

UNITED NATIONS



GENERAL ASSEMBLY SECURITY COUNCIL

Distr.
GENERAL

A/35/419
S/14129
27 August 1980

ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH/
FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Thirty-fifth session

Items 12, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 38, 39, 47, 48,
49, 53, 54, 57, 61, 66, 70, 74, 75 and 85 of the
provisional agenda*

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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING
OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

THIRD UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

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QUESTION OF PALESTINE

QUESTION OF THE COMORIAN ISLAND OF MAYOTTE

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN THE
REGION OF THE MIDDLE EAST

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN SOUTH ASIA

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COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE QUESTION OF PEACE-KEEPING
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DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

ADVERSE CONSEQUENCES FOR THE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS
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SECURITY COUNCIL

Thirty-fifth year

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Letter dated 20 August 1980 from the Permanent Representative of
Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, in his capacity as Chairman of the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Islamabad from 2 to 7 Rajab 1400 H. (17 to 22 May 1980), I have the honour to request you to circulate the enclosed complete set of resolutions on political and information affairs (annex I) and on economic, social, financial and cultural affairs (annex II) adopted by the Conference, and the Final Communiqué (annex III) as a document of the General Assembly, under items 12, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 38, 39, 47, 48, 49, 53, 54, 57, 61, 66, 70, 74, 75 and 85 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Niaz A. NAIK
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of Pakistan
to the United Nations

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**Secrétariat Général de L'Organisation
de La Conférence Islamique**

**General Secretariat of The
Organisation of The Islamic Conference**

RESOLUTIONS
POLITICAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS
ADOPTED BY THE 11TH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF
FOREIGN MINISTERS
HELD IN ISLAMABAD, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN
2 - 7 RAJAB 1400H (17-22 MAY, 1980).

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RESOLUTION NO. 1/11-P
ON THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 7 Rajab, 1400 H (17 - 22 May, 1980).

Invoking the principles and objectives of the Islamic Conference Organisation, as well as the principles and aims of the U.N. Charter,

Guided by the resolutions of the Conference of Heads of State and Government of Islamic States and those of the Foreign Ministers concerning the situation in the Middle East.

Stressing the unswerving commitment of Islamic states in respect of their obligations towards the aims of the common struggle for peace, justice and progress, and with a view to combating colonialism racial discrimination, foreign occupation, Zionism and racism,

Gravely concerned at the increasingly retrogressive situation in the Middle East which could result in a new war breaking out, thus endangering international peace and security, in view of Israel's persistence in following an aggressive colonialist and racist policy, and a result of her collusion with the Egyptian regime and the United States.

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Viewing with considerable anxiety the recent developments of the Middle East Problem and the Palestine cause in the region, in particular the Egyptian regime's normalization of relations with the Zionist entity and its implication, which imperil Islamic principles, ideals, heritage, culture and civilization,

Convinced that the liberation of Al-Quds and its return to Arab and Islamic sovereignty, as well as the rescue of the holy places from Zionist occupation, are a prerequisite of the holy struggle incumbent on all Islamic peoples and governments, commensurate with their capabilities,

Convinced that the time has come for taking deterrent measures, as provided for in chapter VII of the UN Charter, and applying them to Israel, as the latter is persistently violating the principles of the Charter and is constantly refusing to implement the resolution of that international organisation and is, moreover, steadily pursuing her aggression on the Arab States and the Palestinian people,

Convinced of the necessity for the Islamic States to take stern and practical measures to counter the Zionist enemy's continued aggressions and violations,

Taking due account of the fact that the liberation of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and the full exercise by the Palestinian people of their

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inalienable national rights have received the support of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Havana, and the Assembly of the OAU Heads of State and Government at their Sixteenth Session held in Monrovia,

Recalling its previous resolutions concerning the Middle East and the Palestinian cause,

1. Reaffirms the fact that there can be no solution to the problem of the Middle East and the cause of Palestine without putting into effect the following principles and tenets at one and the same time and without excluding any:

a) The cause of Palestine is the core of the Middle East problem and the crux of the Arab Israeli struggle;

b) The cause of Palestine and the Middle East problem form an indivisible whole when dealing with the problem, or seeking a solution to it, and hence any solution must never be a partial one or concern some parties to the exclusion of others; or relate to some of the causes and not to others; nor can any partial peace be attained, for peace should be comprehensive and include all parties to the dispute, and should, moreover, eliminate all the causes that led to it, in addition to being a just one;

c) A just peace in the region can only be achieved on the basis of total and unconditional withdrawal by Israel from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab

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territories, and of the recovery by the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights, including the right to return to their land, to self-determination and to establish their independent national State in Palestine, in accordance with UN General Assembly resolution No. 3236 (XXIX - S);

d) Al Quds is part of occupied Palestinian territory, and it is imperative that Israel should unconditionally and totally withdraw from it and that it should be restored to Arab and Islamic sovereignty;

e) The P.L.O. is the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people and it, alone has the full right to represent that people and to participate independently and on an equal footing in all conferences, activities and international fora connected with the Palestinian cause and the Arab-Israeli struggle, with a view to realizing the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people. No solution can be viewed as comprehensive or just or acceptable unless the P.L.O. participates in its enactment and accepts it, as an independent party and on an equal footing and parity with the rest of the parties concerned;

f) All the acts perpetrated by Israel in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al Quds, that is to say all measures, constructions

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modifications or alterations in the political, cultural, religious, civilizational, physical, geographical, demographic and other conditions and features are considered illegal, null and void;

g) Any settlement that Israel has established or would establish in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including al Quds, are illegal, null and void and constitute an impediment to the realization of peace. Such settlement should therefore be immediately removed and Israel should abstain from establishing any new ones, in accordance with UN resolutions in connection with that question and in particular Security Council resolutions 452(1979) and 465 (1980).

