

FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ

21ST CONFERENCE OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS

Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan,

4 - 8 Zul Qa'dah 1413H, 25 - 29 April 1993

1. At the kind invitation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and in accordance with the decision of the OIC Annual Coordination Meeting of Foreign Ministers, the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress) was held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah 1413H, corresponding to 25 to 29 April 1993. The Conference was held under the high patronage of His Excellency Mir Balakh Sher Mazari, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

2. A. The following Member States attended the Conference:

1. Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
2. Republic of Azerbaijan
3. Islamic State of Afghanistan
4. Republic of Albania
5. State of United Arab Emirates
6. Republic of Indonesia
7. Republic of Uganda
8. Islamic Republic of Iran
9. Islamic Republic of Pakistan
10. State of Bahrain
11. Brunei Darussalam
12. Burkina Faso
13. People's Republic of Bangladesh
14. Republic of Benin
15. Republic of Turkey
16. Republic of Chad
17. Republic of Turkmenistan
18. Republic of Tunisia
19. Republic of Tajikistan
20. Republic of Gabon
21. Republic of the Gambia
22. People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
23. Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros
24. Republic of Djibouti
25. Zanzibar (United Republic of Tanzania)
26. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
27. Republic of Senegal
28. Republic of Sudan
29. Syrian Arab Republic
30. Republic of Sierra Leone
31. Somali Republic
32. Republic of Iraq
33. Sultanate of Oman
34. Republic of Guinea

35. Republic of Guinea-Bissau
36. State of Palestine
37. Republic of Kyrgyzstan
38. State of Qatar
39. Republic of Cameroun
40. State of Kuwait
41. Republic of Lebanon
42. Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
43. Republic of Maldives
44. Republic of Mali
45. Malaysia
46. Arab Republic of Egypt
47. Kingdom of Morocco
48. Islamic Republic of Mauritania
49. Republic of Niger
50. Federal Republic of Nigeria
51. Republic of Yemen

B. THE FOLLOWING SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE OIC ATTENDED THE CONFERENCE:

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

C. THE FOLLOWING SPECIALIZED INSTITUTIONS OF THE OIC:

- Islamic Development Bank (IDB), Jeddah.
- Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO), Rabat.
- International Islamic News Agency (IINA), Jeddah.
- Islamic States Broadcasting Organization (ISBO), Jeddah.

D. FOLLOWING AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS:

- Organization of the Islamic Capitals and Cities, Makkah Al-Mukarramah.
- Islamic Committee of the International Crescent, Benghazi.
- The Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange, Karachi

- The Islamic Shipowners Association, Jeddah.
- World Federation of Arab Islamic International Schools, Jeddah.
- International Association of Islamic Banks, Cairo.

E. FOLLOWING ISLAMIC FOUNDATIONS AND SOCIETIES ATTENDED AS INVITEES:

- Muslim World League, Makkah Al Mukarramah.
- World Islamic Call Society, Tripoli.
- World Muslim Congress, Karachi.
- World Assembly of Muslim Youth (WAMY), Riyadh.
- League of Islamic Universities, Riyadh.
- International Islamic Council for Da'wa and Relief, Cairo.
- International Islamic Charitable Foundation, Kuwait.
- International Islamic Relief Agency, Jeddah.

F. OBSERVERS

i) State:

- Republic of Mozambique.

ii) MUSLIM COMMUNITIES

- Turkish Muslim Community of Kibris
- Moro National Liberation Front

iii) INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:

- United Nations.
- Non-Aligned Movement.
- League of Arab States.

G. INVITEES:

1. States

- Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Republic of Uzbekistan
- Republic of Kazakhstan
- Republic of Macedonia

2. Organizations

- Gulf Cooperation Council of Arab States.
- Economic Cooperation Organisation (ECO).
- U.N. High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR).
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).
- U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- United Nations Children Education Fund (UNICEF)

- U.N. Development Programme (UNDP).
- U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
- International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- U.N. Committee for the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights and of the Palestinian people.
- Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS).
- UK Action Committee on Islamic Affairs
- International Islamic Relief Organization.

3. The Conference was opened by His Excellency Mir Balakh Sher Mazari, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, who, in his inaugural address, welcomed the participating delegations. He touched upon many issues facing the Muslim Ummah.

He stated that the OIC needs to promote greater cooperation and understanding among Muslim countries.

Concerning the struggle of the people of Jammu and Kashmir the Prime Minister stated that they had been denied their right to self-determination, and called on the OIC to adopt resolute steps to condemn Indian atrocities and violations of human rights in Jammu and Kashmir, and to condemn its continued occupation of that territory. He pointed out that the unending repression had failed to break the will of the Kashmiri people for liberation from India's illegal occupation.

On the question of Palestine, His Excellency Mr. Mazari stated that Israel must fully implement resolutions 242 and 338 of the U.N. Security Council and that all the Palestinian people be allowed to return to their homeland.

On the genocide in Bosnia-Herzegovina, His Excellency Mr. Mazari stated that Pakistan had sponsored a Security Council resolution imposing additional sanctions on Serbia. He sincerely hoped that the Conference would respond generously to Bosnia-Herzegovina's needs.

His Excellency Mr. Mazari also called on the OIC to strongly condemn Armenia's attack on Azerbaijan and called for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Azerbaijan and the region of Nagorno-Karabakh.

On the issue of Cyprus, the Prime Minister stated that Pakistan supported a bizonal and bicomunal federal structure based on the equality of the Turkish and Greek communities.

His Excellency Mr. Mazari also called on the Islamic world to support the people of Afghanistan in this period of political transition.

On the issue of terrorism, His Excellency Mr. Mazari stated that Pakistan is committed to combating international terrorism, and called on the OIC to condemn strongly all forms of terrorism.

The Prime Minister of Pakistan also called on the OIC to protect the rights and welfare of Muslim minorities. In addition, he called on the OIC to endorse a regional approach to arms control and nuclear non-proliferation. Finally he called for the formation of an Islamic Common Market.

4. The Conference recited Fatiha for the departed soul of the late Turgut Ozal, President of the Republic of Turkey and Chairman of the Standing Committee on Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC) and sent a message of condolences to the Government and people of Turkey.
5. On the proposal of His Excellency Hikmet Cetin, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey and Chairman of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, the Conference decided to adopt the inaugural address of His Excellency Mir Balakh Sher Mazari as an official document of the Conference.
6. Their Excellencies the Foreign Ministers of the Republic of Mali, the Arab Republic of Egypt and the People's Republic of Bangladesh on behalf of the African, Arab and Asian Member States respectively, expressed their profound gratitude and sincere thanks to His Excellency Mir Balakh Sher Mazari for patronizing the Conference by his presence and the highly inspiring guidelines contained in his inaugural address. Their Excellencies the Foreign Ministers also thanked the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for the excellent arrangements it had made to ensure the success of the Conference and for the generous hospitality extended by it to all delegations.
7. His Excellency Hikmet Cetin, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey and Chairman of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers delivered a statement at the opening session in which he pointed out the numerous issues in the Islamic world, which the OIC was required to address. He stated that this Conference was being held at critical period in history, with all the challenges that are facing the transformation processes in Russia and Central Asia. H.E. Mr. Cetin stated that Turkey believes that the OIC should do more to make its influence felt around the world to promote peace and hold back aggression.

While mentioning the negative developments in Afghanistan, H.E. Mr. Cetin also mentioned the worrying situation in Tajikistan, stating that the same formula used for reconciliation in Afghanistan should be used in Tajikistan.

He stated that the question of Jammu and Kashmir still agitated the hearts of the Turkish people and that Turkey was steadfast in its support for Pakistan's patient endeavours in pursuit of a peaceful, negotiated solution.

He also emphasized the significant role of OIC in sensitizing international opinion and mobilizing support for alleviating the sufferings of Bosnians. He deeply regretted that the agreed principles and norms of civilized international behaviour and inter-state relations have not been effectively upheld either in Bosnia-Herzegovina or Azerbaijan.

On the issue of the Middle East peace talks, H.E. Mr. Cetin warned that it is of crucial importance that no provocation should be allowed to hamper or endanger this historic effort. He also stated that Israel should lift its ban on the return of the Palestinian deportees and rescind its decision to seal off the Occupied Territories.

