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GENERAL ASSEMBLY SECURITY COUNCIL

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Thirty-fifth session
Items 24 and 50 of the preliminary list*
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-fifth year

Letter dated 11 February 1980 from the Permanent Representative of
Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from the Adviser for Foreign Affairs of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, in his capacity as Chairman of the extraordinary session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held at Islamabad from 8 to 10 Rabiul Awwal 1400 H. (27 to 29 January 1980), I have the honour to request you to circulate the enclosed text of the resolutions and the final communiqué of the extraordinary session as a document of the General Assembly, under items 24 and 50 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Niaz A. NAIK
Ambassador
and
Permanent Representative

* A/35/50.

ANNEX

In the name of Allah the Merciful
and Compassionate.

FINAL DECLARATION OF THE EXTRAORDINARY
SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF
FOREIGN MINISTERS, ISLAMABAD - PAKISTAN
8 TO 10 RABI-UL-AWWAL, 1400 H (27-29 JAN. 1980).

In response to a request by Bangladesh for the convening of an Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers to consider "the situation in Afghanistan and also developments in the region which are closely inter-linked with the situation in Afghanistan" and at the invitation extended by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on the request of several member states, the Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers was held in Islamabad in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 8 to 10 Rabi-ul-Awwal 1400 H (27-29 January, 1980).

2. The Conference was preceded by a Preparatory meeting of senior officials of member states to consider the Agenda and the organization of work of the Conference.

3. The following member states participated in the Conference:-

1. Peoples Democratic Republic of Algeria.
2. State of Bahrain.
3. Peoples Republic of Bangladesh
4. Federal Republic of Cameroun.
5. Republic of Chad.
6. Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros.
7. Republic of Djibouti.
8. Republic of Gabon
9. Republic of Gambia.
10. Republic of Guinea.
11. Republic of Indonesia.
12. Islamic Revolutionary Republic of Iran.

13. Republic of Iraq
14. Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan.
15. State of Kuwait.
16. Republic of Lebanon.
17. Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.
18. Malaysia.
19. Republic of Maldives
20. Republic of Mali
21. Islamic Republic of Mauritania
22. Kingdom of Morocco
23. Republic of Niger
24. Sultanate of Oman
25. Islamic Republic of Pakistan
26. Palestine Liberation Organization.
27. State of Qatar.
28. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
29. Republic of Senegal.
30. Democratic Republic of Somalia
31. Democratic Republic of Sudan
32. Republic of Tunisia
33. Republic of Turkey
34. Republic of Uganda
35. United Arab Emirates.
36. Arab Republic of Yemen.

4. The Conference was attended by the following countries and organizations in their capacity as observers or guests:

The countries:

Nigeria.

International Organisations and Associations:

1. Rabita-Al-Alam-Al-Islami.
2. Motammar Al Alam Al Islami
3. Islamic Council of Europe.
4. World Assembly of Muslim Youth

5. Turkish Federated State of Cyprus.
6. Arab League.
7. Islamic Chamber of Commerce Industry and Commodity Exchange.'
8. International Islamic News Agency.
9. Islamic Solidarity Fund.

5. His Excellency Mr. M'hamed Boucetta, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Kingdom of Morocco opened the Extraordinary Session of the Conference in his capacity as the Chairman of the 10th Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference.

6. His Excellency Mr. M'hamed Boucetta and His Excellency Mr. Habib Chatti, the Secretary General of the Islamic Conference escorted the President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan His Excellency General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq to the Conference Hall, who inaugurated the Conference of Foreign Ministers.

7. In his inaugural address, the President observed that the Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan was the latest tragedy to befall the Muslim World. Jerusalem was still under alien occupation and the Peoples of Palestine and Kashmir were still yearning for the restoration of their rights. The President invited the Conference to ponder over the reasons why the Ummah which is so vitally situated, so rich in resources and so matchless in spiritual values should be subjected to so much suffering at this time. The President called for a renewal of faith and intensified efforts for the unity and collective defence of the Islamic Ummah.

