. In the field of common Islamic action he noted that the 5th Islamic Summit Conference and the Al Quds Committee chaired by His Majesty King Hassan II had been held during this period. The Extraordinary Session of the Al Quds Committee had been held to provide support to the uprising of the Palestinian people against the brutal occupation of the Israeli armed forces. He paid tribute to the heroism of young unarmed Palestinian people who were laying down their lives in the cause of freedom. He also noted that the Iran-Iraq conflict had continued despite the efforts exerted to bring it to an end. In this context he referred to the necessity to implement Security Council Resolution 598 and expressed the hope that the war would stop so as to enable the Muslim peoples of Iran and Iraq to live in peace. The Foreign Minister of Morocco wished all success to the deliberations of the 17th ICFM.

11. His Excellency Syed Sharifuddin Prizada, Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference then delivered a statement in which he thanked His Majesty King Hussein bin Talal for his patronage of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and for his inspiring inaugural address. The uprising of the un-armed Palestinian people to reject occupation and to assert their inalienable rights to self-determination and independence in the occupied West Bank and Gaza had been the major event of 1988. Israeli brutality, killings and mass detentions had failed to subdue the unarmed Palestinian youth and had revolted world conscience.

Israel continued arrogantly to reject all efforts to negotiate a comprehensive, just and lasting peace and for years had rejected the proposal of the international community for holding of an International Peace Conference. However, the international community remained powerless to act because of unquestioning and total support of the U.S. to the Zionist regime.

After eight years of occupation, the Soviet Union seemed to have realized the futility of its efforts to occupy that country and had given some indications that it was prepared to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan subject to certain conditions. At this critical juncture in the negotiations for Soviet withdrawal, it was necessary for the Islamic Conference to continue to support Pakistan and the Afghan resistance to ensure that a lasting peace could return to Afghanistan.

The Iran-Iraq conflict continued to cause grave concern to the Islamic Ummah and had escalated recently in the so called 'war of the cities' causing numerous civilian casualties. Despite the best efforts of the OIC as well as the international community through the U.N., no end to this war appeared to be in sight. The Conference would have to examine fresh approaches to bring the unfortunate war to an end.

The illegal racist regime in Pretoria continued to pursue the worst form of racial segregation and discrimination as well as colonialism in South Africa and Namibia. The Organization fully supported the struggle of the people of Namibia and South Africa for independence and self rule.

The Continent of Africa had been in throes of an extremely critical economic situation since a number of years. The countries of the Sahel continued to suffer from effects of drought.

A host of other problems confronted the Islamic world including the situation of Muslim Communities in non-Muslim countries, and the question of terrorism. Similarly on the economic front the adverse impact of the steep decline in the value of the dollar on the economies of the Islamic countries, the deterioration in the prices of primary commodities and rising walls of protectionism erected by the industrialized world against the exports of the developing countries, were a cause of serious concern to the developing Islamic nations. The only alternative available to the Islamic countries was to diversify their economies, make them complementary and increase cooperation in all sectors of economic activity.

The Muslim world continued to be a target of hostile campaigns in the Western information media and had not yet found any effective answer to this overt and covert campaign. In the field of Culture, the Islamic Conference and its members had been making efforts to contain and reverse the tide of forces hostile to Islam. However, the resources available for this noble objective had been steadily diminishing.

The Secretary General emphasized that instead of depending on outside forces for assistance, the Islamic world must move forward unitedly with belief in Allah Almighty and confidence in its own capabilities.

12. The Conference thereafter unanimously elected His Excellency Mr. Tahar Al Masri, the Foreign Minister of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan as Chairman of the 17th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. On assumption of office, the Chairman delivered an opening address in which he thanked the Ministers for having elected him, by acclamation, as the Chairman of the Conference and welcomed them to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. He stated that the pre-occupations of the Islamic world had not changed since the First Islamic Summit Conference held in Rabat nineteen years ago. Recalling that the cause of Palestine was a permanent item on the agenda of the Islamic Conferences, he expressed the conviction that the Organization would devote all its efforts and energies to support the struggle of the Palestinian people against the forces of Zionist occupation.

The Seventeenth Conference was being held close to the uprising of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories where the sole weapon of the youth opposing the oppression was their faith in God and the belief that force could not be mightier than right. The shedding of their blood and the breaking of their weaponless arms had not deterred the youth of Palestine from opposing the soldiers of evil.

The Minister observed that external forces were interfering in the affairs of the Islamic world and were sowing the seeds of dissention and dispute in some of the member countries. In this context, he referred to the Iran-Iraq conflict which had entered its eighth year where Muslim blood was being shed and Muslim property was being destroyed. One could not perceive any underlying purpose in the war nor a desirable outcome for any of the two parties. In this connection, he recalled the overwhelming Muslim and International consensus for Security Council Resolution 598 and expressed the view that the Conference should examine all means of implementing the resolution according to the sequence of its provisions to achieve peace.

The issue of Afghanistan constituted a gaping wound in the body of the Islamic Ummah. While there were indications of the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and the possibility of achieving an acceptable settlement through current efforts, the Conference remained duty bound to exert utmost efforts to ensure the right of the Afghan people to choose their system of government as an independent nation, free of any foreign presence or interference and to preserve its Islamic character.