He also stated that many OIC states have a stake in combatting racism and xenophobia in Europe, that is affecting Muslims living there.

His Excellency Mr. Cetin stated that the question of Cyprus had reached a crucial phase, and that crucial OIC support of Turkish Cypriots had to continue. He stated that a mutually acceptable solution to both Greek and Turkish Cypriots had to be reached.

He also stressed that the OIC must play a greater and more visible role in building confidence and promoting reconciliation in the Islamic world.

8. In his address at the inaugural session of the Ministerial Conference, His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference paid a warm tribute to President Turgut Ozal of Turkey whose death was an immense loss to Turkey and the Islamic World. The Secretary General stressed that the late President Ozal always defended Islamic causes with clear-sightedness and courage.

The Secretary General then expressed his profound gratitude to the Government and people of Pakistan for their warm and generous welcome and for the arrangements made to ensure the full success of the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

The Secretary General expressed his consideration and appreciation to His Excellency Ghulam Ishaq Khan, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, a founding member of the Organization of the Islamic Conference whose generous solicitude is a clear token of his commitment to Islamic causes.

The Secretary General pointed out that the Organization of the Islamic Conference had elected, from the start, to extend its full support to the peace process initiated in Madrid. The decision of the Arab parties to pursue their participation in the peace process, in spite of the procrastinations of the Israeli party is, undoubtedly, further evidence of their sincere commitment to seek a negotiated settlement of this conflict. He recalled that no just and lasting settlement of the Middle East and Palestine conflict is conceivable without the total withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied territories and the realization of the

inalienable and imprescriptible rights of the Palestinian people, including their right of return, to self-determination and to establish an independent state on their national territory, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole legitimate representative.

The Secretary General further underlined that in the Balkans, another tragedy similar to that of the Palestine people was unfolding.

Referring to the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Secretary General expressed deep regrets that the shilly-shallying within the Security Council, the evasions and hesitations, hampered the adoption of vigorous and effective measures that could have prevented such an insane and criminal act committed by Serbian forces in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Indeed, this situation had jeopardized the survival of a whole nation on which an unjust embargo had been imposed by the same Security Council, thereby depriving that nation of its natural right to individual and collective self-defense.

Referring to the situation in Somalia, the Secretary General noted in particular that for two years, the Organization of the Islamic Conference had been closely associated with the efforts made and initiatives taken under the auspices of the United Nations to put an end to the war and to promote national reconciliation in Somalia.

Furthermore, the Secretary General urged the Afghan people and the leaders of the Afghan Mujahideen to close ranks.

In this connection, he welcomed the recent signing of the Islamabad Accords by the Afghan Mujahideen leaders thanks to the joint efforts of the Government of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz Al Saud, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Referring to the conflict in the Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir, where the situation has considerably deteriorated and constitutes a centre of tension as well as a source of deep concern for the Islamic world, the Secretary General expressed deep regret at the Indian Government's unjustified refusal to cooperate in finding a negotiated settlement of this problem. Furthermore, the Secretary General referred to the situation of Islamic communities, minorities and peoples in Cyprus and in Southern Philippines.

The Secretary General further emphasized the need for further intensifying cooperation between Member States for development. He also recalled the economic crisis affecting many Member States, external debt, the drought in the Sahel countries as well as illiteracy. He paid homage to the numerous initiatives taken by His Excellency Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference, and by His Excellency Hikmet Cetin, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey and Chairman of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. In conclusion, the Secretary General expressed his deep gratitude to the Custodian of the

Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz, for his solicitude for the OIC.

9. The Conference thereafter unanimously elected His Excellency Sardar Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari, Minister of Finance and Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan as the Chairman of the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.
10. After assuming the Chairmanship, His Excellency Sardar Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari, Minister of Finance and Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan delivered a statement in which he stated that the Islamic world faced many challenges and that it was important for the Muslim world to have a clear perspective of global trends, and then develop a coherent and coordinated response to them. The Muslim world needed also to develop practical modalities to deal with its political and economic problems. On the other hand, the Muslim world must make sustained efforts to strengthen the global and regional institutions which have acquired new roles and significance.

On the question of Kashmir, His Excellency Mr. Leghari stated that Pakistan had tried to engage India in a meaningful dialogue on the issue, but that its initiatives had been spurned. He stated that Pakistan sought a negotiated settlement to the problem that has festered for 45 years. H.E. Mr. Leghari stated that he was confident the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers would reiterate its principled position on this issue.

His Excellency Mr. Leghari stated that Israel should be persuaded to reciprocate the Arab approach to the peace process, which was in the spirit of constructive cooperation.

The Chairman of the Conference stated that the plight of Muslims in Bosnia-Herzegovina should deserve the utmost attention of the OIC. He stated that the OIC had taken an honourable stance on the issue, and that Muslims must continue to press for the lifting of the arms embargo against Bosnia-Herzegovina.

His Excellency Mr. Leghari also stated that Pakistan hoped that the Afghan people will soon solve their problems and that this would eventually lead to more representative political structures. He stressed that the OIC must extend economic, technical and financial assistance to Afghanistan for its reconstruction and rehabilitation.

On the question of Cyprus, the Chairman of the Conference stated that Pakistan was in favour of a bizonal and bicomunal federal solution.

The Chairman of the Conference stated that the African Sahel deserves the full attention of the OIC, and called upon the OIC to extend all humanitarian aid possible. He also called for the establishment of an OIC Fund for Aid to Africa.

Finally, His Excellency the Chairman expressed the hope that a strategy to induce greater economic cooperation among Muslim states could be approved by this Conference.

11. The Conference elected Their Excellencies the Foreign Ministers of the Republic of Uganda, the Republic of Tunisia and the State of Palestine as Vice Chairmen. His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey was elected as the Rapporteur-General.
12. The Conference heard the message of H.E. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference delivered by H.E. Ambassador Jacques Diouf. In his message the President of Senegal expressed satisfaction over the resolve of Member States to honour their commitments as expressed in the Dakar

Declaration adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit and based on the Makkah Al Mukarramah Declaration adopted by the Third Islamic Summit. He also emphasized the pioneering role played by the Organization of the Islamic Conference in the search of just and durable solutions to global questions, such as the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the crisis in Somalia and the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina, through constructive concertion of efforts with the other components of the international community. He further emphasized the necessity of strengthening the Islamic solidarity in favour of the Sahelian countries in particular and the African countries in general.

13. Thereafter, the Conference approved the Report of the meeting of Senior Officials which was presented by the Chairman of the Meeting, His Excellency Akram Zaki, Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Head of Delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

The Conference decided to designate the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers as the "Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress".

The Conference adopted the draft Agenda submitted by the meeting of Senior Officials.

14. The Conference noted with appreciation the Report of His Excellency Mr. Hikmet Cetin, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Turkey and the Chairman of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.
15. The Conference noted with appreciation the Reports submitted by the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on various items of the agenda and on the activities of the General Secretariat between the Twentieth and Twenty-First Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers.
16. The Conference listened to the statements made by the representatives of the Secretaries General of the United Nations and the League Arab States, in which they called for the strengthening of the relations which exist between their respective institutions and the OIC.

17. The Conference heard with fraternal sentiments the moving statement of His Excellency, Haris Silajdzic, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

H.E. Haris Silajdzic expressed the gratitude of the Government of his country for the firm support of the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

H.E. Silajdzic dealt at length with the sufferings of the Bosnian people resulting from the barbaric Serbian aggression and indicated that Bosnia-Herzegovina wanted peace and had already made several concessions aimed at facilitating the settlement of the Bosnian problem, but that the international community had failed to protect his people from Serbian aggression and genocide.

In this regard, H.E. Silajdzic added that Bosnia-Herzegovina had sought to get defensive arms from all countries with a view to exercising its right to self-defense in accordance with the UN Charter.

