

# UNITED NATIONS



## GENERAL ASSEMBLY



## SECURITY COUNCIL

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
Thirty-fifth session  
Item 26 of the provisional agenda\*  
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Thirty-fifth year

Note verbale dated 8 August 1980 from the Permanent Representative  
of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Representative of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to enclose herewith, in Arabic, English and French, the general report (annex I), the final declaration (annex II) and the resolution on the Palestinian question (annex III) adopted by the Islamic Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs at its second extraordinary session, held at Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, on 11 and 12 July 1980.

As a representative of the host country to the Conference and at the request of the members of the Islamic Conference, the Permanent Representative of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to the United Nations would greatly appreciate it if the enclosed documents could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 26 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

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\* A/35/150.

ANNEX I



**ORGANISATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE**

Second Extraordinary Session of Ministers of  
Foreign Affairs

Amman, 28 to 29 Shabban, 1400 H  
( 11 to 12 July, 1980 )

IOFM/EOS/2-80/JC(FINAL).

**GENERAL REPORT  
OF THE  
SECOND EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC  
CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS HELD IN AMMAN, HASHEMITE  
KINGDOM OF JORDAN FROM 28 TO 29 SHABBAN, 1400H (11-12 JULY, 1980).**

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ICFM/ECS/2-80/JC

GENERAL REPORT  
THE EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC  
CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS ON CONDITIONS  
IN OCCUPIED PALESTINE.

At the request of the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, and in response to the invitation addressed by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers met in Amman on 28 and 29 Sha'aban 1400H, corresponding to 11 and 12 July/Tamouz 1980, to consider the current situation in occupied Palestine.

The Session was attended by delegations of the following member states.

1. Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic
2. State of Bahrain
3. People's Republic of Bangladesh
4. United Republic of Cameroun
5. Republic of Gabon
6. Republic of the Gambia
7. Revolutionary Republic of Guinea
8. Republic of Indonesia
9. Islamic Republic of Iran

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10. Republic of Iraq
11. Republic of Djibouti
12. Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
13. State of Kuwait
14. Republic of Lebanon
15. Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
16. Malaysia
17. Republic of Mali
18. Islamic Republic of Mauritania
19. Kingdom of Morocco
20. Republic of Niger
21. Sultanate of Oman
22. Palestine Liberation Organisation
23. Islamic Republic of Pakistan
24. State of Qatar
25. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
26. Republic of Senegal
27. Democratic Republic of Sudan
28. Democratic Republic of Somali
29. Syrian Arab Republic
30. Republic of Tunisia
31. Republic of Turkey
32. United Arab Emirates
33. Republic of Uganda
34. Yemen Arab Republic
35. Democratic and Popular Republic of Yemen

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The following attended as observers:

1. Federal Republic of Nigeria
2. League of Arab States
3. Rabitat Al Alam Al Islami
4. Mr. Raouf Dinkdash, President of the Turkish Community of Kibris.
5. Mo'tamar Al Alam Al Islami
6. Moro National Liberation Front
7. Da'wa Islamiya Society
8. The World Assembly of Muslim Youths
9. Islamic States Broadcasting Organisation
10. International Islamic News Agency.

At the opening ceremony of the Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, His Excellency King Hussein, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan delivered an opening address in which His Majesty outlined the framework of Islamic action, in the light of the current disastrous developments in the Palestinian question.

His Majesty pointed out that Zionism was proceeding with the implementation of its conspiracies, bringing in Zionist fanatics from all over the world, and settling them in Palestine, the pulsating heart of Arabism and Islam. He also pointed out that the tragedy was being aggravated, by the absence of a unified Arab and Islamic stand, and the lack of a clear-cut comprehensive strategy. With such a

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strategy, Arabs and Muslims could mobilize their potentials and proceed on the path that would lead to the recovery of their land and their Holy places.

Stressing the Islamic and Arab Character of Palestine, His Majesty added that this meeting was held at the apex of Israeli challenges levelled at Muslims, and of its illegal and inhuman practices. It persisted in overt eviction and coercion of the Palestinian people and was actively perpetuating its policy of defacing, obliterating and judaization of Islamic civilization, and annexation of Arab territories.

His Majesty stated that the liberation of the occupied Arab territories was the fundamental prerequisite for a just peace and restoring Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty was the key to a just solution of the whole issue, since Jerusalem and Palestine represented the joint cultural heritage of Arabs and Muslims.

In conclusion, His Majesty said: "The greatest challenge confronting the Muslim Ummah lies, there, in Palestine and around it, should awake in the hearts of the true believers, the will to sacrifice and struggle" and to toil.

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On behalf of the Arab, Asian and African countries, the Heads of the delegations of Algeria, Indonesia and Nigeria delivered addresses in reply to the Royal address. They expressed their thanks and gratitude to His Majesty and to the Government and people of Jordan.