The Chairman stated that the problems of Islamic countries had not made them oblivious to the problems of the rest of the world and referred to the support of the Islamic Ummah for the independence of Namibia and its rejection and condemnation of the abhorrent policies of Apartheid pursued by the racist Pretoria regime which were similar to the Zionist regime in Palestine. Similarly the Islamic countries were keenly aware of the economic crisis of Africa, aggravated by famine and drought and would continue to provide assistance and support to their African brothers.

The Chairman referred to the responsibilities of the Organization for preserving and promoting Islamic culture and protecting Islamic heritage which was threatened with disintegration by alien cultural values. It was the duty of the Organization to protect Islamic culture which was a beacon for mankind, which honored man, and was a culture of justice and equality, tolerance and dialogue. The Chairman stressed that enhancing of the efficiency and effectiveness of the Organization requires the adoption of all necessary measures, even if painful, to avoid duplication, improve coordination, possibly through restructuring so that friends should not ignore its word nor foes belittle the seriousness of its will.

13. The Conference elected Senegal, Malaysia and Palestine as the Vice Chairmen of the Conference. The Kingdom of Morocco was elected as the Rapporteur General of the Conference in accordance with past practice.

14. The Conference also heard a message read out on behalf of the Secretary General of the United Nations wherein the U. Secretary General noted that the 17th ICFM was taking place at a time when major political issues confronting the Organization were also among the foremost concerns of the U.N. The intensification of the 'war of the cities' between Iran and Iraq had underscored the urgency of bringing the Iran-Iraq war to a swift end in accordance with resolution' 598. The developments in the Israel-occupied territories were a poignant and tragic reminder of the plight of the Palestinians under occupation and of the need for a solution to the Palestinian question. The uprising had injected a new sense of urgency into the efforts to promote a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement based on Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 and taking fully into account the legitimate rights of the Palestinians including self-determination, through the holding of an international Conference

under U.N. auspices, with the participation of all parties concerned. The U.N. Secretary General expressed regrets over the adoption of legislation by the U.S. which, if enforced, would impede the functioning of the Permanent Observer Mission of the PLO to the U.N. The situation in Lebanon, particularly Southern Lebanon, continued to be of concern to him. He also expressed the hope that the ongoing round of talks regarding the situation in Afghanistan being held at Geneva would be successful. On the policy of Apartheid pursued by South Africa, the Secretary General expressed the view that over and above the iniquity of Apartheid, the situation had been aggravated by South Africa's latest measures to stifle all opposition and by its refusal to implement the U.N. plan for the independence of Namibia. The Secretary General remained concerned by the state of affairs in Cyprus and stated that he would persevere in his efforts to assist the parties to reach an agreement.

15. Thereafter the Conference met in closed session and received the report of the meeting of the Senior Officials presented by His Excellency Mr. Nabih Al Nimr, Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and Chairman of the meeting of the Senior Officials. The report and the Agenda annexed to the report were approved by the Conference.

16. The Conference approved the report of the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the activities of the General Secretariat between the 5th Islamic Summit and the 17th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

17. The Conference decided unanimously declare its 17th Session as 'The Session Islamic Solidarity with the Uprising of Palestinian people' and offered 'al-Fateha' the souls of Palestinian martyrs.

18. The Conference also adopted a declaration hailing the uprising of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories of Palestine and expressing its total support and solidarity with them in their courageous confrontation with the Zionist occupation forces. The heroic uprising had created a new situation and had exposed the true nature of Israel with its fascist practices and its aggressive and expansionist goals. The uprising had convinced the international community of the justice of the Palestinian cause and of the need to bring to an end the Israeli occupation of Arab and Palestinian territories including the holy city of Al Quds Al Sharif. The Declaration strongly condemned the campaign of intimidation, repression and murder launched by the Israeli forces against the Palestinian people and appealed to all international and regional organizations to assist in the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. The declaration also reaffirmed the determination of Member States to provide material, political and moral support to the Palestinian people in occupied territories and to the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

19. The Conference also adopted a Declaration of solidarity with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, denouncing Israeli military threats against the Kingdom and the Holy places of Islam, which constituted a flagrant violation of the U.N. Charter. The Conference assured the Kingdom and its people of the total support of the Islamic world for the Kingdom's safety and security against any threats from the Zionist entity.

20. During the general debate heads of delegations spoke on the problems confronting the Islamic Ummah and the urgent need to resolve them in order to improve the conditions of the Muslim people. They also underlined the imperative of the solidarity of the Islamic Ummah which must transcend all differences and dissensions.

21.The Conference heard with fraternal sentiments the statement of His Excellency Kenan Atakol, who voiced the rightful cause of the Muslim people of Cyprus. The Conference 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 Conference 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 Conference called for the strengthening of solidarity with the Turkish Muslims of Cyprus.

22.The Conference listened with sympathy and understanding to the statement made by representative of the Islamic Alliance of Afghan Mujahideen in which he highlighted the just of the Afghan people for the homeland and requested the of the Islamic Conference to liberation continued the Afghan struggle of their support Mujahideen.

23. The Conference also heard a statement by Mr. Nur Misuari Chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front in which he informed the Conference of the breakdown of the negotiations between the MNLF and the Philippines government under the terms of the Tripoli agreement of December 1976. Mr. Misuari requested the continued support of the Conference for the cause of the Moro people.

24.The Conference was apprised of the Extraordinary Session of the Al Quds Committee held in Ifrane, Kingdom of Morocco on the 5th of January 1988 under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco. The Conference took note of the report and recommendations of the Committee with appreciation and conveyed its gratitude to His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco for his consistent support to Islamic causes and in particular to the cause of Al Quds Al Sharif.