18. The Conference also heard with fraternal sentiments the statement of His Excellency Dr. Kenan Atakol, who voiced the rightful cause of the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus.
19. The Conference also heard a statement made by His Excellency Mr. Nur Misuari, Chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front, regarding the problems of the Muslims of Southern Philippines.
20. During the general debate, the Foreign Ministers and heads of delegations analyzed the situation in the Islamic world and on the international scene in the light of the profound transformation in East-West relations and its implications for the security, stability and development of the Islamic World. They emphasized the need for intensifying collective efforts to realize the noble objectives of the Charter of the OIC.
21. The Conference noted with appreciation the Reports presented by the Secretary General on the activities carried out under the auspices of Al-Quds Committee, the Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs (COMIAC), the Standing Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation (COMSTECH) and the Standing Committee on Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC).

The Conference expressed its gratitude to His Majesty King Hassan II, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco; to H.E. Mr. Abdou Diouf, the President of the Republic of Senegal, H.E. Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan, the President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and H.E. Mr. Turgut Ozal, late President of the Republic of Turkey, for their keen interest and sagacious guidance in promoting intra-Islamic Cooperation in these vital fields.

22. The Conference took note of the reports of the Secretary General on organic, statutory and general questions. In this respect, it expressed

its appreciation for the Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Resolutions No. 1/20-ORG and 1/6-ORG (IS) adopted by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Sixth Islamic Summit respectively on the functioning of the OIC and the subsidiary Organs, specialized and affiliated institutions. The Conference expressed its satisfaction at the measures taken by the Secretary General to implement these important resolutions and invited him to continue his efforts.

23. The Conference took note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary General on the cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations, and other international and regional organizations. It welcomed the ongoing cooperation between the OIC and these organizations and expressed the hope that the mechanisms of coordination between them will be strengthened.

The Conference also welcomed the initiation of cooperation between the OIC and Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO).

24. The Conference welcomed the independence of the State of Eritrea through the exercise of the right of self-determination in a free and fair plebiscite after a long struggle by the brotherly people of Eritrea.

25. The Conference, on the recommendation of the Secretary General designated the following Assistant Secretaries General:

1. His Excellency Mr. Ibrahim Saleh Bakr (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia).
2. H.E. Mr. Mohamed Mohsin (People's Republic of Bangladesh).
3. His Excellency Mr. Ousman Nasirou Othman (Republic of the Gambia).
4. His Excellency Mr. Ibrahim Auf (Arab Republic of Egypt).

The Conference decided to appoint a committee composed of the Chairmen of the present, previous and next Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers and the representatives of the Chairman of the Islamic Summit and the country hosting the Headquarters, with the assistance of the Secretary General to examine the proposal for the creation of a fifth post of Assistant Secretary General in the OIC General Secretariat and to report to the Twenty-Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

26. The Conference welcomed the generous offer of the Government of the Republic of Tunisia to hold the Twenty-Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in 1994.
27. The Conference held a special session for pledging voluntary contributions. The following voluntary contributions have been pledged:

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia:

- US\$ 20 million for Bosnia-Herzegovina.
- US\$ 10 million for Al-Quds Fund.
- US\$ 5 million for the Subsidiary Organs and other activities of the OIC.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia also announced that the Saudi Popular Committee for Support to Bosnia-Herzegovina collected and sent so far to the Bosnian people a sum of US\$ 235 million.

State of Kuwait:

- US\$ 10 million for Bosnia-Herzegovina.

United Arab Emirates:

- US\$ 10 million for Bosnia-Herzegovina.
- US\$ 3 million for the Islamic Solidarity Fund.

Republic of Turkey:

- US\$ 40 million for assistance to Bosnia-Herzegovina, half of this amount has already been remitted.
- US\$ 30,000 for the Islamic Solidarity Fund.
- US\$ 15,000 for the Waqf of the Islamic Solidarity Fund.

Islamic Republic of Pakistan:

- US\$ 30 million for assistance to Bosnia-Herzegovina. Already remitted.
- Additional assistance of US\$ 5 million in kind to Bosnia-Herzegovina will be remitted.
- US\$ 40,000 for the Islamic Solidarity Fund.
- US\$ 50,000 for the Al-Quds Fund.

Islamic Republic of Iran:

- US\$ 80 million assistance to Bosnia-Herzegovina already remitted.
- Additional assistance of US\$ 20 million to Bosnia-Herzegovina will be remitted.

POLITICAL

28. The Conference reaffirmed that the Cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif was the prime cause for the Muslims and the core of the Arab-Israeli Conflict and that a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region cannot be ensured except by total Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the occupied Syrian Golan, Southern Lebanon and Western Bekaa and the Jordanian territories; and by enabling the Palestinian people to

exercise their inalienable national rights, including their rights to return, to self-determination and to establish their independent State, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their legitimate and sole representative.

29. The Conference reaffirmed that the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif is an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967 and whatever is applicable to these territories is also applicable to it and therefore it can never be excluded from the ongoing peace negotiations. It affirmed that all the arrangements and measures adopted by Israel for the annexation of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Syrian Golan as well as the imposition of the Israeli laws on them are null and void, in accordance with UN Security Council Resolutions Nos. 465, 478 and 497.
30. The Conference expressed the Muslim Ummah's pride in the blessed Palestinian Intifadha and its full solidarity with and absolute support for the Palestinian people in their just struggle until they liberate their land and establish their independent state.
31. The Conference expressed its deep concern over Israel's escalation of acts of terrorism, suppression, killing, deportation, violation of Sacred Places, imposition of siege against the Palestinian citizens, isolation of the occupied Palestinian territories from the outside world and denying the citizens the freedom of movement and access to work and places of worship. It confirmed that such brutal acts constitute a major obstacle to the progress of the peace process as well as being a flagrant violation of the principles of human rights and all international laws and conventions, particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.
32. The Conference requested the UN Security Council to immediately implement its Resolution No. 799 which provides for the immediate and safe return of the Palestinian deportees to their homeland. It called upon the Security Council to impose the sanctions stipulated in Chapter VII of the UN Charter on Israel if does not abide by the implementation of the international resolutions.
33. The Conference called upon the UN Security Council to adopt the necessary measures for the provision of urgent international protection for the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and for placing these territories as provided for in the international resolutions.
34. The Conference considered that all existing Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif are illegal and must, therefore, be removed. It considered that the Israeli settlement policy is a major obstacle to the achievement of peace.
35. The Conference expressed its support for the peace efforts aimed at establishing peace in the Middle East in accordance with the international resolutions and particularly UN Security Council Resolutions Nos. 242 and 338 as well as the formula of "Land for Peace"

and for the national and political legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and solving the problem of the Palestinian refugees in accordance with the UN resolutions in particular General Assembly Resolution No. 194 and the UN Security Council Resolution No. 237.

36. The Conference commended the steadfastness of the Syrian Arab citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan against the occupation and strongly condemned Israel for refusing to conform with UN Security Council Resolution No. 497(1981); for the imposition of its jurisdiction, laws and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan and the annexation policies and practices it pursues there, the establishment of settlements, and the confiscation of lands; and considered all these measures as null and void, and as a violation of the rules and principles of the international law, and particularly, the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949. It demanded that Israel withdraw from the occupied Syrian Golan in implementation of the UN Resolutions.
37. The Conference paid tribute to the steadfastness of Lebanon in the face of the Israeli forces of occupation as well as to the efforts of the Lebanese State to consolidate the security, stability and national unity. It strongly condemned Israel for its continuing occupation of Lebanese territories and denounced Israeli practices in Southern Lebanon, which constitute a serious threat to peace and security in the region, and called for the implementation of UN Security Council resolutions, in particular, Resolution No.425, regarding the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the Lebanese territories and the provision of assistance to the legitimate authorities for extending their control over the Lebanese territories.
38. The Conference called on the international community to exercise pressure on Israel to implement the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) which call for placing all nuclear installations under the IAEA System of Safeguards and also to respond to the current endeavours and initiatives for the creation of a nuclear weapon and mass-destruction weapon free zone in the Middle East region.
39. The Conference strongly condemned the genocidal Serbian aggression against the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the non-compliance by Serbia and Montenegro and the Bosnian Serb party to the will of the International community as manifested in relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, General Assembly, and the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

It reaffirmed the provisions contained in Resolution No. 1/5-EX and 1/6-EX on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted by the Fifth and Sixth Extraordinary Sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, as well as the relevant United Nations Security Council and General Assembly Resolutions, in particular, General Assembly Resolutions 46/242 and 47/121 and demanded their immediate implementation. It reaffirmed also its commitment to restoring peace in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as safeguarding its unity, sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity.