The Chairman of the Eleventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, His Excellency Mr. Agha Shahi, Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan informed the extraordinary session of the Security Council meeting from 24 to 30 June, 1980, which was convened under the mandate of the Eleventh Session. He referred to his statement at the Security Council made on behalf of the 39 member states, which called upon the Security Council to declare the annulment of any Israeli measures purporting to alter the legal status and historical character of Al Quds Al Sharif and in the event of continued defiance by Israel to impose against it the sanctions stipulated in Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations. He had also informed the Security Council of the commitment of member states of the Islamic Conference to severance of diplomatic relations with any country promoting the Israeli design to annex Al Quds Al Sharif by recognising the Holy City as the Israeli capital.

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His Excellency Mr. Agha Shahi raised the question: Are the Palestinians to wait indefinitely while Israel proceeds inexorably with its plans of annexation of the Palestinian homeland and Al Quds Al Sharif, for the world to generate the necessary pressure to move Israel towards the establishment of lasting peace based on recognition of the national rights of the Palestinian people? He said that the Islamic world was not without the means of persuading the supporters of Israel to exert themselves to compel a change in the colonial and expansionist policies of Israel. However, he stated that the political and economic strategy towards compelling Israel to vacate its aggression and occupation, would continue to elude the Islamic world unless it was able to forge the unity of will and action necessary for the recovery of its historical, national and Islamic rights from Zionist usurpation.

He briefly apprised the extraordinary session of the activities of the Standing Committee of Islamic Conference on Afghanistan and its readiness to enter into a dialogue with the Kabul authorities to be represented through their political party, and within the framework of the relevant resolution of the Islamic Conference. The Committee had made it clear that a political solution must be based on the aspirations of the Afghan people and respect for the

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national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan, under a government acceptable to its people and pledged to a policy of nonalignment and friendship with all its neighbours.

His Excellency Habib Al Shatti, Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference then took the floor to deliver his speech. He said the fierce onslaught waged against the Palestinian people bore witness to the terrorism that had characterised Zionism, since the forties. This onslaught was part of a plan devised by Israeli authorities in collaboration with world Zionism.

He added that the Zionist occupation authorities were currently engaged in a race against time to implement the settlement and Judaization policies as soon as possible, because they expected the failure of the so-called autonomy being presently negotiated by the Camp David Parties. The Israeli authorities were aware that the Palestine Arabs unanimously rejected that autonomy. They also sensed the increasing Israeli isolation within the international arena and the cooling of support forthcoming from traditionally sympathetic groups. Furthermore, the Zionist government regarded the American elections as providing a propitious opportunity, that might not recur, to implement its settlement policy.

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He indicated that the world at large was aware of the existence of extremist and terrorist organisations whose establishment was approved and encouraged by the Israeli authorities, seeking to create an irreversible fait accompli. Such acts could only be countered by devising effective measures of a caliber similar to that of the designs of the Zionist enemy. The issue was extremely dangerous and they could not ignore the fact that what was happening in southern Lebanon was only part of the Israeli plan which sought to shake the stability of the whole region.

He added that hundreds of resolutions adopted by one organisation or another could never restore an inch of Palestinian territory unless they were implemented.

This grave situation made incumbent upon them to work out practical measures whereby to foil the fearful Zionist design and make the supporters of the enemy realize the gravity of the dangers looming over the world as a result of the new situation created by Israel in the occupied territories.

The whole world sympathizes with the rights of the Palestinian people, with the exception of the United States, which found in an Arab regime, not only a support for its unconditional pro-Israeli policy but also for Begin's criminal streak which is supported by the United States more than by the Zionist circles in Israel itself.

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After his election as Chairman of the extraordinary session, the Foreign Minister of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Mr. Marwan El Kassem delivered a speech in which he said that the main concern of this conference, as of past conferences, was to liberate Al Quds and the occupied Arab land. This was the reaction they wished to convey the following the measures taken by Israeli in Al Quds, namely to annex it and make it the Israeli capital. It was also their reaction to events in the occupied Arab territories: terrorism, eviction, establishment of settlements and judaisation action was called for, and not resolutions which seemed to have become their sole objective.

He stressed the efforts exerted by Jordan's efforts to consolidate Arab resistance in the occupied Arab territories, and his Country's successful attempts at the international level to bring about a favourable change in the attitude of some states.

The Jordanian Foreign Minister emphasised the need for a unified Arab stand based on clear principles, that could express their aims which should rely for their achievement on their inherent strength.

The conference resumed its meetings in camera and elected two vice chairmen: His Excellency the Foreign Minister of Indonesia as First Vice-Chairman, and His Excellency the Foreign Minister of Niger as Second Vice-Chairman.