25. The Conference was apprised by the delegation of Jordan about the Third meeting of the Standing Committee on Economic and Commercial Cooperation chaired by His Excellency President Kenan Evren of Turkey. The Conference took note of the report of the Standing Committee on Economic and Commercial Cooperation with appreciation

26.The Conference decided to elect the following member States to the Finance Control Organ:

- 1.Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- 2.Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.
- 3.Tunisia.
- 4.The Kingdom of Morocco.
- 5.Republic of Turkey.
- 6.Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
- 7.Islamic Republic of Iran.
- 8.The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

27.A Special Session for Voluntary Contributions was held during the Conference at which contributions were announced by the delegations of Jordan, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Turkey and Brunei Darussalam. The Conference expressed particular gratitude to the

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for its donations of 6 million dollars to the 1SF Fund, 2 million dollars to the Al-Quds Fund and 2 million dollars to other activities of the Organization.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

28. The Conference hailed with pride the heroic uprising of the Palestinian Arab people against the heinous Israeli occupation forces in defense of their homeland and their inalienable national rights. It reaffirmed the unflinching stand of the Islamic states to support the Palestinian people in their ongoing struggle until the total withdrawal of Israeli enemy forces from all Occupied Palestinian territories including the Holy City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif. The Conference reaffirmed its rejection of any partial and individual solutions which would disregard the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people or would ignore the Palestinian Liberation Organization, their sole legitimate representative. The Conference condemned Israel's expansionist policy and continued occupation of Arab lands and denounced its coercive measures in violation of human rights as well as the imposition of an 'economic stranglehold' on the population to force them to end their courageous uprising. It deplored the policy of the United States of America of disregarding the PLO and for providing support to Israel. The Conference mandated the Secretary General to maintain contacts with the U.N. Secretary General and other regional and international organizations with a view to implementing Security Council resolutions 605, 607, and 608 and the application of the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 relative to the protection of the civilian persons in times of war. The Conference also decided to set up 'Committees for the support of Palestine' throughout the Islamic world to express solidarity with the Palestinian people and to provide them with material and moral assistance, to request Information institutions in Islamic states to intensify their coverage of news on the uprising in occupied Palestine, to mandate the General practices and designs.

The Conference affirmed the necessity of exerting intensive efforts by its members to force Israel to respect United Nations resolutions aimed at the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East on the basis of full Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the guaranteeing of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab peoples including their right to return, self determination and the establishment of their independent Palestinian state on their national soil, with Al-Quds as their capital, under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

The Conference reaffirmed its previous resolutions including the most recent resolutions adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit in Kuwait, that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, which possesses the exclusive right to represent them and to participate, on their behalf, independently and on equal footing, in all conferences and activities relating to the question of Palestine.

The Conference stressed the need for sustained efforts in order to establish a just and comprehensive peace through the convening of an effective International Conference on Peace in the Middle East vested with powers under the aegis of the U.N. to be convened by the U.N. Secretary-General and to be held with the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council and all parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the PLO, the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people, on an equal footing with the other parties concerned, as being the appropriate approach for achieving a peaceful, comprehensive and just settlement that guarantees the recovery of the occupied

Palestinian and the Arab territories and the solution of the Palestinian question in all its aspects and safeguards the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

The Conference adopted a resolution reaffirming that Israeli decision to annex the occupied Syrian Arab Golan and to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration over it is illegal, null and void and constitutes a flagrant violation of the U.N. Charter, relevant U.N. resolutions and the norms of international law. It condemned Israeli efforts to change the legal status of the occupied Golan Heights, and its demographic composition and structure. It called for the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against Israel to force Israel to rescind its decision.

The Conference saluted with admiration and pride the Arab people in Palestine, the Golan and South Lebanon for their heroic and valiant resistance inside the Arab occupied territories. It expressed appreciation to all peace-loving people, governments, international bodies, organizations and personalities who had condemned the Israeli terroristic oppressive measures and had exposed such measures before world public opinion. The Conference expressed appreciation for the support afforded by the Islamic states to the Struggle and also called for encouraging popular initiatives designed to provide assistance to the Struggle and extend its scope. It condemned any attempt at containing, aborting and halting the uprising in order to introduce partial and defeatist solutions and requested the Security Council to shoulder its full responsibility in respect of the violations by the Israeli occupationist authorities of the Geneva convention of 1949 and their persistence in committing war crimes such as murder, torture, inhuman treatment, exile, deportation, detention, expulsion and displacement of Arab citizens. The Conference requested the General Secretariat to monitor and follow up the serious violations committed by the Israeli occupation authorities which constitute war crimes and crimes against humanity and bring them to the attention of the Secretary General of the U.N. in order that they are circulated as documents of U.N. General Assembly.

The Conference condemned the Israeli enemy's continued occupation of Lebanese territory and the inhuman practices in the occupied territories including terrorism and forced emigration in order, eventually, to annex these territories. It paid tributes to the National Lebanese Resistance against the Israeli enemy in South Lebanon and in western Bekaa and called upon the United Nations to compel Israel to implement Security Council resolutions regarding the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanese territory to internationally recognized borders and respect for Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Conference condemned the agreement concluded between the United States and Israel on Strategic Alliance in November 1981, and the unlimited US supplies of sophisticated weaponry and equipment to the Zionist entity. The Conference considered that this Alliance had strengthened the aggressive nature of the Tel Aviv expansionist regime and hindered the efforts aimed at bringing about a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, apart from constituting a threat to the security of Islamic countries.