8. The President urged the Conference that an unequivocal message should go forth to the Soviet Union conveying the grave concern of the Islamic World at the presence of its troops in Afghanistan and calling upon it to terminate its military intervention.

9. The President drew the attention of the Conference to the humanitarian problem of half a million Afghan refugees in Pakistan. While expressing thanks for the assistance extended so far by various states and international organizations, he stated that much greater world-wide support was required to supplement the efforts of the Government of Pakistan.

10. The delegations of Morocco, Gambia and Malaysia on behalf of their respective regional groups replied to the inaugural address expressing their deep thanks and gratitude to the President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for his inspiring address. They expressed the view that the address would provide the Conference the necessary guidelines for its deliberations.

11. The Conference decided that the address given by the President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan would be considered an official document of the Conference.

12. The Conference elected by acclamation His Excellency Mr. Agha Shahi, Adviser on Foreign Affairs of Pakistan as the Chairman of the Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. Immediately after his election His Excellency Mr. Agha Shahi in his address to the Conference observed that rivalry and competition of the super powers seeking global domination' and their conflicting interests were the primary source of /...

turmoil and upheavals in the world and posed a grave danger to the security and independence of the small and medium sized countries which with their abundant natural resources and strategic location continued to remain the focus of the global rivalry and contention for spheres of influence. The massive armed intervention by the Soviet Union in Afghanistan was the most recent manifestation of this hegemonistic pressure.

13. The Chairman also referred to the continuing tragedy of Palestine and the pressures being exerted on the oil producing countries of the Middle East, in particular the Islamic Republic of Iran.

14. The Chairman of the Conference emphasized the need for a collective response to the challenge faced by the Ummah. He called upon the Conference to condemn the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and demand the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of foreign forces from the territories of Afghanistan. He also called upon the Conference to declare its opposition to any use of force against the Islamic Republic of Iran and to reinforce its abiding

commitment to the Palestinian and Arab cause.

15. The Conference elected His Excellency Shaikh Mohammad Bin Mubarak Al Khalifa, Foreign Minister and leader of the delegation of Bahrain and His Excellency Mr. Al-Haj Lamin K. Jabang, Minister of External Affairs of Gambia, as Vice-Chairmen of the Conference. His Excellency Mr. M'hamed Boucetta, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Kingdom of Morocco was elected Rapporteur General. His Excellency Mr. Kacem Zhiri, the Assistant Secretary General for Political and Information Affairs in the General Secretariat of the Islamic Conference, was designated as the official spokesman of the Conference.

16. In his speech, the Secretary General expressed his gratitude for the confidence that the Islamic countries had placed in him by designating him to head the General Secretariat.

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17. He underlined that this extraordinary session had been called within the framework of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and in accordance with the principles of Islamic solidarity.

18. The events in Afghanistan, he added, had created a critical situation which could involve the whole world in the East-West conflict. He also emphasized the importance of the problem of Al-Quds and Palestine in the present circumstances.

19. The Secretary General concluded by expressing the hope that the resolutions adopted by the Conference would come up to the expectations of Muslim public opinion.

20. After discussing the report of the Senior Officials Committee the Conference adopted the agenda of the Session and decided to set up only one Committee, namely the Political Committee, in case there were no economic, cultural, social administrative, financial or information issues to be discussed at the Extraordinary Session.

21. In the General Debate the Heads of Delegations reviewed the current situation. They focussed their attention on the situation in Afghanistan, developments in the region, and the problems of Jerusalem, Palestine and the Middle East and the present evolution of the situation.

22. They condemned the Soviet armed intervention against Afghanistan, a Muslim and non-aligned country and called for the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of the Soviet Union from Afghanistan. They declared that the right to sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence were enshrined in international law, in the principles of peaceful coexistence as well as in the UN Charter and must not be violated. They also expressed their solidarity with the Islamic countries in the immediate neighbourhood of Afghanistan and their resolve to give them full support.