It deplored the breaches of the comprehensive and mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council against Serbia and Montenegro and urged the Security Council to ensure full implementation of its relevant resolutions and especially to prevent supplies reaching Serbia through the Danube River or any other means. It condemned vigorously the massive and flagrant violations of the human rights of the Bosnian people and of international humanitarian law by Serbia and Montenegro and the Bosnian Serbs. It also strongly condemned, once again, the abhorrent Serbian policy of "ethnic cleansing", and in this context reaffirmed the right of all Bosnian refugees to return to their homes under conditions of safety and honour.

It requested the Security Council to act decisively and expeditiously under the provisions of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, and to authorize U.N. Member States, in cooperation with the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to use all necessary means to uphold and restore the sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and unity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It also requested the Security Council to guarantee safe routes for unhindered provision and delivery of international assistance to Bosnia-Herzegovina. It also requested the Security Council to exempt, without any further delay, the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina from the arms embargo as imposed on the former Yugoslavia under Security Council Resolution 713 (1991).

It urged Member States as well as other members of the international community to extend their cooperation to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in exercise of its inherent right of individual and collective self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter including the supply of arms. It urged the Security Council, to immediately take further appropriate measures, including the authorization of the use of force, under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, to ensure placing of all heavy weapons in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under effective international physical control or neutralising them to render them inoperative; interdiction of all arms supplies to the Serbs; institution of appropriate measures for reparations for the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Serbia and Montenegro; and that Serbia and Montenegro is liable under international law for any direct loss, damage, including environmental damage, or injury to foreign governments, nationals and corporations, as a result of its aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; imposition of a complete and comprehensive economic blockade against Serbia and Montenegro; freezing of all assets abroad of Serbia and Montenegro.

It decided that Member States would jointly seek the formal expulsion of FRY (Serbia and Montenegro) from the United Nations and all its agencies, organs, bodies and programmes. It requested the Member States to take appropriate measures, individually and collectively, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, against those States which are willfully violating the United Nations sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro.

It also decided to request the reconvening of the United Nations General Assembly session on Bosnia and Herzegovina in case the Security Council is unable to deal effectively with the Serbian aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina.

It noted with appreciation the ongoing efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, UNPROFOR and other international humanitarian agencies in providing humanitarian assistance to the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It requested the United Nations and other relevant international organizations to consider urgently the introduction of safe areas in addition to those specified in Security Council Resolution 819 (1993), in close consultation with the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the existing humanitarian effort to supply relief goods through road convoys and airlifts.

It urged the Member States and the international community to contribute finances and personnel for implementing the decisions of the Security Council to uphold and restore the sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and unity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It requested the Security Council to act immediately to close all detention and concentration camps in Serbia and Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina established by the Serbs; and until implementation to assign international observers to these camps. It requested that the International Committee of the Red Cross be granted free access to all detention camps established by Serbs in Serbia and Montenegro and in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and to all persons imprisoned in these camps and that all prisoners be notified to it without delay. It called for full respect by all parties of the Humanitarian Plan of Action adopted in the framework of the London Conference on 27 August 1992 and notably called for the immediate release of prisoners in accordance with the agreement signed in Geneva under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross on 1 October 1992.

It warned once again the Serb and Montenegrin authorities as well as all persons who commit or order the Commission of breaches of international humanitarian law in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina that they are individually responsible in respect of such breaches and will be punished for war crimes in accordance with the Geneva Conventions. It requested the United Nations to expedite the establishment of a representative International War Crimes Tribunal to try and punish those who are guilty of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

It expressed its appreciation to those States and international institutions which have provided humanitarian assistance to the people of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and appealed to all Member States to contribute generously towards alleviating their sufferings including assistance to refugee centres for Bosnian refugees in neighbouring countries. It emphasized the importance of cooperation

among all parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina against the Serbian aggression.

It urged the Security Council to adopt effective measures to prevent any further aggravation of the extremely tense situation in Kosova, Vojvodina, the Sanjak and the Republic of Macedonia.

It also decided to despatch a Mission at Ministerial level, drawing from the members of the OIC Contact Group comprising the current Chairman, the outgoing Chairman, the representative of the Chairman of the Sixth Islamic Summit and the Secretary General of the OIC, to the capitals of the Permanent Members of the Security Council to explain the provisions of this resolution and to seek their agreement for the necessary follow up action in the Security Council.

40. The Conference reiterated its commitment to the promotion of peace and stability in Afghanistan and to the safeguarding of the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of this country.

It called for full respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence, Islamic character and non-interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. It recognized that a comprehensive political settlement, based on the will of the people of Afghanistan, is essential for peace and stability in Afghanistan. It reaffirmed the decision of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference that the OIC should have an active role in the solution of the Afghanistan problem.

It welcomed the noble initiatives of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz to promote peace and reconciliation in Afghanistan by hosting in Makkah Al-Mukarramah on 18 Ramadhan 1413H a meeting of the President of the Islamic State of Afghanistan, other Afghan Leaders and the Prime Minister of Pakistan for signing the Agreement for peace and reconciliation in Afghanistan, and also welcomed the support and cooperation of His Excellency Ghulam Ishaq Khan, the President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and His Excellency Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran for the Afghan Jihad as well as their efforts for peace in Afghanistan.

It noted the importance of the Agreement for peace and reconciliation signed in Makkah Al Mukarramah on 18 Ramadan 1413H (12 March 1993) and appealed for its implementation. It also noted with appreciation the efforts being carried out by the Secretary General for establishing an OIC mechanism for the possible observance of the ceasefire and cessation of hostilities in Afghanistan. It called upon the member States to extend their full support to the ongoing efforts of the Secretary General and his Special Representative for Afghanistan. It invited the Secretary General to continue to monitor the over-all situation in Afghanistan and make available his good offices as required.

It welcomed with appreciation the efforts undertaken by the United Nations in having the attention of the international community drawn to the acute problems of Afghanistan, and in mobilizing assistance for rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country. It requested the Islamic Development Bank to despatch, as soon as possible, a team of experts to Afghanistan to evaluate the war damage and destruction and to prepare a comprehensive report, in cooperation with the Government of Afghanistan, on requirements for rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country.

It appealed to the international community, in particular the Member States and Islamic financial institutions to extend generous assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Afghanistan. It decided to continue generous humanitarian assistance to the Afghan refugees in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran and to work for their speedy repatriation and rehabilitation. It renewed its call to all states as well as national and international organizations to extend assistance to alleviate the sufferings of Afghan refugees.

41. The Conference noted the report of the Secretary General on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute and endorsed the recommendations contained therein. It called for a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue in accordance with the relevant UN Resolutions and as agreed upon in the Simla Agreement.

It condemned the massive violations of human rights of the Kashmiri people and called for the respect of their human rights including the right of self-determination. It called upon member states to take all necessary steps to persuade India to cease forthwith the massive human rights violations of the Kashmiri people and to enable them to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination as mandated by the relevant resolutions of the Security Council. It also called upon India to allow International Human Rights Groups and Humanitarian Organizations to visit Jammu and Kashmir.

It regretted the negative attitude of the Government of India to Pakistan's proposal for a bilateral dialogue for resolving the Jammu and Kashmir dispute. It supported the efforts of the Government of Pakistan to initiate a bilateral dialogue for resolving the Jammu and Kashmir dispute and called upon the Government of India to respond positively to these efforts. It affirmed that a sustained dialogue is essential to address the core of the problem and to remove the basic causes of tension between India and Pakistan.

It expressed its deep concern at the prevailing tension that threatens security and peace in the region. It called upon India and Pakistan to redeploy their forces to peace-time locations. It appealed to the member states, Islamic Institutions and philanthropists to mobilize funds and contribute generously towards providing humanitarian assistance to the Kashmiri people.