The Conference denounced the decision taken by the United States to close both the P.L.O. Information Office in Washington and the office of the PLO Observer Mission to the United Nations in New York which was an effort to deprive the Palestinian people of their legitimate right to present through the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, their just cause to the international community. The Conference also considered the decision to be a blatant violation of the Headquarters Agreement signed between the United States and the United

Nations. The Conference expressed support for the efforts of the U.N. Secretary General to ensure compliance of the Headquarters Agreement by the U.S. in order to prevent the closing of the PLO Office in New York.

The Conference declared that Israel is not a peace-loving state and has reneged on its commitments set forth in General Assembly resolution 323 of 1949 by virtue of which it became a member of the United Nations. It emphasized the need to reelect the credentials submitted by the Israeli delegation to attend the various sessions of the U.N. General Assembly.

The Conference expressed deep concern at Israeli Nuclear armament which poses a threat to the security of the region and called upon the international community to condemn Israel for refusing to accede to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, refusing to abandon its policy of possessing nuclear weapons and for consistently refusing to implement UN Security Council's resolution 484 (1981) and the resolutions of the General Assembly and IAEA calling upon it to subject all its nuclear installations to IAEA safeguards. The Conference condemned the collusion between Israel and South Africa in the sphere of nuclear armament and reaffirmed the determination of member states to continue their cooperation at all international fora to compel Israel to abide by international resolutions. It requested the Disarmament Conference to speed up the conclusion of an international convention on banning military acts of aggression against existing nuclear installations.

The Conference regretted the resumption, by some states, of diplomatic relations with the Zionist enemy as being contrary to the resolutions of the Islamic Conference and those of the OAU Council of Ministers. It requested states that had resumed diplomatic relations with the Zionist enemy to reconsider their decision. Similarly, it appealed to states that intended to resume or establish diplomatic relations with the Zionist enemy to reconsider their position.

The Conference decided to maintain cooperation and coordination between the military commands of the Islamic States and the PLO with a view to supporting the holy Jihad and the just struggle of the Palestinian people to free their occupied homeland, and to liberate the holy Mosque of Al-Aqsa and the holy city of Al-Quds.

The Conference called upon the Member States to enforce the provisions of Islamic Boycott of the Israeli enemy and to endorse the principles of Boycott.

The Conference endorsed the plans and programmes of the Islamic Expert Committee on ways of countering the dangers of Zionist colonialist settlement in Palestine and to enable the Palestinian people to remain steadfast on the soil of their occupied homeland and to recover their inalienable national rights.

The Conference decided to support and strengthen the efforts made by the Committee on Monitoring the Moves of the Zionist enemy in implementation of its approved plans and programmes to counteract the attempts of the Zionist enemy to break out of its isolation.

The Conference called upon all the Islamic States to assist in reaching the target of the capital of the Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, amounting to 100 million dollars respectively, and requested them to settle their statutory contributions to the Fund and the Waqf.

The Conference decided that all Islamic States should continue to issue the Palestine Stamp on a permanent basis as long as the question of Palestine and the Holy City of Al-Quds remains unresolved and to remit the proceeds to the Palestinian Welfare Society.

The Conference decided that the unified course in the History and Geography of Palestine should be taught as a mandatory subject at all levels of school education in all Islamic States.

The Conference affirmed its commitment to implement the Islamic Programme of Action to Confront the Zionist enemy adopted by the Third Islamic Summit and to consider the question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif as the paramount cause of Islam and Muslims. It condemned the crimes perpetrated by the Israeli occupation authorities and their continuous aggression against the holy places particularly the holy Al-Aqsa Mosque. It reaffirmed its determination to preserve the Islamic and the Arab character of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and to restore it to Arab sovereignty. The Conference rejected the Israeli decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and to consider the decision as illegal, null and void. It praised the stand taken by the Holy See on the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and called upon Member States to maintain contacts with the Holy See and Other Christian religious institutions in order to adopt a unified Islamic-Christian stand on Al-Quds Al-Sharif. It called upon the Member States to promote public awareness of the question of Al-Quds Al Sharif and Palestine specially in the United States and Western Europe. It also called on Member States to declare twinning of their capitals with Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the capital of Palestine in order to enhance Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people.

The Conference called upon all Member States to commit themselves to the implementation of all decisions and recommendations of the Al-Quds Committee, including those adopted at its Extraordinary session held in Ifrane, Kingdom of Morocco, on 5th of January, 1988.

The Conference condemned the acts of disruption and sabotage perpetrated by Iranian pilgrims in Holy Makkah during the Hajj season of 1407H and declared its complete solidarity with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and its total support of the measures the Kingdom has taken to secure a proper environment in which the pilgrims to the Holy House of God can conduct the Hajj rituals in safety and piety. The Conference confirmed the right of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, stemming from its responsibility to keep and maintain order and to safeguard the holy places and the security of the pilgrims, to take whatever measures it deems necessary to prevent the recurrence of the incidents of disruption and discord.