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It was a tradition for the Chairman of the session, ordinary session to be the rapporteur of the following / However, the rapporteur yielded his post to the Palestine Liberation Organisation since the extraordinary session was devoted to the Palestinian question and was convened at the request of the Chairman of the executive committee of the organisation adding that it was an expression by Pakistan of its solidarity with the Palestinian people in their struggle.

The conference then considered its agenda and the Chairman pointed out that it was<sup>a</sup> one item agenda: the new situation in occupied Palestine and the measures which must be taken to deal with it.

According to the provisions of the rules of procedure of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference which stipulate: "The Agenda of the Extraordinary Sessions is limited to items for which the Conference was called to convene", the Conference adopted its agenda.

The Chairman called for views on the membership of the Drafting Committee, and the Conference elected Jordan as Chairman and the following countries as members:

- The Palestine Liberation Organisation
- Senegal
- ~~Pakistan~~
- Guinea
- Mali
- Syria
- Iraq.

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It was stated that the Drafting Committee was open to all delegations and the committee was requested to meet in order to discuss the draft resolutions prior to their presentation to the Plenary.

At the proposal of the Kuwaiti Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmed, the Conference unanimously agreed, by acclamation to consider the Address of His Majesty King Hussein an official document of the Conference.

During the general debate, the heads of delegations reviewed the current situation in Palestine and the other occupied Arab territories and condemned the recent Israeli measures and repressive practices, in particular events in Al Quds. They considered that these practices and procedures were dangerous escalation by the Zionist enemy of a critical situation and a flagrant violation of all international and Islamic Charters and resolutions. Effective measures were called for:

The Conference also heard statements by the militant brothers Fahd El Kawasma, Mayor of Hebron, Mohammad Hassan Malham, Sheikh Ragab El Tamimi, Kadi Shari'i of Hebron, who explained in detail to the members of the Conference the drastic conditions endured by the Palestinian people and the fascist racist practices to which they were subjected, reaffirming that the Palestinian people rejected the autonomy conspiracy and the designs of the parties to the Camp David Accords. They called upon Islamic States and peoples

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to shoulder their responsibilities in full in respect of the primary cause of the Islamic Ummah, that of Palestine, and take the measures likely to ensure the steadfast stand of the Palestinian people and safeguard their Holy Places.

Dr. Zuhair Malhas, the Jordian Minister of Health, addressing the Conference on behalf of the Ministers of Health of the East Mediterranean region, emphasized the need for a sustained action to secure the transfer of the regional office of the World Health Organisation from Alexandria to Amman, reaffirming the determination of the Ministers of Health to follow up the matter at international level, the Egyptian regime having involved itself in the Camp David conspiracy.

At the conclusion of its deliberations, the Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference adopted a resolution on the Palestinian question, which provided for the following:

1. It reaffirmed the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, in particular their right to return to their homeland and recover their properties, their right to self-determination without external interference, their right to exercise freely their sovereignty over the territory of their homeland, and establish their independent state on their national soil.
2. It reaffirmed the right of the Palestinian people to pursue their legitimate struggle and recover their national inalienable rights, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, inside and outside the occupied homeland.

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3. It emphasized that just peace in the Middle East area could not be achieved unless the Palestinian people could exercise their national inalienable rights and the Israeli enemy withdraw from all the Palestinian and Arab occupied territories, including the holy city of Jerusalem.
4. It reaffirmed that all official and systematic terrorist policies and practices, the settlement measures, the judaization of Jerusalem, oppression, terrorism, assassination, imprisonment and eviction raised a challenge to the will of the Islamic nation, and constituted a blatant violation of the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the 1949 Geneva Conventions.
5. It emphasized the principle of Islamic solidarity in the face of Zionist aggression.
6. It considered the Camp David Agreements and the Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty as a conspiracy against the future of Jerusalem and the occupied Arab territories. These Agreements and Treaty should be rejected and countered as well as any unilateral and partial solutions of the Palestinian question.

In respect of Al Quds the Conference reaffirmed resolution No.4/11/P adopted at Islamabad Conference and emphasized the commitment of all Islamic peoples and states to their legitimate sacred right to the city of Al Quds Al Sharif, and their proposal to sever relations with any country that supported the decision of the Israeli enemy to annex Jerusalem and declare it its capital.

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It called upon countries which had established their diplomatic missions in Jerusalem to transfer them elsewhere. In case of their non-compliance, the Islamic countries would consider at their Twelfth Conference, the measures to be applied to these countries, including the severing of diplomatic relations.

It also condemned the persistence of Israeli authorities in their continuous aggressions on archaeological sites and Holy Places in the city, in its excavation operations and in its attempts at changing their Arab Islamic character.