It requested the Government of India, in the interest of regional peace and security, to avail itself of the offer of Good Offices made by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference. It requested the Secretary General to establish contact with the Governments of India and Pakistan and the true representatives of the people of Jammu and Kashmir with a view to promoting a just and peaceful settlement of the Kashmir dispute.

It requested the Secretary General to send a three member fact finding mission to visit Jammu and Kashmir as decided by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference, and submit a report. It requested the Government of India to allow the OIC Fact-Finding mission to visit Jammu and Kashmir. It recommended that member states coordinate their positions at the UN General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights to promote respect for the fundamental human rights of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

42. The Conference reaffirmed its commitment to the restoration and preservation of the unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Somalia. It noted with appreciation the constant efforts made by the Organization of Islamic Conference to promote peace and national reconciliation in Somalia, as well as for the alleviation of the suffering of the Somali people in cooperation with the United Nations, the League of Arab States and Organization of African Unity, in the framework of a joint approach, which has paid dividends.

It welcomed the signing of the Addis Ababa Agreement for establishing Peace and National Reconciliation in Somalia and called upon all Somali political groups to abide by the provisions of this Accord, respect and observe the cease-fire; cooperate with the international efforts to demilitarize and disarm the factions; facilitate the work of United Nations Operations in Somalia (UNOSOM II) and the proposed Transitional National Council, remove all remaining impediments to restoring peace and tranquility, concert their efforts to promote national unity and thus pave the way for the rebuilding of the economic, social and political infra-structure of the country.

It called upon all states, in particular the neighbouring states, to cooperate in the implementation of the arms embargo established by Security Council Resolution 733 (1992). It decided to extend its full support to the ongoing efforts of the Organization of Islamic Conference, the United Nations, the League of Arab States and the Organization of African Unity in Somalia. It also expressed its appreciation to those Member States which have contributed troops to UN operations in Somalia as well as those which have provided relief and humanitarian assistance to the Somali people.

It called upon the international community especially the Member States to work for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Somalia by continuing to provide urgent humanitarian assistance such as food and medicines in order to enable Somalia to rebuild the institutions and its educational pedagogic infrastructures.

43. The Conference affirmed the necessity for a full implementation of all UN Security Council resolutions pertaining to Iraq's invasion and occupation of Kuwait so as to ensure non-recurrence of a new Iraqi aggression in the face of the previous aggressions against its neighbouring states. It deplored that the Iraqi government has not fully complied with UN resolutions indicating the harbouring of aggressive intentions which necessitates the maintenance of the sanctions imposed by the Security Council, and expressed its distress for the ordeal endured by the people of Iraq due to the non-compliance of the Iraqi regime with the decisions of international legitimacy thereby disregarding the interests of the people of Iraq. It expressed its deep regret and concern over the procrastination of the Iraqi authorities regarding the implementation of the resolutions concerning the release of Kuwaiti citizens and other detainees in Iraq and called upon the Iraqi authorities for their immediate release. It held Iraq fully responsible for the human and material damages inflicted upon Kuwait and other countries, and demanded from Iraq compensation for those losses in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions without any procrastination or delay. It also reiterated the necessity of Iraq's effective adherence to all Security Council resolutions regarding the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction and affirmed the necessity of eliminating all kind of weapons of mass destruction from the entire Middle East region.
44. The Conference strongly condemned the Armenian aggression against the Republic of Azerbaijan and demanded the immediate withdrawal of Armenian forces from all occupied Azeri territory and strongly urged Armenia to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan. It reaffirmed its total solidarity and support for the efforts being made by the Government and people of Azerbaijan to defend their country. It called for a just and peaceful settlement of the Karabakh issue on the basis of respect for the principles of territorial integrity of states and inviolability of internationally recognized frontiers. It urged both Armenia and Azerbaijan to engage constructively in the ongoing CSCE peace process and refrain from any action that will make it more difficult to reach a peaceful solution. It also called for enabling the forcibly displaced persons to return to their homes in safety, honour and dignity. It requested the Member States, the Islamic Development Bank and other Islamic institutions to provide urgent financial and humanitarian assistance to the Republic of Azerbaijan. It also requested the UN Secretary General and the President of the Security Council to use their full authority for the adoption of the Security Council resolution condemning the Armenian aggression and demanding immediate withdrawal of Armenian military formations from occupied Azeri territories.
45. The Conference once again condemned the continuing United States aggression and threats and plots against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and supported the right of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to appropriate reparations for the physical and human losses sustained as a result of aggression.

It also supported the right of the Jamahiriya to demand reparations from the United States in conformity with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 38/41. It reaffirmed its solidarity with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in defending its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity against the economic boycott measures which seek to undermine its plans for development. It also condemned the U.S. economic boycott measures against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and called for their cancellation forthwith as they violate international law and conventions. It also called upon the United States to desist from all threats, provocations and acts of aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya as such practices contravene international law and the Charter of the United Nations.

46. The Conference expressed concern over the escalation of the crisis, and the threat of the use of force in dealing with other nations which does not accord with the UN Charter and international law; and called for abiding by international conventions, and the use of dialogue and negotiations as a means of settling disputes between states.

It reaffirmed its full solidarity with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and called for avoiding any further economic or military action against Libya.

It appealed to the Security Council to reconsider resolution 748 (1992), as soon as possible, with a view to lifting of sanctions imposed on Libya.

It decided to entrust the Chairman of the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers as well as the Secretary General of the OIC to make the necessary contacts with competent authorities in the Security Council which are bound to guarantee permission to Libyan aircrafts during the Haj season so as to enable the Arab Libyan people to go to the Holy places to perform Haj in dignity and honour and requested the Chairman and the Secretary General to follow up and report to member states.

47. The Conference reaffirmed its past resolutions and declarations on Cyprus and expressed its solidarity with the Turkish Cypriot Community in its rightful cause. It called on two parties to negotiate together to search freely a mutually acceptable solution and expressed its appreciation for the constructive efforts of the Turkish Cypriot side in this connection. It expressed its support for the ongoing efforts of the United Nations Secretary General within the framework of his mission of good offices. It underlined the key importance of respect for the principle of political equality in the attainment of a mutually acceptable solution. It also recalled its previous decision to remain seized of the Turkish Cypriot application for full membership and to continue the enhancement of the participation of the Turkish Mulsim Community of Cyprus in the activities and meetings of all the organs of the Conference. It called on Member States to increase and expand their ties with the Turkish Cypriot people in all fields, including trade, tourism, culture, information, investment and sports.

48. The Conference reaffirmed all its previous resolutions concerning the situation in South Africa and condemned the policy of Apartheid which is an affront to all the peoples of the world. It condemned the assassination of Chris Hani, a prominent leader of the South African people. It reaffirmed its support of the constitutional principles set forth in the Declarations of Harare and United Nations which constitute the basis for transforming South Africa into a non-racist democracy. It noted the current process engaged in that direction by the Government of South Africa in relations with parties and political organizations of South Africa and urged this government to accelerate that process in a significant and real manner in order to definitively put an end to the Apartheid system. It called for the expeditious conclusion of negotiations on a new, non-racial democratic constitution acceptable to the people of South Africa and the effective transfer of power to the people of South Africa.

It demanded that the South African Government take immediate steps to end violence and publicly and solemnly undertake to do everything in its power to protect the lives and property of the black population. It urged all the political organizations and all popular movements to end the fratricidal conflict which could well delay the process of eliminating Apartheid, and to adopt and respect a code of conduct in order to end the violence between their members and followers. It also reiterated its support for the national liberation movements and the democratic forces of South Africa who are at the vanguard of the struggle for the abolition of the Apartheid system.

It also appealed to the international community to use all forms of pressure to induce the Pretoria regime to speed up the process of dismantling the Apartheid system and create the necessary conditions for negotiations and the establishment of a democratic society. It urged all states to strictly implement the United Nations resolutions regarding South Africa.

It deplored the manufacture of nuclear weapons by the Apartheid regime and requested the International Atomic Energy Agency to verify and ensure that these weapons have actually been destroyed and that the nuclear material including enriched uranium is fully accounted for and is placed under effective international control.