23. The Leaders of delegations also expressed their solidarity with the Islamic Revolutionary Government in Iran. They referred to Jerusalem, the Palestine Cause and the Middle East issue and condemned the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel as a result of the Camp David Accords.

24. They affirmed that the unity and the solidarity of the Muslim Ummah is essential to cope with the tremendous challenge facing the Islamic World.

25. The Conference adopted a number of resolutions on the two items of its agenda.

26. It condemned Soviet Military aggression against the Afghani people, denounced it as a flagrant violation of international law, covenants and norms

primarily the Charter of the United Nations and the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and called upon all peoples and governments throughout the world to persist in condemnation of this aggression against Human Rights and the freedom of the Afghan people.

27. The Conference demanded the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and urged all countries and peoples to secure withdrawal of Soviet troops through all possible means.

28. The Conference decided to suspend the membership of Afghanistan in the Organisation of the Islamic Conference. The Conference invited Member States to withhold recognition to the illegal regime in Afghanistan and sever diplomatic relations with that country until the complete withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

29. It also called upon member states to withhold all economic assistance from the present regime in Afghanistan. The Conference urged all States and peoples to support the Afghani people and to provide assistance to the refugees who have been driven away from their home as a result of Soviet aggression and decided to extend material and moral support to the Afghani people . It expressed solidarity with them in

their just struggle to safeguard their faith, the independence of their country and its territorial integrity and the recovery of their right to determine their destiny.

30. The Conference solemnly declared its complete solidarity with the Islamic countries neighbouring Afghanistan against any threat to their security and well being and called upon member states to resolutely support and extend all possible cooperation to these countries. It authorized the Secretary General to receive contributions from member States, organisations and individuals and to disburse the amounts to the authorities concerned on the recommendations of a Committee of three member states to be established by him in consultation with the states concerned.

31. The Conference called upon member states to envisage through appropriate bodies, not participating in the Moscow Olympics in May 1980 unless the Soviet Union withdraws all its troops forthwith from Afghanistan.

32. The Conference mandated the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the Eleventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

33. The Conference inspired by the principles of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference

and in conformity with the principles of non-alignment and the Charter of the United Nations strongly condemned pressures of all kind and warned those western powers which were attempting to exploit the new situation created by Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan of the dire consequence of their policies which would constitute a threat to world peace and security. The Conference warned the member states of the dangers of being drawn into the plans and strategic policies of the super powers of turning the area into a arena for their conflict. The Conference invited all Islamic States to consolidate their efforts and stand steadfast in the face of dangers that threaten their destiny and further invited them to cooperate with the states of the Third World as a whole and to coordinate their efforts in order to face up to the dangers that threatened them all.

34. The Conference affirmed its vital stake in the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It expressed its sincere wish that the Islamic Republic of Iran and the United States of America would resolve the outstanding problems between them by peaceful means and declared at the same time its firm opposition to any threat or use of force or any kind of intimidation or interference or imposition of economic sanctions against the Islamic Republic of Iran or any other Islamic country. The Conference declared its solidarity

with the Muslim people of Iran in choosing whatever system it prefers based on the tenets of Islam as a system of social and political life.

35. The Conference called upon all Islamic States to reaffirm their solidarity with the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people in its struggle against the Zionist entity and to secure the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people including their right to establish an independent state in their usurped homeland. The Conference invited the Islamic countries to reaffirm concretely their solidarity with the Arab States to liberate Al-Quds and all the other occupied Arab territories.

36. The Conference condemned the Egyptian Government's policy of establishing relations with the Zionist racist entity and condemned the collusion and cooperation between Egypt, Israel and the United States in all fields in as much as this constituted a flagrant aggression against the right of the Palestinian people and a threat to the security and independence of the Arabs and Muslim countries.

37. The Conference called upon all Muslim countries to consider joining in boycotting the Egyptian regime politically, economically and culturally and observing the boycott rules of the Arab League and

coordinating their efforts with Arab countries in that respect.