It urged member states to cover the capital of the Jerusalem Fund and to allocate the necessary funds to the Waqf of the Fund.

In the field of practical measures, the Conference declared that it considered illegal all Israeli policies and practices in occupied Palestine and as such, null and void. It strongly condemned Israel for its continuous aggression on Lebanon and called for the implementation of the Security Council resolutions in this respect.

The Conference declared that policies of terrorism, coercion, assassination, imprisonment and establishment of settlements carried out by the Israeli enemy to Judaize Palestine and the declaration of Jerusalem as the eternal capital of the Zionist entity - constituted a war crime that called for drastic and immediate measures.

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The Conference stressed the commitment of Islamic states to support the Palestinian people so as to secure their presence in their own land, and to allocate part of the Zakat Sharia to the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

The extraordinary session decided to pursue its endeavours in all fields and on the widest international scope at all international organisations to canvas as much recognition as possible for material rights of the Palestinian people and the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

The Conference called upon the forthcoming Special Session of the UN General Assembly devoted to Palestine to implement its resolutions in this regard, including the imposition of sanctions on the Zionist entity,

The Conference called upon the European countries to suspend the application of its economic agreements with Israel in implementation of its pledge to desist from applying these agreements in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories.

The Conference also appealed to 12 countries throughout the world to refrain from extending any aid to Israel, unless it responded to Security Council Resolutions 446 and 465.

It called upon all the Islamic States to join the Arab boycott movement and coordinate their efforts in this regard with other Third World countries.

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The Conference condemned the United States for its support to the Israeli occupation authorities in their settlement and aggression policies.

It called upon member states to lodge an official complaint with the United States for its policy in favouring Israel and denying the Palestinian People their national rights.

The Conference recommended that the Secretary General draw up a list of countries which extend political, economic and/or military aid to the Israeli entity whether directly or indirectly, to be submitted to the Extraordinary Session of the Conference which will be held in September 1980 at the U.N.

Finally, the Conference decided that the Foreign Ministers of the Islamic Countries should attend the special session of the U.N. General Assembly.

At the end of the Conference a cable was sent to His Majesty King Hussein bin Talal, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and his government, thanking them for hosting the Conference and for their generous hospitality.

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ANNEX II



**ORGANISATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE**

Second Extraordinary Session of Ministers of  
Foreign Affairs

Amman, 28 to 29 Shabban, 1400 H  
( 11 to 12 July, 1980 )

ICFM/EOS/2-80/JC.1(FINAL)

**FINAL DECLARATION**

**ADOPTED BY**

**THE SECOND EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC  
CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS HELD IN AMMAN, HASHEMITE  
KINGDOM OF JORDAN FROM 28 TO 29 SHABBAN, 1400H (11-12 JULY,  
1980).**

FINAL DECLARATION

At the request of the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, and in response to the invitation addressed by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers met in Amman on 28 and 29 Sha'aban 1400H, corresponding to 11 and 12 July/Tamouz 1980, to consider the current situation in occupied Palestine.

At the opening of the Session, His Majesty King Hussein King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan outlined, in his address, the framework of the Islamic action to be undertaken in the light of the difficult conditions currently undergone by the question of Palestine, and indicated the components of this action and its objectives. His Majesty declared that the primary and fundamental condition for a just peace was the liberation of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, the liberation of Jerusalem and the recovery of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

In conclusion, His Majesty said: " The biggest challenge levelled at the Islamic Umma is there, before us, in Palestine and around it, and should awake in the hearts of the true believers, the desire to sacrifice to struggle and to toil".

The Conference decided to consider the Royal address and official document of the Conference.

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His Excellency Habib Al Chatty, Secretary

General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference delivered an address in which he explained that the vicious onslaught currently waged against the Palestinian people confirmed the terrorist nature which has characterized Zionism, since its early days. He said that the untold resolutions adopted by the Organisation would not restore one inch of the territory of Palestine unless they were implemented. This dangerous situation, he added, called for practical measures to foil the fearful Zionist design and make its supporters realize the serious danger which would threaten the world, should the new conditions created by Israel in the occupied territories be perpetuated.

After his election to the Chairmanship of the Extraordinary Session, His Excellency Marwan el Kassem, Foreign Minister of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan delivered an address, in which he indicated that action and not resolutions should be their objectives. He emphasized the need for a unified Islamic stand resting on clear-cut bases, that could express their goals relying on self-efforts.

The speakers among Heads of delegations reviewed the current situation in Palestine and the occupied Arab territories. They condemned the latest Israeli measures and opprobrious practices, in particular developments in Jerusalem, Hebron and elsewhere, considering that these measures and practices were a dangerous escalation of events in the region and a blatant violation of all Islamic and international charters and resolutions.