The Conference, taking note of a memorandum submitted by the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, indicating it was drawing new projects designed to expand the area of Holy Harams and to develop and improve the buildings to accommodate the pilgrims, supported the specification of quotas for pilgrims coming from Islamic countries and communities on the basis of populations. It requested that Member States of OIC should cooperate with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in all matters pertaining to the adoption of appropriate measures designed to afford equitable chances for all the pilgrims and ensure for them proper performance of their rites.

The Conference expressed support for Security Council Resolution 598 of 20 July 1987 on the Iran Iraq conflict and emphasized the need for its implementation as an indivisible whole and the application of all its provisions in the order as set forth in the text. It

reaffirmed the need for immediate cessation of all military operations, withdrawal of forces to internationally recognized boundaries and the exchange of prisoners of war shortly after the cessation of military operations with a view to putting an end to their sufferings as early as possible. The Conference urged the Security Council to take necessary measures vis-à-vis Iran for not having announced its acceptance of Resolution 598 and requested the Member States to take concerted action in order to put an end to the war.

The Conference reiterated its deep concern at the continued foreign armed intervention in Afghanistan and the serious sufferings of the Afghan people, including the five million refugees in Pakistan and Iran. It demanded once again the immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan. While welcoming the statement of General Secretary, Gorbachev, announcing the intention of the Soviet Union to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan, the Conference expressed the hope that a comprehensive political solution would be expeditiously reached. The Conference commended the heroic struggle of the people of Afghanistan for the liberation of their homeland and supported and recognized the role of the Afghan Mujahideen Alliance for the restoration of the Islamic independent and non-aligned status of Afghanistan. The Conference recognized that the formation of a broad based government was essential for the restoration of peace and the creation of appropriate conditions to enable the Afghan refugees to return and for the people of Afghanistan to exercise their right to choose their own economic, political and social system, free from outside intervention. The Conference requested the Islamic Development Bank to study the magnitude of the requirements of Afghanistan's economic reconstruction and draw up specific programmes for participation by the Bank and member states in the process of economic reconstruction in Afghanistan after the withdrawal of foreign troops.

The Conference reiterated that the security of each Muslim country was the concern of all Islamic states and resolved to strengthen the security of Member States through cooperation and solidarity among themselves. It expressed the determination of Member States to preserve Islamic values and the way of life. The Conference requested the Secretary General to appoint a group of 5 eminent personalities to study the question of confidence building and security measures among Islamic countries and to submit its conclusions to the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

The Conference adopted a resolution on the territorial dispute between Chad and Libya, requesting the two parties to refrain from any action likely to increase the dangers of the situation. It affirmed that the OAU was the natural framework for the solution of this dispute and expressed its full support to the OAU.

The Conference condemned the continuing U.S. aggression and plots against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and supported the right of the Jamahiriya to reparations for the damage sustained as a result of the aggression. It reaffirmed its solidarity with the Jamahiriya in defending its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity against the economic boycott measures which sought to undermine her plans for development. It condemned the U.S. economic boycott measures against the Jamahiriya and called for their cancellation forthwith as they violate international laws and conventions.

The Conference solemnly reaffirmed the legitimacy and justice of the heroic struggle of Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative and demanded the full implementation of the U.N. Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978). It condemned the South African regime for plundering the national

resources of Namibia, and rejected any linkage between the implementation of resolution 435 (1978) and the presence of Cuban troops in Angola. It called upon Member States to extend full support to the Namibian people for the early independence of Namibia, expressed its solidarity with Front Line States and neighbouring countries, and demanded the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria regime under Chapter VII of the Charter of the U.N.

The Conference solemnly reaffirmed the legitimacy and justice of the heroic struggle of the people of South Africa and strongly condemned the policy of Apartheid and the collusion of the Pretoria regime with the Zionist entity. It denounced the policy of Bantustans and called for support to the 'Africa Fund', established by the 8th N.A.M. Summit Conference. The Conference strongly condemned the brutal acts of repression against the South African population, demanded the immediate and unconditional release of all the political prisoners and demanded the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the racist minority regime of South Africa under Chapter VII of the U.N. Charter.

The Conference also condemned the aggressive policy of destabilization followed by the Pretoria regime towards neighbouring independent and Front Line States and expressed its strong indignation at the escalation of violence terrorism and the massacres of civilians in the countries of the region. It invited Member States to provide political, material and humanitarian assistance to the populations that are the victims of the terrorist policy of the Pretoria regime in South Africa.

The Conference welcomed the efforts of African countries towards their economic recovery and development as set forth in Africa's Priority Programmes for Economic Recovery 1986-1990 adopted by the Conference of Heads of State and Governments of the OAU in July 1985. It called upon Member States to increase their assistance to the African countries, and decided that the focus of assistance of Member States and the international community should be on the sector of agriculture.

The Conference urged the Member States to increase assistance to strengthen the economies of the drought stricken African countries of the Sahel and mandated the General Secretariat of the OIC in collaboration with CILSS and other Islamic development institutions to assist the countries of the Sahel in the control of pests and diseases, food security, rational management of water resources and pilot projects for the control of desertification.

The Conference called upon all states, particularly nuclear weapon states, to respond positively to the proposals for the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia and condemned the collusion between the Zionist entity and the racist South African regime in the development of nuclear weapons which obstruct the establishment of Nuclear Weapons Free Zones. It reaffirmed the determination of Member States to take measures to prevent nuclear proliferation, welcomed the decision of the ASEAN States to work towards the realization of South East Asia as a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone, and requested all Member States to cooperate at the U.N. and other relevant international fora to promote the establishment of such Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.