49. The Conference expressed the wish to maintain and promote ties of friendship and cooperation between the Islamic world and the countries of Eastern and Central Europe based on the principle of mutual interests. It expressed the hope that strengthening of economic relations between Eastern and Western Europe would not affect the order of priorities in respect of economic cooperation and trade exchanges between those countries and Islamic countries, nor have a negative impact on the flow of financial resources extended by the advanced countries, whether Eastern or Western, for financing development efforts in Muslim and Third world countries.

It also expressed the hope that the States of Eastern and Western Europe and other States respect and promote the Islamic identity of the

Muslim communities and/or minorities living in their countries and their right to practice freely their language and religion. It warned against the perilous consequences of the transfer and settlement of European and other nationals of Jewish faith in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, and its negative impact on the peace process, all of which increase tension in the Middle East region and threaten international peace and security.

50. The Conference reiterated that the security of each Muslim country is the concern of all Islamic countries. It firmly resolved to strengthen the security of Member States, through cooperation and solidarity among Islamic countries, in accordance with the objectives and principles of the Charters of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and of the United Nations and as stipulated in the Dakar Declaration. It also reaffirmed the permanent and full sovereignty of the Islamic countries and peoples over their natural resources and economic activities. It also expressed the determination of the Member States to preserve and promote Islamic values in all spheres of life. It reaffirmed the need for respect for the principles of international law concerning the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of States, non-use of force in international relations, peaceful settlement of disputes and non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States as essential prerequisites for the security of Islamic States.
51. The Conference noted the Report of the First Meeting of the Group of Five Eminent Persons on Question of the Security of Small States and requested the Member States to give due consideration to the observations and recommendations made by the Group of Five Eminent Persons. It recognized that small States are particularly vulnerable to external threats and acts of interference in their internal affairs. It called upon the Member States to provide assistance, when requested by small Member States, for the strengthening of their security in accordance with the principles and objectives of the Charter of the OIC.
52. The Conference reiterated the resolve of Member States to encourage, wherever appropriate, the initiation of confidence and security building measures, bilaterally or at the sub-regional levels in conformity with the provisions and principles contained in the Dakar Declaration.
53. The Conference welcomed the signing of the General Peace Agreement between Government of Mozambique and Renamo and the invitation addressed to the OIC by the Government of Mozambique to contribute and take part in process of implementation of the said agreement including the observation of the forthcoming first multiparty elections.
54. The Conference reaffirmed the provisions of Resolution 16/6-P(IS) adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit on support for coordination and consultation among Islamic States and decided to keep this item on the agenda of the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. It called upon Member States to observe the principles of good neighbourliness, and to prevent the use of their territories or

government bodies by individuals or groups bent on doing harm to other Member States.

It decided that no movement should be allowed to carry out any hostile activity against any Member State, and to consolidate coordination among Member States so as to control the phenomenon of intellectual terrorism and extremism. It stressed the need to continue to strengthen cooperation and coordination among Member States at all levels, and to deepen their consultation so as to remove all causes of dissension and promote understanding among them. It invited the Secretary General and the Reflection Committee to study the topic and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-second Islamic conference of Foreign Ministers.

55. The Conference called upon all States, particularly the States of the Regions concerned, to respond positively to the proposals for establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia. It welcomed the progress made towards the conclusion of a Treaty for the establishment of a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone in Africa. It reaffirmed the determination of member states to take measures to prevent nuclear proliferation on a non-discriminatory and universal basis. It also welcomed the various proposals made by Pakistan to keep the South Asian region free of nuclear weapons including the proposed 5-nation consultations to ensure nuclear non-proliferation in the region. It requested all member States to cooperate at the United Nations and other relevant international fora to promote the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.
56. The Conference requested the members of the Conference on Disarmament to work urgently towards an agreement on an international convention to assure non-nuclear weapon States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons and to explore all additional means to provide effective assurances to Non-Nuclear Weapon States in the global or regional context. It recommended that the Islamic countries should make efforts at all international fora with a view to promoting the above-mentioned objectives.
57. The Conference called for the destruction of all weapons of mass destruction, notably nuclear weapons, with a view to creating a world free of those weapons and for the intensification of efforts aimed at finding a solution to disarmament issues as a whole particularly the elimination of nuclear weapons. It welcomed the initiatives of some Arab States for the establishment of a Zone free from all weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East, within the framework of the United Nations, and called for an early establishment of such a Zone.

It also considered that all States have an inalienable right to develop their programmes for peaceful uses of nuclear energy for their economic and social development and that all States are entitled to have access to the technology and equipment needed for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

58. The Conference expressed its grave concern on the Israeli nuclear armament and reports about Israel's continued production, development and possession of nuclear weapons and its performance of tests in the Mediterranean Sea on related guiding systems, which threaten peace and security in the region as well as international peace and security. It condemned Israel for refusing to implement Security Council resolution 487 (1981) and relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the International Atomic Energy Agency, urging it to submit all its nuclear facilities to the safeguards system.
59. The Conference affirmed that global and regional approaches to disarmament complement each other and should therefore be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security. It encouraged the conclusion of equitable and non-discriminatory agreements for nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and confidence building at regional and sub-regional levels. It recognized the need for enhancing regional security and stability through the settlement of outstanding disputes and the establishment of equitable and verifiable balance of armaments at lower levels.
60. The Conference urged the Member States to give priority consideration to the critical economic situation in the African countries of the Sahel for the promotion of the economies of the drought-stricken African countries. It expressed its deep gratitude to the Member States and to the Islamic Development Bank for the aid and assistance already extended to the Sahel countries. It appealed again to donor countries to implement all the programmes of food aid and emergency assistance to rural development projects and increase their aid in farming, pest control, food security and rational management of water resources in the Sahel, as well as their support to pilot programmes for desertification control.
61. The Conference welcomed the adoption of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990's and called upon the international community to fulfil its commitments on the basis of the principle of shared responsibility and full partnership with Africa. It also expressed appreciation for the countries which have provided assistance to Africa through bilateral or multilateral channels. It called upon the international community, particularly the developed countries and the concerned international financial agencies, to make a substantial contribution to the objectives of African Economic Recovery and Development inter-alia by increase in financial flows, especially concessional flows, to Africa, particularly to sub-Saharan countries, through measures for an increase in Africa's export earnings and a reduction in the adverse impact on African economies of fluctuations in those earnings and through measures to limit and reduce the burden that external debt imposes on African recovery, reform and development. It recommended that the focus of assistance of member States and the international community should continue to be on the sector of agriculture in order to enable the countries of Africa to achieve self-sufficiency as soon as possible. It urged the developed countries and international financial institutions to give special attention to alleviating the extreme debt burden of the African States.

62. The Conference reaffirmed the unity and territorial integrity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros and its sovereignty over the Comorian Island of Mayotte. It expressed its active solidarity with the Comorian people and support for the Comorian Government in its political and diplomatic efforts to effectively restore the Island to its natural entity. It urged the Government of France to accelerate the process of negotiations with the Government of the Comoros and the representatives of the inhabitants of Mayotte with a view to ensuring the effective and prompt return of the Island of Mayotte to the Comoros. It also called upon the Member States to use their influence with France collectively and individually so as to induce it to accelerate the negotiations with the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros on the basis of the national unity and territorial integrity of that country.
63. The Conference congratulated the Government of Mali for opting to settle through dialogue the problem of the Northern region and also congratulated the brotherly Government of Algeria for its efforts at mediation and its material support both to the activities for the restoration of peace and security and for the repatriation of the population. It called upon all members of the Islamic Ummah to uphold the dynamics of peace and dialogue thus established between the sons of Mali. It urged the Islamic Community to grant urgent financial support commensurate to the requirements of the Emergency Programme.
64. The Conference reaffirmed its condemnation of colonialism in all its forms as an act of aggression which violates all international conventions and principles of international law. It recognized that the effects of colonialism have impeded economic and social development plans and programmes in the developing countries and are still impeding these countries' development and progress. It reaffirmed the right of the developing countries to obtain fair compensation for the human and material losses they have suffered as a result of colonialism. It affirmed the right of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for reparations for all the human and material losses it has sustained as a result of the period of Italian invasion and colonization of the Libyan territories.
65. The Conference reaffirmed its solidarity with Sudan in confronting hostile designs, and in defence of its unity, territorial integrity and stability. It commended Sudan's continued efforts to reach a peaceful solution to the problem of Southern Sudan. It appealed to Member States to continue to support Sudan's efforts to safeguard its unity, territorial integrity and identity, in conformity with the principles embodied in the Charter and resolutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.
66. The Conference affirmed the inalienable right of the Islamic Ummah to develop, acquire and make use of science and technology for the purposes of its economic, social and cultural advancement. It rejected the policies and measures adopted by any state or group of states to hinder scientific and technological progress for peaceful purposes in the