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The debate was started by the Head of the Political Section of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the brother Farouk Kaddoumi, explained in great detail the current Zionist designs in occupied Palestine and the serious escalation of systematic official terrorism practiced by the occupation authorities against the Palestinian people, in particular after the signature of the Camp David Accords and the Egyptian-Israeli Treaty, and the frenzied attempts made by the parties to the Camp David Accords to execute the autonomy conspiracy which aimed at liquidating the Palestinian question and circumventing the inalienable national rights of its people. He reaffirmed the determination of the Palestinian revolution to shoulder its national, regional and Islamic responsibilities, in defence of homeland and Holy Places. He added that the United States abetted and upheld the authorities of the Zionist entity in their fascist, racist practices and called upon the Conference to take practical measures whereby to support the struggle and steadfastness of the Palestinian people, counter the designs of the parties to the Camp David Accords and uphold the Palestinian question at international and Islamic levels.

The Conference also heard statements by Heads of Islamic delegations who expressed their absolute solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people,

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under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation. They commended the valiant resistance of the Palestinian people within the occupied homeland in their confrontation with Israeli occupation, foiling the enemy's conspiracies and designs, defending their Holy Places, abiding by their right to return, to self-determination and to establish their independent State on their national soil.

The Conference also heard statements by the militant brothers Fahd El Kawaama, Mayor of Hebron, Mohammed Hassan Malham, Mayor of Halhoul, Sheikh Ragab el Tamimi, Kadi Shari'i of Hebron, who explained in detail to the members of the Conference the drastic conditions endured by the Palestinian people and the fascist racist practices to which they were subjected. They reaffirmed that the Palestinian people rejected the autonomy conspiracy and the designs of the parties to the Camp David Accords. They called upon Islamic States and peoples to shoulder their responsibilities in respect of the primary cause of the Islamic Ummah, that of Palestine, and take the measures likely to ensure the steadfast stand of the Palestinian people and safeguard their Holy Places.

Dr. Zuhair Malhas, the Jordanian Minister of Health, addressing the Conference on behalf of the Ministers of Health of the East Mediterranean region,

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emphasized the need for a sustained action to secure the transfer of the regional office of the World Health Organisation from Alexandria to Amman, reaffirming the determination of the Ministers of Health to follow-up the matter at international level, the Egyptian regime having involved itself in the Camp David conspiracy.

Following consideration and discussion of the latest developments in occupied Palestine, having heard various proposals and examined the various working papers submitted, the Conference adopted its resolution in which it reaffirmed the following:

- 1- The Conference emphasized the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland, their right to self-determination without external interference, their right to establish their independent state over their national soil, and their right to pursue their legitimate struggle to liberate their homeland and regain their rights, in accordance with U.N. resolutions; under the command of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied Arab land.
- 2- The Conference reaffirmed resolutions of previous Islamic conferences, in particular the resolutions adopted by the Eleventh Session held in Islamabad, on the question

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of Palestine and the holy city of Jerusalem. It also emphasized that just peace in the Middle East cannot be restored without the total and unconditioned withdrawal of the Israeli enemy from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, primarily Jerusalem the capital of Palestine. Nor could just peace be restored without enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable national rights according to U.N. resolutions adopted in this respect, in particular Resolutions 3236 and 3237.

- 3- The Conference condemned formal and systematic racist, expansionist, and terrorist policies and practices adopted by the Zionist authorities in Occupied Palestine. The Conference looked at those policies and practices as a challenge to the will of the Muslim world and flagrant violation of international laws. In this respect, the Conference reaffirmed that any country supporting the Zionist aggression against the Palestinian people and the Islamic Holy places in Palestine was an enemy of Islam and Muslims.
- 4- The Conference reaffirmed the commitment of all Muslim states to sever all forms of relations with any country upholding the Israeli decision to annex the holy city of Jerusalem and declaring it a capital for Israel or acting upon it and moving its embassy to Jerusalem. It called upon all countries which had

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established their diplomatic missions in Jerusalem, to transfer them out of the city. In case of their non-compliance Islamic States, at the 12th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, would consider measures to be applied to them including the severing of diplomatic relations.

- 5- The Conference decided to set up a committee composed of five legal experts to consider measures to be taken in respect of the crimes perpetrated by the Zionist enemy in his capacity as a war criminal in occupied Palestine.
- 6- The Conference reaffirmed the commitment of Member States to extend their support and increase it so as to secure the presence of the Arab Palestinian people in their homeland, and called upon Islamic peoples to participate in that support.
- 7- The Conference condemned the Zionist enemy for its repeated aggressions against Lebanon in particular South Lebanon, and reaffirmed its support to the territorial integrity of Lebanon, its national unity, independence, sovereignty and the exercise of its legitimate authority over the entire territory of Lebanon.
- 8- The Conference called upon the U.N. General Assembly to consider, at its special session devoted to Palestine, ways and means whereby to secure the implementation of the resolutions it had adopted on the Palestine question,

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including the imposition of sanctions, in accordance with Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, in particular Resolution 3236 which provided a basis for the solution of the Palestine question, since the Security Council had failed to put these resolutions into effect.