38. The Conference decided to condemn armed aggressions against the Democratic Republic of Somalia and to denounce the presence of military forces of the Soviet Union and some of its allies in the Horn of Africa and the Red Sea and to remove these areas from the conflict between the great powers. The Conference decided to strengthen the Islamic peoples in the Horn of African region materially and financially, and to provide assistance to the refugees driven from their homes by the forces of occupation, including the people of Eritrea. The Conference requested the Secretary General to prepare and submit to the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers a report on the question.

39. At the recommendation of the Plenary, the Political Committee heard the representative of the Afghani Mujahideen, Professor Borhan Al Din Rabani who spoke on behalf of the following Afghani Organisations :

- Harkat-i-Inkalab-i-Islami
under the leadership of Moulvi Mohammed
- National Liberation Front
under the leadership of Sabaghat Ullah
Al Muoaddadi
- The Islamic Party
under the leadership of Gulbadeen Hemkemtyar
- The Islamic Front
under the leadership of Mohammad Younus

- Ittihad-e Islami National Front
under the leadership of Sayed Ahmed Gilani
- Islamic Afghani Association
under the leadership of Prof. Borhanuddin
Rabbani.

He made a comprehensive statement on the situation in Afghanistan and on the oppression to which the Muslim Afghani people are subjected at the hands of the invading Soviet forces. The statement comprised a number of proposals and requests.

40. The Chairman of the Conference His Excellency Mr. Agha Shahi, Adviser on Foreign Affairs in his concluding remarks stated that the Conference had met at a historic moment in the life of the Ummah. The momentous decisions taken at the Conference demonstrated amply the cohesion and unity of the Islamic World. These decisions would have a far reaching impact on the future course of events not only in the region but far beyond. The people of Pakistan would take heart from the Ummah's expression of solidarity with them against any threat to their security and well being.

41. It was now the sacred task of the members of the Conference to translate the decisions of the Conference into action. The Conference had demonstrated that the Islamic World was an independent factor in the era of super power domination and that it would never accept the hegemony of either the East or the West.

42. The Chairman of the Conference hoped that the Soviet Union would draw the necessary conclusions from the decisions of the Conference and withdraw its forces from Afghanistan without any delay. The Afghan people who were endeavouring to safeguard their national independence and Islamic faith had the full support and sympathy of the Conference.

43. The Conference approved a resolution proposed by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Kuwait expressing its profound appreciation to His Excellency General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, the President of Pakistan, for his gracious sponsorship of the Conference. It also put on record its thanks and gratitude to the people and Government of Pakistan for the generous hospitality and warm welcome given to the participating delegations. It paid tribute to H.E. Mr. Agha Shahi, Adviser on Foreign Affairs and Chairman of the Conference for the efficient way in which he conducted work of the Conference. The Conference expressed its appreciation to the Secretary General and his colleagues for their laudable efforts in preparing for the Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO. 1/EOS ON THE
SOVIET MILITARY INTERVENTION IN AFGHANISTAN
AND ON ITS ENSUING EFFECTS

The first Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Islamabad, from 8 to 10 Rabi Al Awwal 1400 A.H. corresponding to 27 - 29 January, 1980.

In pursuance of the principles and objectives of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, and the provisions of resolutions adopted by Islamic Conference emphasising the common objectives and destiny of the peoples of the Islamic Nation;

Recalling in particular the basic principles of the non-aligned movement of which Afghanistan is a founding member;

Expressing its deep concern at the dangerous escalation of tension, intensification of rivalry and increased recourse to military intervention and interference in the internal affairs of states, which are detrimental to the interests of all nations particularly the Islamic States;

Affirming that the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan constitutes a violation of its independence, and aggression against the liberty of its people and a flagrant violation of all international covenants and norms, as well as a serious threat to peace and security in the region and throughout the world;

Expressing the determination of the Governments and peoples of Member States to reject all forms and types of foreign occupation and expansion and the race for spheres of influence thereby strengthening the sovereignty of peoples and the independence of states;

Seriously concerned over the Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan and the effect of this interference on the will of the Muslim people of Afghanistan to exercise their right to determine their political future;