Islamic States, as such measures are inconsistent with the legitimate right of all States and peoples to attain an appropriate, modern and civilized standard of living and serve the cause of world peace, security and stability. It called upon industrialized states to facilitate the transfer of technology to developing countries and remove the restrictions hindering this process. It also called upon Member States to strengthen cooperation among themselves in the fields of science and technology for peaceful purposes, especially in the framework of the Standing Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

67. The Conference affirmed that the dumping of toxic and nuclear wastes in Member States is a crime against humanity. It condemned all multinational corporations which engage in this shameful practice thus seriously endangering life and environment on our planet.
68. The Conference noted with satisfaction the ongoing efforts of the Secretary General to augment the capacity of the OIC in providing humanitarian assistance to the refugees in cooperation with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees. It also expressed its appreciation to member states, donor countries, the UNHCR, the U.N. specialized agencies, and other humanitarian institutions for the valuable assistance they are extending to refugees in Islamic countries. It also expressed its deep appreciation to countries of asylum for their generous assistance to refugees irrespective of their critical economic situation. It urged member states and the Islamic Development Bank to increase their assistance to the Islamic countries sheltering refugees.
69. The Conference urged Member States to pay attention to the problems faced by Islamic communities and minorities living in Non-OIC Member States, to play an effective role to protect them and to do their utmost in approaching states in which they live and urging these states to recognize their full right of citizenship, to grant them all their civil and religious rights and treat them with equity in accordance with international Charters and Conventions relating to human rights and basic freedoms.

The Conference recommended that contacts be further strengthened between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Islamic organizations and institutions in Member States, on the one hand, and between these Muslim communities, on the other with a view to putting an end to their isolation and to getting acquainted with their demands and needs.

70. The Conference reaffirmed its previous resolutions on solidarity with the Muslims in Southern Philippines in their just struggle for the achievement of their legitimate aspirations, within the framework of the territorial integrity of the Republic of the Philippines. It noted the recent measures taken by the Government of the Philippines with a view to solving the question of the Muslims in Southern Philippines. It urged the Government of the Philippines to continue to implement fully the Tripoli Agreement of 1976 in letter and spirit in order to pursue its efforts to grant autonomy to South Philippines as agreed upon with the

Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and the Organization of Islamic Conference.

It reaffirmed its readiness to continue providing every form of assistance - humanitarian, material, financial and political - to the Muslims in Southern Philippines and to the Moro National Liberation Front to enable them to attain their legitimate aspirations.

71. The Conference took note of the various candidatures of Member States to the posts in international organizations.
72. The Conference urged the Member States that have not yet ratified the Statute of the International Islamic Court of Justice and the amendment of the Charter to complete the ratification procedure and to send their instruments of ratification to the General Secretariat as soon as possible, so that the quorum necessary for the Court to become operational may be attained.
73. The Conference recognized the importance of follow up of the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam; to be retained as an item on the Agenda of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers - Regular Session; and its continued consideration for the effectiveness of joint action by Member States and the General Secretariat of the OIC in order to facilitate the promotion of all Islamic values in the field of human rights. It invited Member States to coordinate their positions during the World Conference on Human Rights to be held in 1993 on the basis of the guidelines contained in the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam.
74. The Conference also decided to transmit its resolution entitled "coordination among Member States in the field of human rights along with the "Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam" to the World Conference on Human Rights as OIC contribution to that Conference.
75. The Conference urged, anew, the Member States to sign or ratify, as soon as possible, the various agreements concluded in the framework of the OIC.
76. The Conference reiterated its support for convening an International Conference under the auspices of the United Nations to define terrorism and to distinguish it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation.
77. The Conference also decided to establish an open-ended inter governmental group to draft a Code of Conduct for combating international terrorism.
78. The Conference expressed its deep gratitude to the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt for having hosted the Second Islamic Conference of Information Ministers in Cairo, which took important decisions on the future of Islamic Information.
79. The Conference also expressed its deep gratitude to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for having hosted the first meeting of the

Ministerial Follow-up Committee of the Islamic Conference of Information Ministers in Jeddah, and took note with satisfaction of the report of the Committee.

80. The Conference further expressed its high appreciation of, and deep gratitude to His Excellency Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Information and Culture (COMIAC) and of the Sixth Islamic Summit, for his continued far-sighted action and the positive role being played by the Committee to strengthen cooperation among Member States in the field of Information.
81. The Conference approved the activities of programmes proposed by the General Secretariat for the implementation of the Plan of Information for the period 1993-94.
82. The Conference noted with appreciation the offer of the Government of the Arab Republic of Syria to host the Third Islamic Conference of Information Ministers in 1994.
83. The Conference took note with appreciation of the efforts made by the International Islamic News Agency (IINA) and the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization (ISBO) to discharge their duties and urged Member States to support these efforts.
84. The Conference urged Member States to consider early recognition of the Republic of Macedonia as well as the establishment of the diplomatic relations with this country to preserve stability in the Balkan region.
85. The Conference expressed its deep concern over the increasing tension in Kosova and the Sanjak in the former Yugoslavia.
86. The Conference noted with concern that the violations of the rights and fundamental freedoms of the Turkish Muslim minority in Western Thrace continue unabated and urged that all their rights and freedoms at collective and individual levels recognized by international treaties and conventions be respected.

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS:

87. The Conference examined the economic problems facing the Islamic countries which are still grappling with the heavy burden of debt, the inadequacy of development financing resources, the limited access to technology in the developed world, and the breathtaking drop in commodity prices, as well as a high degree of trade protectionism practised by the North.

The Conference expressed its deep concern over the imbalance in the prevailing international economic relations and the lack of progress for the institution of a New International Economic Order due to the reluctance of the developed countries.

The Conference emphasized that the prevailing situation urgently calls for dialogue between the developed and the developing countries and demands a constant follow up of the world economic situation and all international trade negotiations.

The Conference urged the Islamic countries members of GATT to take an active part in those proceedings. To that end, the Conference strongly recommended that Islamic countries should be invited to coordinate their stands within the different negotiating groups set up in the framework of the "Uruguay Round" with a view to safeguarding the economic interests of the Islamic world during those negotiations.

The Conference expressed the hope that the strengthening of economic relations between East and West would not affect the order of priorities in economic cooperation and trade exchanges between these countries and the Islamic States, and would not have any negative repercussions on the flow of financial resources devoted by the developed countries, eastern or western to the financing of development efforts in the Islamic States and the Third World.

The Conference recommended that Member States should appeal to the developed countries to establish a more practical, more equitable and more transparent environment so that developing countries may be able to implement their structural adjustment programmes aimed at achieving continued development.

88. The Conference examined the consequences of the establishment of the Single European Market for the Islamic States and called on the Member States to make the efforts necessary for promoting global economic and commercial cooperation in favour of the Islamic States, and urged them to boost trade exchanges and investments among them and to remove any obstacles thereto.
89. The Conference expressed its concern at the external debt of Member States, which has continued to rise in an alarming way over the last few years, and also at the increasingly high interest rates, the unstable exchange rates and the increase in the average rate of debt service.

The Conference noted with appreciation that the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia had taken measures aimed at writing off the public debt of the least developed, the landlocked and/or the Sahelian Member States.

The Conference also welcomed the initiative of His Highness the Emir of the State of Kuwait who, as Chairman of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, stated in the address he delivered at the United Nations General Assembly on 27 September 1990, that, in order to alleviate the debt burden of the developing countries, and in compliance with the pertinent resolutions adopted later by the Sixth Islamic Summit, the State of Kuwait had decided to write off the interests accrued on the loans made to developing countries.