- 9- The Conference invited the European Community to suspend the application of its bilateral and collective economic agreements with Israel, in pursuance of the Community's pledge that these agreements would not be enforced in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and with a view to compelling Israel into withdrawing from these territories.
- 10- The Conference condemned the U.S. policy in favour of the Israeli occupation authorities which persisted in establishing and waging aggressions in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and condemned the stands taken-by the United States at International fora in favour of Israel and against Palestinian rights, in a manner non-complying with the U.N. Charter, the U.N. General Assembly resolutions and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

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ANNEX III

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



**ORGANISATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE**

Second Extraordinary Session of Ministers of  
Foreign Affairs

Amman, 28 to 29 Shabbān, 1400 H  
( 11 to 12 July, 1980 )

ICFM/EOB/2-80/RES-1(Final)

RESOLUTION ON THE  
PALESTINIAN QUESTION

ADOPTED AT  
THE SECOND EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC  
CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

HELD IN  
AMMAN, HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN  
FROM: 28 to 29 SHAABAN, 1400 AH.  
11 to 12 JULY, 1980 AD.

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ICFM/EOS/2-80/Res-1(Final)

Resolution on  
The Palestinian Question

The extraordinary session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers convened at the request of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, on 28-29 Shaban 1400 AH (11-12 July/Tamouz 1980)

Considering the objectives and principles enshrined in the Charter of the Islamic Conference on the basis of which the organization of the Islamic Conference was established

to strengthen Islamic solidarity, coordinate action with a view to safeguarding Islamic Holy Places and liberating them, support the struggle of the Palestinian people, and help them recover their rights and liberate their territory.

Guided by the resolutions adopted by Islamic summit conferences at their first and second sessions, held in Rabat and Lahore respectively, as well as by all resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conference and Al-Quds Committee on the question of Palestine and Holy Jerusalem, deemed by the Islamic Conference to be the primordial cause of Islam and Muslims,

Declaring its categorical rejection of all aggression policies and measures persistently applied by the Zionist racist enemy against the Palestinian people, especially in the capital of their homeland, Holy Jerusalem, which constitutes a flagrant defiance of the will and rights of the Palestinian people and those of the Arab and Islamic nations, as well, and a deliberate and sustained violation of the will of the international community, international legitimacy and the U.N. charter and resolutions.

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ICFM/EOS/2-80/Res-1(Final)

Reaffirming the right of the Palestinian people to pursue their struggle in all its military, political and material forms, and by every possible means to recover their inalienable national rights; and that the recovery of these rights and the liberation of Palestinian and Arab occupied territories, primarily Al-Quds, constitute a fundamental prerequisite for the establishment of a just peace in the Middle East.

Considering the serious escalation of Israeli practices in the Occupied Arab territories and that of Israeli terrorism against Arab citizens which range from assassination, physical liquidation, to increasing collective penalties and intensification of settlement activities.

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Convinced that it has become opportune to apply the deterrent measures provided for in Chapter VII of the U.N. Charter against Israel, considering its persistent violations of the principles of the Charter, its refusal to implement the international resolutions, its sustained aggression against the Palestinian people and the occupation of their homeland.

1. Reaffirms the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, in particular:

- their right to the territory of their homeland, Palestine;
- their right to return to their homeland and recover their property as stipulated by U.N. resolutions;
- their right to self-determination, without foreign interference;
- their right to exercise freely their sovereignty over the territory of their homeland, Palestine, and to establish their independent national state on their national soil.

ICFM/EOS/2-80/Res-1(Final)

2. Reaffirms the right of the Palestinian people to wage their legitimate struggle with a view to liberating their homeland and recovering their inalienable national rights in accordance with United Nations Resolutions in this regard and, to achieve that end, resort to every possible means, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole legitimate representative within and without the occupied homeland;

3. Reaffirms its absolute commitment to the principles and bases agreed upon in its previous resolutions, in particularly the principle holding that just peace in the Middle East must provide for the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights, the full and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli enemy from all the Palestinian and Arab occupied territories, including the holy city of Jerusalem;