Considering that the continuing presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, its attempt at imposing the fait accompli and the military operations of these troops against the Afghan people flout international covenants and norms and blatantly violate Human Rights;

Reaffirming the determination of Islamic States to pursue a non-aligned policy in respect of superpower conflict and to protect Muslim people from the adverse effects of the cold war between these States;

Fully aware of the immense financial burden borne by neighbouring countries of Afghanistan, in particular the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, as a result of the asylum it provides to hundreds of thousands of Afghani people, old men, women and children, driven away by the Soviet Military occupation;

1. CONDEMNNS the Soviet military aggression against the Afghani people, denounces and deploras it as a flagrant violation of International laws, covenants, and norms, primarily the Charter of the United Nations, which condemned this aggression in its resolutions No. ES-6/2 of 14 January 1980, and the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, and calls upon all peoples and Governments throughout the world to persist in condemning this aggression and denouncing it as an aggression against Human Rights and a violation of the freedoms of people, which cannot be ignored;

2. DEMANDS the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all Soviet troops stationed on Afghani territories, and reiterates that Soviet troops should refrain from acts of oppression and tyranny against the Afghani people and their struggling sons, until the departure of the last Soviet soldier from Afghani territory, and urges all countries and peoples to secure the Soviet withdrawal through all possible means;

3. SUSPENDS the membership of Afghanistan in the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

4. INVITES the member states to withhold recognition to the illegal regime in Afghanistan and sever diplomatic relations with that country until the complete withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan;

5. CALLS upon all member states to stop all aids and all forms of assistance given to the present regime of Afghanistan by member states;

6. URGES all states and people throughout the world to support the Afghani people and provide assistance and succour to the refugees whom aggression has driven away from their homes;

7. RECOMMENDS to all member states to affirm their solidarity with the Afghan people in their just struggle to safeguard their faith, national independence and territorial integrity and to recover their right to determine their destiny;

8. SOLEMNLY declares its complete solidarity with the Islamic countries neighbouring Afghanistan against any threat to their security and well being and calls upon States of the Islamic Conference to resolutely support and extend all possible

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cooperation to these countries in their efforts to fully safeguard their sovereignty, national independence and territorial integrity.

9. AUTHORISES the Secretary General to receive contributions from member states, organisations and individuals and to disburse the amounts to the authorities concerned on the recommendations of a Committee of three members states to be established by him in consultations with the states concerned.

10. CALLS upon member states to envisage through appropriate bodies not participating in Olympic Games being held in Moscow in July 1980 unless the Soviet Union in compliance with the call of the U.N. General Assembly and the Islamic Conference withdraws all its troops forthwith from Afghanistan;

11. MANDATES the Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the Eleventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 2/EOS ON FOREIGN PRESSURES
ON CERTAIN ISLAMIC STATES

The Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in its First Extraordinary Session in Islamabad from 8 to 10 Rabi-ul-Awal of the Year 1400 A.H. (27-29 January, 1980).

Inspired by the principles of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and in conformity with the principles of non-alignment and the Charter of the United Nations which emphasize the necessity of:

- Concerted efforts for the achievement of world peace, to ensure security, freedom and justice for their peoples and for all the peoples of the world;
- The struggle against all forms of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, expansionism, apartheid and racism, including Zionism, exploitations, the use of force, and all forms and manifestations of foreign occupation, domination and hegemony;
- Rejection of bloc policies;
- Taking the necessary measures to reinforce International peace and security founded on justice;
- Supporting the struggle of all the Islamic peoples to safeguard their dignity, independence and national rights;
- Respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, politically, militarily, economically or culturally;
- Non-use of force or the resort to threats or aggression against the territorial integrity of any state or its political independence;
- Coordination of efforts and solidarity to achieve independence and to safeguard full sovereignty;
- Defending the legitimate interests of all peoples;
- Anxious to preserve the Islamic spiritual, ethical, social and economic values.