The Conference also noted with satisfaction that the Government of the State of Qatar had also written off the official debt of least developed, landlocked and/or Sahelian Member States.

The Conference expressed its appreciation of the efforts being exerted by H.E. Abdou Diouf, President of Senegal and the Chairman of the Sixth Islamic Summit and the OIC Secretary General to ensure implementation of the Dakar Summit resolution on the indebtedness of OIC Member States.

The Conference recommended that an appeal be made to the Member States, the industrialized countries and the International organizations to implement the resolution of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference on the external debt of OIC Member States.

90. The Conference expressed its deep concern over the economic problems of the least-developed Member States and noted with regret the slow implementation of the Action Plan and the decrease in the Official Development Assistance.

The Conference noted with deep concern the slow implementation of the New Programme of Action in support of the poorest countries, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference in 1990.

The Conference stressed the need to increase the Official Development Assistance granted by the developed countries to the developing countries in general, and to the least developed, landlocked and/or Sahelian countries in particular.

91. The Conference noted with concern the serious situation caused by drought, desertification, natural disasters and their harmful effects on man, living conditions, food availability, and economic and social structures as well as public utilities and facilities.

The Conference appealed to all Member States to contribute generously, at bilateral level or through OIC specialized agencies or any other regional organizations, to the fight against drought, the effects of desertification and natural disasters.

92. The Conference noted with satisfaction that COMCEC under the leadership of its Chairman, the President of the Republic of Turkey, has played an important role in strengthening and expanding cooperation and collaboration among Member States in the economic and commercial fields.

The Conference also noted with satisfaction the work contributed by the General Secretariat, its subsidiary organs, and the OIC specialized and affiliated institutions in implementing the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation among Member States, and in formulating new strategies for the Plan of Action, in conformity with the directives of the Sixth Islamic Summit, and urged them to continue this work.

The Conference invited Member States to participate in the various projects recently initiated by the Islamic Development Bank, and to take advantage of the Longer-Term Trade Financing Scheme, the Islamic Banks Portfolio, the IDB Investment Funds, the Export Credit Insurance and Investment Guarantee System, in parallel with other ongoing projects, programmes and operations at IDB level.

The Conference examined the progress made in regard to the signature and/or ratification of the various OIC Agreements and Statutes, and expressed its appreciation of the efforts made by the General Secretariat to ensure the signature and ratification of such agreements and statutes. The Conference also invited Member States to speed up implementation of the agreements negotiated under the auspices of COMCEC.

The Conference emphasized the increasingly important role played by the private sector in the economic cooperation among Member States, and recommended that the Member States should extend their support and assistance to the Islamic Shipowners Association, the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Commodity Exchange, and the International Association of Islamic Banks.

93. The Conference regarded deterioration of the Environment as a major global problem facing the world and expressed concern over the increasing environmental degradation caused by human activities, which has led in some cases to irreversible changes in the environment, threatening life-sustaining eco-systems and undermining the health, well-being, development prospects and the very survival of life on the planet. It reaffirmed the determination of the Member States to work for the strengthening of international cooperation on global environmental problems.

It also emphasized the need for inter-state cooperation to continuously monitor, assess and anticipate environmental threats and render assistance in cases of environmental emergencies. It also emphasized the need for necessary and timely action for the protection of ecological conditions for present and future generations. It also called for combating pollution. It requested the Member States to intensify their efforts within the framework of United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP).

94. The Conference condemned the Israeli practices in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories which inter alia affect the environment and thus further contribute to the deterioration in the living conditions of the Palestinian people under Israeli occupation.
95. The Conference expressed its grave concern over the increase in drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking in narcotics, which is threatening the health and well-being of millions of people, in particular youth, in the majority of states in the world. It emphasized the need to combat the drug abuse problem in all its manifestations and forms.

96. The Conference expressed grave concern at the worldwide spread of infectious diseases affecting human, animal resources and natural life during recent years. In consideration of the magnitude of the problem, it recommended greater coordination of Member States at the World Health Organization to combat these menaces through the use of new effective vaccines and immunization schedules against contagious diseases.
97. The Conference recommended that the Secretary General prepare a comprehensive and exhaustive study of all the elements of environment, sustainable development and health from the perspective that would serve the interests of Islamic States, to be submitted to the Conference of Foreign Ministers. The Conference also recommended that a Governmental Experts Committee be constituted to examine this subject in the light of the study.

CULTURAL AFFAIRS

98. The Conference took note, with appreciation, of the reports of the Secretary General on the Islamic Universities, Centres and Cultural Institutions as well as on the projects of cultural character that are financed by the Organisation or are waiting for its support.

The Conference paid exceptional attention to the dissemination of the Islamic culture, teachings and education as well as the Arabic language and expressed its appreciation for the arrangements made for the reopening of the Islamic University in Niger and of the progress achieved by the other Islamic Universities in Uganda, Malaysia and Bangladesh.

The Conference also expressed its thanks to the Islamic Development Bank and the Islamic Solidarity Fund for the supportive policy they pursue for the development and progress of the Islamic Universities.

The Conference urged all Member States and Islamic institutions to extend financial and material assistance to these universities, institutions and centres so as to enhance their ever-increasing role in the development of the human resources that are indispensable for any development activity.

99. The Conference reaffirmed its support for the building of a new campus for Zeytounia University in Tunis so as to enable it to expand its educational and cultural role and expressed its appreciation for the start of the first phase of this project.
100. The Conference appealed to the Member States to adopt the Cultural Strategy within their cultural and educational projects.
101. The Conference urged the Member States to be alive to the necessity of including the questions of the child welfare in their social programmes and to cooperate with international organs specialized in

the field of child welfare. It accorded particular attention to the issues relating to the role of women in Islamic Societies and welcomed the measures taken by the General Secretariat in this field in cooperation with regional and international organizations in conformity with the relevant resolution of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference.

102. The Conference expressed its deep concern over the killing of the Muslims and the aggression against their holy places in Palestine, India, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Jammu and Kashmir and in many other places in the world. It also strongly condemned the destruction of the historic Babri Mosque in Ayodhya by the extremist Hindus and called upon the Government of India to reconstruct the Babri Mosque at its original site.
103. The Conference expressed its profound appreciation for the work completed by the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture; the International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage and the Islamic Fiqh Academy.
104. The Conference also took note with appreciation, of the reports submitted by the Islamic Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO), the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent, the Sports Federation of the Islamic Solidarity Games and the World Federation of the Arab-Islamic International Schools, on the activities in their fields of competence.
105. The Conference took note of the Report of the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund on the activities of the Fund and its Waqf. It expressed its appreciation to the member States which have made generous donations to the Islamic Solidarity Fund and its Waqf. It urged all Member States to commit themselves to extending annual voluntary donations to the Fund, each according to its ability, to enable the Fund to cover the deficit of its annual budget. It called on all Member States to contribute towards the capital of the Waqf of Islamic Solidarity Fund.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

106. The Conference adopted a number of resolutions on the Administrative and Financial issues. It particularly expressed its profound concern at the extreme financial difficulties faced by the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs. It also requested the Member States which have not settled their arrears of contribution to the General Secretariat and to the Subsidiary Organs to do so as soon as possible.
107. The Conference adopted the programme budgets of the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs for the financial year 1992-93 and 1993-94.

CLOSING SESSION

108. His Excellency Sardar Farooq Ahmed Leghari, the Minister of Finance and Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and Chairman of the Conference, made a concluding statement wherein he thanked the participating delegations for the spirit of constructive cooperation and for their precious contribution towards the success of the Conference.

VOTE OF THANKS

109. At the end of work, Their Excellencies the Foreign Ministers of Malaysia, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Republic of Niger expressed respectively on behalf of the Asian, Arab and African Member States their profound thanks and gratitude to His Excellency Mir Balakh Sher Mazari, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and the Government and people of Pakistan for the generous hospitality extended to the delegations and for the excellent arrangements which greatly contributed to the success of the Conference. They also expressed their appreciation to His Excellency Sardar Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari, Chairman of the Conference for his farsightedness and competence in conducting the deliberations of the Conference, which has been a success.

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