4. Reaffirms:

- a) that all official and systematic racist, expansionist, terrorist policies and practices applied by the Israeli enemy against the Palestinian people in the occupied homeland;
- b) that its settlement programmes and measures, the establishment of settlements, the Judaization of the Palestinian and Arab occupied territories, primarily Jerusalem; its persistent and deliberate endeavours to alter the political, legal, demographic, geographic, economic, social, cultural, civilizational and historic character;

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c) that its aggression policies and practices aimed at eradicating the national identity in occupied Palestine, the disruption of the unity of the Palestinian people and of their national movement by means of oppression, terrorism, killing, assassination, imprisonment, detention, torture, eviction, banishment, restriction of public and private freedoms, curfews, coercion, collective penalties, demolition and blasting of houses, evacuation by force of citizens from their homes and properties, expropriation of properties, seizure of lands and their judaization; constitute a defiance of the will of the Islamic Umma and a flagrant violation of the principles of the United Nations resolutions, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the 1949 Geneva Conventions.

5. Convinced that the struggle with Zionism is a struggle between civilizations waged against the Islamic Umma as a whole, reaffirms the principle of Islamic solidarity and a united stand in the face of Zionist aggression and Israeli policies and practices, on the basis that the liberation of Jerusalem and of the Palestinian and Arab occupied territories is the focal cause of Islam and Muslims, and that confrontation with Zionist designs and covetousness is the responsibility of all Islamic States and peoples.

6. Considers that the Camp David Accord and the Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty are a conspiracy against the future of Jerusalem and of the occupied Arab territories, which should be categorically rejected, and their repercussions and consequences withstood, and refuses to recognize separate and partial solutions of the Palestinian question;

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It considers the Egyptian military provocations against the Arab, Libyan, popular socialist Jamihiriya a link in the Camp David design and a collusion between the parties to that Agreement, and expresses its solidarity with the people of the Jamahiriya.

B

Recalling all Islamic, Arab, African, non-aligned and international resolutions calling upon the Israeli enemy to refrain from bringing any changes to the character of AlQuds Al Sharif;

Recalling the eleven provisions of Resolution No. 4/11 (p.1) adopted by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on Al Quds Al Sharif, in particular paragraph 4;

Considering the recent Israeli measures seeking to change the legal status of the city of Jerusalem, and declare it the capital of its Zionist entity;

Reaffirms:

1. The Commitment of Member States to implement all previous Islamic resolutions on the city of Al Quds Al Sharif;
2. Strongly reaffirms the commitment of all Islamic peoples and States to their legitimate sacred right to the city of Al Quds Al Sharif, considering the great religions, political, cultural and historic importance of the Holy City and the bonds linking Muslims to it;
3. Reaffirms the commitment of all Islamic States to sever all kinds of relations with any country supporting the decision of the Israeli enemy to annex the city of Al Quds Al Sharif and considering it as its capital, recognizing that decision, contributing to its implementation or moving its

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embassy to the Holy City. Calls upon all countries which have established their diplomatic missions in Jerusalem, namely Holland, Costa-Rica, Columbia, Bolivia, Chile, Domingo, Ecuador, San Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Panama, Uruguay, and Venezuela to transfer them out of the city. In case of their non-compliance, Islamic States, at the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, shall consider the political and economic measures to be applied to them, including the severing of diplomatic relations;

4. Condemns the persistence of Israeli authorities in its repeated aggressions against archeological sites and Holy Places in the city, defacing them, seizing their riches, and plundering them with a view to obliterating their Arab and Islamic character, and urges Islamic States to exert efforts aimed at safeguarding the Islamic patrimony in Al Quds Al Sharif and the occupied Arab territories;
5. Condemns the persistence of Israel in the excavation operations carries out under the western and southern parts of the Haram Qudsi al Sharif, and elsewhere in the old city, which seriously jeopardize the safety of the Holy Places and expose them to fissures and collapse;
6. Urges Member States to cover the capital of the Jerusalem Fund as soon as possible;
7. Urges Member States to start allocating real estate and funds in favour of the Jerusalem Fund waqf;
8. Urges Member States to extend financial support to the Masjid Al Aqsa Reconstruction Committee through the Jerusalem Fund.

C

1. Rejects and condemns all aforementioned Israeli policies and practices and declares that they are null, void and illegal and, under no circumstances, can their present and future effects and consequences be recognised, and that it will endeavour to the best of its abilities to void and annul them;
2. Strongly condemns Israel for its repeated aggressions against Lebanon, in particular South Lebanon, and calls upon Member States to support Lebanon at the United Nations and international fora with a view to putting an end to this aggression and compelling Israel to withdraw from the Lebanese territory it has occupied, and to implement the Security Council resolutions adopted in this regard. It also reaffirms its support to the territorial integrity of Lebanon, its national unity, independence, sovereignty and the exercise of its legitimate authority over the entire territory of Lebanon;
3. The Policies and criminal practices of the racist Zionist enemy aim at uprooting the Palestinian people and compelling them to emigrate from their occupied homeland; Palestine, usurping their country by means of terrorism, coercion and force, while persisting in the establishment and expansion of settlements, increasing their number throughout the length and breadth of Palestine, and bringing in new Zionist immigrants to settle in Palestine and judaise it, as manifested by the recent announcement of a draft law to the effect that the city of Al Quds Al Sharif is to be the eternal unified capital of the racist Zionist entity in occupied Palestine.