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Asserting the common destiny binding Islamic states and their commitment to the aims of the common struggle for freedom, justice and progress, and with a view to combating colonialism and foreign intervention and occupation, from wherever it comes whether from States traditionally known for their imperialist policies or other States following in their footsteps.

Expressing its grave concern at the efforts of certain great powers to exert various forms of pressures on the Islamic States, threatening the use of force against them and to interfere in their internal affairs, and to establish military bases on their territories to protect the interests of these great powers and their strategic plans in the context of the struggle raging between them;

Drawing attention to the current attempts by certain Western powers to exploit the new situation created by Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan for reintroducing imperialist intervention in the Islamic world, particularly in the region near Afghanistan.

Strongly condemns pressures of all kinds and warns these countries of their dire consequences which would constitute a threat to world peace and security.

Warns the Member States of the dangers of being drawn into the plans and strategies of the super powers and of turning the area into an arena for their conflict.

Invites all the Islamic States to consolidate their efforts and stand steadfast in the face of the dangers that threaten their destiny and further invites them to

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cooperate with the states of the Third world as a whole and coordinate their efforts in order to face up to the dangers that threaten them all.

RESOLUTION NO.3/EOS REGARDING EXTERNAL
PRESSURES AGAINST THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC
OF IRAN BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The First Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad from the 8th to 10th Rabi-ul-Awwal 1400 A.H. (27th to 29th January, 1980),

Recalling the solemn obligations of all States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of any State;

Recalling also the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of peaceful co-existence including the principles of non-interference and non-intervention in the internal affairs of states;

Reaffirming the right of all States to exercise permanent, total and effective sovereignty over their natural and other resources and over the control of their economic assets and activities;

Gravely concerned over the increasing tension between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the United States of America, and the threat of punitive measures against the brotherly Islamic Republic of Iran;

Recalling that the Charter of the United Nations prohibits the use of force for resolution of disputes among States;

Recalling also the objectives enunciated in the Charter of the Islamic Conference including the resolve to strengthen the struggle of all Muslim peoples with a view

to safeguarding their dignity, independence and national rights;

1. Affirms the vital stake of the Islamic Conference in the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

2. Expresses its sincere wish that the Islamic Republic of Iran and the USA would resolve the outstanding problems between themselves by peaceful means.

3. Declares at the same time its firm opposition to any threat or use of force or any kind of intimidation or interference or imposition of economic sanctions against the Islamic Republic of Iran or any other Islamic Country.

4. Declares further its solidarity with the Muslim people of Iran in choosing whatever system it prefers based on the tenets of Islam as a system of social and political life.

5. Calls upon the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution.

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Resolution No.4/EOS

THE PALESTINE QUESTION AND JERUSALEM

The Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in its First Extraordinary Session in Islamabad from 8 to 10 Rabi-ul-Awwal of the Year 1400 H. (27-29 January, 1980);

Recalling that the Organisation of the Islamic Conference emerged after the first meeting of the Kings and Heads of States of Islamic countries held in Rabat in 1969 after the burning of Al Aqsa Mosque Al Mubarak in Al Quds Al Sharif;

Mindful of the continuous and considerable importance the Organisation attaches to the Palestinian Question and to the city of Al Quds;

Recalling its Resolution No.18/10 adopted at the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers at its meeting in the city of Fez from 10-15 Jumadul Thani (8-12 May) suspending Egypt's membership in the Islamic Conference Organisation and all its institutions, organisation and bodies following the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt's visit to occupied Jerusalem and his signing of the Camp David Agreements and the Peace Treaty with the Zionist entity, under the supervision and guidance of the United States of America, disregarding the Arab character of Jerusalem and at the expense of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, these are contrary to the principles and resolution of the Lahore Summit and the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in Jeddah, Istanbul, Tripoli and Dakar.

Considering that the Egyptian Government has ignored that resolution and the premises on which it was founded and has persisted in its defiance of the feelings of the Arab and the Moslem World and in its violation of the rights of the Palestinian people by persisting in its cooperation with the Zionist usurper, to the extent that it has decided to establish diplomatic relations and exchange ambassadors with the Zionist entity despite its persistence in keeping the occupied Arab territories and aiming ^{at} establishing Zionist settlements thereon and in considering Al-Quds Al Sharif its so called "eternal" capital.