The Conference called upon the members of the Conference on Disarmament to work urgently towards an agreement on an International Convention to assure non-nuclear states

against the threat or use of nuclear weapons and recommended that Islamic States should continue to cooperate with a view to promoting this objective.

The Conference reiterated its support for the idea of convening of an International Conference under the auspices of the U.N. to define terrorism and to distinguish it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation. It expressed gratitude to the General Secretariat for the symposium it organised in Geneva on this subject and requested it to organize another symposium on the subject.

The Conference called upon all Member States to observe fully international conventions on hijacking and condemned all forms of international terrorism including the crime of hijacking aircrafts and unlawful acts against the safety of civil aviation. It called upon Member States to take all necessary measures to curb such crimes and to inflict the most severe punishments against offenders involved in them.

The Conference called upon Islamic States to extend assistance to oppressed Muslim people of the Horn of Africa and requested the Secretary General to report on the situation to the next Conference.

The Conference reaffirmed its previous resolutions on support and solidarity with the Somali Democratic Republic in its efforts to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity and called for the prompt and unconditional withdrawal of Ethiopian troops from the territory of Somali Democratic Republic.

The Conference reaffirmed the unity and territorial integrity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros and its sovereignty over the Comorian island of Moyotte. It expressed its solidarity with Comorian people and their Government in their legitimate efforts to recover the island and invited the French Government to respect the pledges it made on the eve of the 22 December 1974 referendum on the self-determination of the islands. The Conference requested the Secretary General to continue his contact with the French authorities in order to convey to them the abiding concern of the OIC over this problem.

The Conference, deeply concerned at the plight of millions of refugees throughout the world, a large majority of whom belong to the Muslim Ummah, urged Member States to coordinate their actions at the international level in order to identify and mitigate the essential causes for the vast flow of refugees into the Islamic and other countries. The Conference urged the international community to undertake concerted efforts to reverse the overall decline in assistance to refugees.

The Conference appealed to Member States to pay attention to the problem of Muslim Minorities living in non-Muslim States and to exert utmost efforts through contacts with such states to ensure that the Muslim minorities are treated in accordance with the provisions of international law concerning human rights and basic freedoms. It expressed thanks to the Secretary General of the OIC for the intensive efforts made by him to assist Muslim minorities and for his report on the subject. It requested the Secretary General to actively monitor the condition of the Muslim Minorities.

The Conference expressed deep regret over the failure of the Government of Philippines to honour its commitment to implement the Tripoli Agreement of 1976 and affirmed that the so-called steps taken by the Government of Philippine including the formation of the so-called Consultative Council do not conform with the provisions of the Tripoli Agreement,

which clearly provides for autonomy for the 13 provinces specified therein and which constitutes a binding international agreement. The Conference called upon the Government of Philippines to honour the Tripoli Agreement. It urged the Member States to extend material, financial and humanitarian assistance to the MNLF to defend Muslim peoples and Islam and to pursue its just and legitimate rights. It requested the Quadripartite Ministerial Committee and the Secretary General of the OIC to intensify efforts, including contacts with the Philippines Government, for the full and urgent implementation of the Tripoli Agreement. On the question of the Plight of Turkish Muslim minority in Bulgaria the Conference expressed solidarity with the Muslim Minority in Bulgaria, deplored the continuing repression of the Muslim minority and the practices against its religious and cultural identity, and appealed to the Bulgarian Government to observe its obligations regarding the restoration to the Muslim minority all religious and cultural rights. It took note of the Turkish-Bulgarian Protocol signed in Belgrade on 23rd February, 1988. The Conference expressed appreciation to the OIC Contact Group for its work and called upon it to monitor closely the situation of the Muslim Minority in Bulgaria.

The Conference noted with satisfaction the growing cooperation between the United Nations and the OIC and requested the Secretary General to continue to work for the expansion of such cooperation to further the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields. It also requested the Secretary General to continue his efforts to improve cooperation with the Arab League, Non-Aligned Movement, the OAU as well as other regional and international organizations.

LEGAL ISSUES.

29. The Conference decided not to establish the International Islamic Law Commission and to refer the draft statute to the Islamic Fiqh Academy in order for it to examine the possibility of undertaking the tasks envisaged for the International Islamic Law Commission.

The Conference urged all Member States which have not yet acceded to the Agreement on Immunities and Privileges to take early action to do so.

The Conference decided to refer the draft document on Human rights in Islam to the Ministers of Justice in member states to review the draft with a view to finalising it and resubmitting it to the next ICFM.

The Conference also urged member states to ratify the Statute of the Islamic Court of Justice at an early date.

INFORMATION ISSUES.

30. The Conference expressed thanks and profound appreciation to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for having accepted to host the First Conference of the Islamic Information Ministers of Member States in Safar 1409H and requested the General Secretariat to submit to the Conference a progress report on the implementation of the Information Plan with all technical and financial implications. It also called upon the Secretariat to follow up the implementation of the Information Plan in accordance with the recommendations adopted by the Second Session of the Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs and expressed deep gratitude to His Excellency President Abdou Diouf, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs for the positive role played by the Committee in strengthening cooperation among Member

States in the field of information and for his appeal to Member States to make voluntary contributions to the Special Fund set up to improve the performance of the Information Organs of the OIC.