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The Conference therefore, declares that these policies, measures and methods constitute a war crime which call for drastic and immediate measures at the international level against the Israeli enemy in his capacity as a war criminal.

It mandates the Secretary General to cooperate with a committee composed of five legal experts chosen, in consultation with the Governments of member countries in order to consider measures and procedures to be taken in this regard.

4. Islamic States pledge themselves to extend the necessary support and increase it so as to secure the presence of the Arab Palestinian people in their homeland.
5. Urges nations throughout the world to bring pressure to bear so that Israel repatriate the exiled, in implementation of international resolutions adopted in this respect, the most recent being Security Council resolution 469 of 8/5/1980.
6. Calls upon Islamic peoples to earmark the legal percentage of Zakat "for the sake of Allah", in favour of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, and entrusting the Committees in support of Palestine with this task, in consonance with the system enforced by each country.
7. Support the housing policy in the occupied territories through the joint Palestinian-Jordanian Committee for the safeguarding of land and people.
8. Strengthen the economic, social and cultural potentials of Arab nationals in the occupied territories, to remove them from influences which aim at their assimilation within and subjection to Israeli schemes.

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9. Provide as much as possible, means of communication with the Arab citizens, in order to enhance their steadfastness and secure their presence on their territory, and organize for them information programmes to acquaint them with the realities obtaining in the neighbouring area.
10. Encourage the marketing of agricultural products of the occupied Arab territories on Islamic markets and provide needed facilities to entrench their firm stand.
11. Invites Islamic countries to establish fraternal relations with the cities of Palestine and take relevant measures through the General Secretariat of the Islamic Conference and the Organization of Islamic Cities.
12. Provide educational opportunities and university scholarships to students of the occupied Arab world in the universities of the Islamic Umma which should sponsor the Islamic University in the occupied homeland.
13. Decides to pursue its endeavours in all fields, and on the wide international scope, especially within the framework of the Organization of African Unity, the Non-Aligned Movement and the United Nations with the objective of rallying the widest support of countries to the focal cause - the Palestinian question - and securing the largest recognition of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

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14. Calls upon the U.N. General Assembly to consider at its special session, devoted to Palestine, ways and means whereby to secure the implementation of its resolutions on the Palestine question, including the imposition of sanctions, in accordance with Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, in particular Resolution 3236 which provides a basis for the solution of the Palestine question, since the Security Council has failed to put these resolutions into effect.
15. Invites the European Community to suspend the application of its bilateral and collective economic agreements with Israel, in pursuance of the Community's pledge that these agreements would not be enforced in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and with a view to compelling Israel into withdrawing from these territories.
16. Calls upon all countries throughout the world to refrain from extending any assistance to Israel unless it complies with Security Council resolutions 446 of 1979 and 465 of 1980, and unless it removes its settlements established in the Occupied Palestine and Arab territories.
17. a) The General Secretariat of the Conference as well as Member States shall draw up a list of individuals, institutions, and companies that support Israeli aggression so that they could be contacted, warned and called upon to desist from extending such support.  
b) Urges all Islamic States to impose the Arab boycott against Israel and to coordinate their efforts in this respect with other Third World countries with a view to imposing the boycott against all racist regimes, particularly in Occupied Palestine and Southern Africa.

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18. a) The Conference condemns the U.S. policy in favour of the Israeli occupation authorities which persist in establishing settlements and waging aggressions in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and condemns the stands taken by the United States at international fora in favour of Israel and against Palestinian rights, in a manner non-complying with the U.N. Charter, the U.N. General Assembly resolutions and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- b) Member states, individually, and the Chairman of the Conference, together with the General Secretariat, shall lodge an official complaint with the United States for its policy which supports Israel and denies their national rights to the Palestinian people, warn it against the consequences of such a policy on its relations with Islamic governments and peoples, and request it to stop its material and moral support to Israel in the military and political fields and to adopt practical measures likely to secure the implementation of resolutions adopted by the international community and deter Israel from violating these resolutions.
19. The Conference decides that Islamic representation at the special session of the U.N. General Assembly on the Palestinian question shall be at ministerial level, and urges all friendly countries throughout the world to bring a positive contribution to the proceedings of this special session.

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