Recalling that the 10th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers - (The Session on Palestine and Al Quds Al Sharif) has resolved in its final communique that the year (1400 H) corresponding to 1980 be observed as the year of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

Considering that the Conference has called upon member states to fully abide by the political, economic and cultural boycott as well as the boycott of any other form of cooperation with the Zionist racist enemy represented in the Israeli entity in all friends and at all levels.

Considering that Egypt has embarked on a policy of establishing political economic, cultural technical and other forms of relations with Israel which constitutes a challenge to and a violation of all the resolutions of the Islamic Conference, the non-Aligned Movement, the United Nations Organisation, regarding the Question of

Palestine and the rights of the Palestinian people, aids and encourages Israel to persist in its usurpations of Palestine and disregard the will of the international community; as well as its persistence in pursuing its expansionist, imperialist and racist policy.

1. Condemns the Egyptian Government's policy of establishing relations with the Zionist racist entity and condemns the collusion and cooperation between Egypt, Israel and U.S.A. in all fields in as much as this constitutes a flagrant aggression against the right of the Palestinian people and a threat to the security and independence of the Arab and Muslim countries.

2. Calls upon all Muslim countries to consider joining in boycotting the Egyptian regime politically, economically and culturally and observing the boycott rules of the Arab League and coordinating their efforts with the Arab countries in that respect.

3. Calls upon all Islamic States to reaffirm their solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, in its struggle against the Zionist entity and to secure the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people including their right to establish an independent state in their usurped homeland.

4. Condemns the aggressions perpetrated by Israel against South Lebanon and invites Members of the Conference to exert their efforts with a view to helping the Lebanese Government put an end to these aggressions.

5. Invites Islamic countries to reaffirm concretely their solidarity with the Arab states for the liberation of Al-Quds and all the other occupied territories.

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RESOLUTION NO.5/EOS.

FOREIGN MILITARY INTERVENTION IN THE HORN OF AFRICA

The Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,
meeting in its First Extraordinary Session in Islamabad
from 8 to 10 Rabi-ul-Awwal of the Year 1400 H. (27-29 January,
1980,

Recalling article two of the Charter of the Islamic
Conference and article one of the United Nations
Charter,

Affirming the Islamic teachings enjoining Muslims
to succour the member states in the Organisation against
any foreign threats,

And in view of what has been confirmed with
regard to the presence of military forces of the Soviet
Union and some of its allies in the Horn of Africa,
which represents a direct threat to the independence of the
Democratic Republic of Somalia and its peace and
security,

In view of the repeated aggression on the Democratic
Republic of Somalia, a Member of the Islamic Conference

DECIDED

1. To condemn the armed aggressions against the
Democratic Republic of Somalia, and to denounce
the presence of military forces of the Soviet
Union and some of its allies in the Horn of
Africa.
2. To call for the total and unconditional withdrawal
of these foreign troops.
3. To liquidate foreign bases in the Horn of Africa
and the Red Sea, and to remove these areas from
the conflict between the great powers.

4. To strengthen the Islamic peoples in the Horn of Africa region materially and financially, and to provide assistance to the refugees driven from their homes by the forces of occupation including the people of Eritrea.

5. To request the Secretary General to prepare and submit to the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers a detailed report on the question.

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RESOLUTION NO.6/EOS

VOTE OF THANKS

The Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Islamabad, Pakistan,

Expresses its profound appreciation to His Excellency General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, the President of Pakistan, for his gracious sponsorship of the Conference and for his inspiring inaugural address,

Expresses its thanks and gratitude to the People and the Government of Pakistan for the generous hospitality and the warm welcome given to the participating delegates,

Expresses its appreciation to His Excellency Mr. Agha Shahi, Adviser for Foreign Affairs and Chairman of the Conference for the efficient way in which he conducted the work of the Conference.

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