The Conference adopted a resolution commending the efforts and progress made by Islamic States Broadcasting Organization (ISBO) in order to achieve its objectives in the field of strengthening cooperation among Member States in the field of information and of teaching Arabic to non-Arabic speakers through the medium of television.

The Conference adopted a resolution expressing its appreciation to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the donation of SR.2,063,196 to IINA and urging the Member States to give financial and material support to the Agency and provide it with resources. It requested the officials of IINA to convene without delay its General Assembly and Executive Council, to activate the transfer of its headquarters and to pay the arrears of salaries of its personnel.

ECONOMIC ISSUES.

31. The Conference considered a wide range of issues in the economic field, both in the context of international economic relations as well as economic cooperation among Member States.

In reviewing the world economic situation, the Conference expressed concern at the continued and escalating international economic crisis of recent years which adversely affected the developing countries in general and the least developed Member States in particular. It also expressed concern at the lack of progress to redress the inequalities of the present international economic relations and the establishment of the New International Economic Order. It stressed the importance of increasing the Official Development Assistance (ODA) from developed countries to the developing countries in general and to the least developed Member States in particular. The Conference noted with satisfaction that the OIC has initiated bold steps in the direction of consolidating economic and commercial cooperation among Member States. It urged member States to continue to exert efforts for the implementation of the Plan of Action to strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation among Member States, adopted at the Third Islamic Summit.

The Conference called upon the international community and the OIC Member States to continue to provide assistance to the land-locked and drought stricken Member States.

In the field of economic cooperation among Islamic countries, the Conference adopted a number of important resolutions relating to Food Security and Agriculture, Industry, Trade, and Transport, which are among the priority areas of the Plan of Action to strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation among Member States. The Conference noted with appreciation the activities of the OIC Standing Committee on Economic and Commercial Cooperation under the Chairmanship of His Excellency Mr. Kenan Evren, the President of the Republic of Turkey, and welcomed the offer of the Government of Turkey to host the first Ministerial Meeting on Communications in Istanbul on September 5-8, 1988 concurrently with the Fourth Session of the COMCEC. The Conference also welcomed the offer of Pakistan

to host the Third Ministerial Meeting on Food Security and Agricultural Development in Islamabad on November 1-3, 1988.

With respect to co-operation in the field of Trade, the Conference noted with satisfaction that the Longer Term Trade Financing Scheme has become operational under the Islamic Development Bank (IDB). It also expressed satisfaction at the progress of the feasibility studies on the establishment of the Multilateral Islamic Clearing Union and the Regional Export Credit Guarantee Scheme undertaken by the IDB. Similarly, it also noted with appreciation the progress achieved by the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade (ICDT) towards the finalization of the feasibility studies on the establishment of Trade Preferential System and the Trade Information Network (TINIC) among Member States.

The Conference requested Member States to actively participate at the forthcoming Third Islamic Trade Fair scheduled to be held in Cairo in October, 1988 and the forthcoming Trade Fairs in Tunisia and Sudan in 1990 and 1992 respectively.

In the field of Technical Cooperation, the Conference noted with satisfaction the on-going training activities of the Ankara, Dhaka and the Casablanca Centres and urged Member States to continue to support and participate to the maximum extent possible, in the technical cooperation activities of the OIC agencies.

The Conference also took note of the reports submitted by the OIC related institutions on their activities and expressed satisfaction over the progress achieved by them in the implementation of their work programmes. The Conference urged Member States to actively participate in the work of these Centres.

The Conference expressed satisfaction that the Agreement on Promotion, Protection and Guarantee of Investments among Member States, which will help the free-flow of capital among Member States thus encouraging joint venture projects, had become operational in February 1988 after its ratification by the required number of Member States.

The Conference appealed to Member States, international community and inter-governmental Organizations to continue to provide necessary humanitarian assistance to Chad.

The Conference expressed deep concern over the foreign debt of African countries which has been growing constantly and alarmingly during the past few years and expressed appreciation to OIC Member States as well as Islamic institutions for the assistance provided to the African countries. The Conference invited the developed countries and national and multi-national creditors to take appropriate measures to reduce the debt of African countries, settlement favourable converting Conference multilateral transfers of subsidies, in particular through staggered deferred amortization, reduced or interest rates, rescheduling and by parts of their loans into grants. The requested Member States and financial institutions to pursue low interest capital, including to the African countries and called for the holding of an international conference on the foreign debt of African countries.

CULTURAL ISSUES.

32. The Conference adopted a number of resolutions in the field of cultural and social affairs.

In reviewing the progress of Islamic universities established under the umbrella of the OIC, the Conference reiterated the importance of the Islamic universities in Niger, Uganda, Malaysia and Bangladesh in the propagation of Islamic culture and teachings as well as general education. It called upon Member States to provide financial assistance as well as teachers, scholarships, books and curricula etc., in order to enable these universities to achieve their objectives.

The Conference requested Member States, Islamic Solidarity Fund and other Islamic financial institutions to provide assistance to Islamic institutions and mosques i.e. the King Faisal Mosque in Chad, Regional Institute of Islamic Studies and Research in Timbuctu, Regional Institute for Complementary Education in Pakistan, Islamic Cultural Centre in Moroni, and the Islamic Centre in Guinea-Bissau to enable them to meet the needs of the populations for educational and social services.

The Conference took note of the activities, Plans of Actions and programmes of OIC cultural and social subsidiary and affiliated institutions, and called upon Member States, Islamic institutions and philanthropists to assist these institutions financially to enable them to carry out their objectives in an effective manner in their respective fields.

The Conference urged all Member States to utilize the Almanacs prepared by the Committee on the Unified Hijra Calendar as the basis of their calendars and requested Member States, the General Secretariat and the Islamic Fiqh Academy to study the possibility of setting up an advanced Observatory in every Islamic state in order to secure accurate astrological data for the unification of the calendars. The Conference urged Member States to support all efforts and programmes related to drug production, trafficking and abuse being undertaken by the UN and its related agencies. It called upon Member States to be vigilant against the dangers posed by drug abuse and illicit trafficking and to utilize the tenets of Islam to create an awareness of the dangers of drug abuse and an aversion to the use of narcotic drugs. The Conference urged the Member States to develop bilateral and regional cooperation in preventive education and rehabilitation including counseling on the basis of Islamic values. The Conference requested the General Secretariat to undertake a study on the situation of drug abuse and illicit trafficking in the Muslim countries in order to formulate specific programmes to combat drug abuse and welcomed the offer of the Government of Turkey to host an Expert Committee meeting on Narcotics during 1988.

The Conference decided that the cultural institutions of the OIC should submit annual reports on the general Islamic situation relevant to their particular fields to the General Secretariat, to enable the Secretariat to prepare comprehensive reports on the subject for submission to the Standing Committee on Cultural and Information Affairs.

The Conference expressed profound appreciation to Member States which make generous and regular contributions to the Islamic Solidarity Fund and its Waqf and urged all Members to do likewise. It requested the Permanent Council of the Fund to organise periodic visits to member countries in order to explain the lofty objectives of the Fund and its Waqf, and to persuade Member States, institutions and Organizations as well as individuals to make voluntary contributions, to the Fund and the Waqf. The Conference called upon the Fund to continue to support the OIC subsidiary institutions and bodies within the limits of its capacity.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL ISSUES.

33. The Conference approved the Ninth Report of the Finance Control Organ and called upon the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs to comply with and implement the observations and recommendations contained in the Report.

The Conference approved the budget of the General Secretariat to be through mandatory contributions.

The Conference also approved the budgets proposed financed of the Subsidiary organs of the OIC namely:

- Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries, Ankara.
- Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research, Dhaka.
- Islamic Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture, Istanbul.
- Islamic Centre for Development of Trade, Casablanca.
- The International Commission for Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage, Istanbul.
- The Islamic Fiqh Academy, Jeddah.
- The Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development, Jeddah.

On the question of revised share of contributions of Member States to the budgets of the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs the Conference decided to establish an open-ended committee of Member States to review the study to be prepared by General Secretariat and the Ankara Centre and to make appropriate recommendations on the subject through the Permanent Finance Committee to the 18th ICFM.

The Conference expressed concern over the difficult financial situation of the OIC, and called on Member States, which have arrears, to honour their financial obligations.

On the issue of coordination, the Conference decided to renew the mandate of the nine member open-ended Committee. It decided to extend the mandate of the Committee to include evaluation of work methods of the Organization its structure and regulations. It requested the General Secretariat to circulate to member States the study prepared by Saudi Institute for Public Administration (SIPA), and the views and observations of the General Secretariat and to solicit their views. The Committee was requested to complete its final report which should be circulated to Member States before the 18th ICFM.

The Conference also examined the report of the seven Member Inter-Governmental Committee on staff rules and regulations and requested the General Secretariat to convene another meeting of this Committee, to enable it to complete its work for submission to the 18th ICFM.

ELECTION OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL AND THE ASSISTANT SECRETARIES GENERAL.

34. The Conference unanimously elected H.E. Mr. Hamid Al-Abid the Prime Minister of Niger, as the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference. The term of the new Secretary General would commence from the 1st of January 1989. The Conference also decided to defer the election of Assistant Secretaries General to a date after the new

Secretary General assumes his functions, in order to enable him to select his own team. The Conference expressed deep appreciation to the present Secretary General His Excellency Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada for his untiring efforts to promote the objectives of the Conference and to strengthen Islamic Solidarity during his term of office.

DATE & VENUE OF THE 18TH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.

35. The Conference welcomed and offer made by the Kingdom of Saudi the 18th Session of the Islamic Foreign Ministers in Saudi Arabia.

The Conference also accepted the offer made by the Arab Republic of Egypt to host the 19th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, to be held after the Sixth Islamic Summit.

The Conference decided to refer to the next Summit Conference a proposal that its future ordinary sessions would be held once between every two Summits in addition to the Ministerial preparatory Conferences prior to each Summit.

CONCLUDING STATEMENTS:

36. The Secretary General of the OIC and the Chairman of the Conference made concluding statements at the end of the Conference, thanking all delegations for the spirit of cooperation, accepted the Arabia to host Conference of solidarity and brotherhood deliberations. They also thanked the technical and other staff for the provided to the Conference.

VOTE OF THANKS

37. At the conclusion of the work of the Conference Malaysia, Uganda and Kuwait, speaking on behalf of the Asian the African and the Arab Groups respectively expressed thanks and gratitude to His Majesty King Hussein bin Talal, his government and the people of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for the lavish and generous hospitality provided to the participating delegations and for the excellent arrangements made for the holding of the Conference which had enabled the Conference to work in an atmosphere imbued with the spirit of brotherhood and cordiality and to adopt far reaching and action oriented decisions.