2. Affirms that any solution that is not founded on all those principles and tenets can never lead to a just peace, indeed it can only exacerbate tensions in the region and lead to the policies which are being applied by the parties to the Camp David agreement and are designed to liquidate the cause of Palestine and help Israel achieve her objectives and expansionist, colonialist and racist policies. It would, moreover, encourage bilateral and partial solutions while disregarding the essence of the problem:

3. Emphasizes the fact that any infringement of the resolutions of the Islamic Conference Organisation connected with the Middle East problem and the cause of Palestine and Al Quds would lead to an attenuation of the

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struggle to liberate Al Quds and the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and secure the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, and would harm the struggle of the Organisation being waged against colonialism, foreign occupation, racism and zionism and could be viewed as an impairment of the member states determination to put an end to Israeli occupation of the Palestinian and Arab territories and their resolve to assist the Palestinian people in realizing their inalienable national rights;

4. Reaffirm its rejection and condemnation of the CampDavid agreements signed on 17.9.1978, and the Israeli-Egyptian treaty signed on 26.3.1979 and all the results and repercussions related to these agreements and calls for them to be resisted by all means and methods.

5. Strongly condemns any partial or separate solution and any agreement that would be harmful to the rights of the Arab nation and the Palestinian people, or could be viewed as a violation of the principles and resolutions of the Islamic Conference Organisation and UNO; or could prevent the liberation of Al Quds and occupied Palestinian and Arab territories or prevent the Palestinian people from securing and fully

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exercising their inalienable national rights, including their right to return to their homeland as well as their right to national independence and sovereignty in Palestine.

6. Condemns the collusion between Egypt, Israel and the United States in all fields and deems it a direct aggression on the rights of the Palestinian people, their homeland and future, and a serious threat to the security of Arab and Islamic States and their stability.

7. Strongly condemns the Egyptian Government's initiative in normalizing its relations with the Zionist entity and considers it a rejection of the principles of the sacred Jihad and as a danger to Islamic principles, ideals heritage, culture and civilization.

8. Strongly condemns the USA's persistence in its inimical attitude towards the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, and the total withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al Quds, which constitutes a violation of the principles and objectives of the UN Charter and of resolutions of the General Assembly pertaining to the cause of Palestine and the Middle East, and can be viewed as an obstacle to the establishment of a just peace in the region.

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The Conference also condemns the policies, the United States of America seeks to impose on the region at the expense of the liberation of the occupied - Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al Quds, and at the expense of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people. The Conference affirms that the United States' persistence in following these policies can only be reflected negatively on the relations and interests between the Moslem States on the one hand, and the United States, on the other.

9. Strongly condemns Israel for pursuing its policies and practices in Al Quds and the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and more particularly her annexing part of them, establishing Israeli settlements and bringing in alien settlers; for destroying houses, seizing and confiscating property, evicting the Arab inhabitants and deporting, expelling, despoiling, exiling, transferring and ejecting them; in addition to denying them the right to return, their massive detention and whole-sale torture, the obliteration of national, archeological, spiritual and cultural features; for obstructing the freedoms and beliefs and the exercise of their religious rights and rites; for disregarding the laws relating to personal status; for illegally exploiting the heritage and natural and human resources of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and their populations

10. Condemns Israel for refusing to abide by Security Council resolution 446 (1979), 452 (1979) and 465 (1980) in which the Council fully confirmed that all measures taken by Israel to alter the features of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al Quds, are illegal and denounced Israeli policy and practice in establishing settlements while stressing that it was imperative to cancel these measures and remove the current settlements, and abstain from setting up new ones.

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11. Declares that such Israeli policies and practices constitute a dangerous violation of the UN Charter, and in particular the principle of sovereignty and territorial integrity, the principles and provisions of international law, UN resolutions, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Fourth Geneva Convention on the protection of civilians in times of war. Such policies and practices constitute a major impediment to the establishment of a just peace in the Middle East.

12. Reaffirms that all measures taken by Israel to alter the political, demographic, geographical, civilisational cultural and religious features of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, or any part thereof, are illegal null and void, and demands the cancelling of all such measures and abstaining from putting them into practice, while calling on all the States of the world to abstain from any act likely to be exploited or used by Israel when applying the above-mentioned policies and practices.

13. Holds Israel responsible for alterations, exploitation, sabotage or the expropriation of land being carried out in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories.

14. Calls upon all the States and people of the world to take a firm stand against Israel's obstinacy and her persistent policy of aggression, expansion and rejection of UN resolutions connected with the cause of Palestine and the Middle East.

15. CALLS UPON all the States and Peoples of the world to abstain from giving military, human, material or moral support to Israel likely to encourage her in perpetuating her occupation of Al Quds and the Palestinian and Arab territories, and declares that these states that continue to support Israel will induce Islamic States to adopt an unfavourable attitude towards them;

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16. Deplores the attitude of these states that provide assistance and arms to Israel and considers that the real purpose underlying the lavish flood of weapons of wars destruction being showered on Israel is to establish it as a colonialist and racist base in the third world ~~in~~ general, and in Africa and Asia in particular;

17. Condemns the collusion between Israel and South Africa and their twin policy of aggression and racism and condemns as well cooperation between them in all fields since it threatens the security of African and Arab States and their independence.

18. Reaffirms the need to sever all kind of diplomatic Counsular, economic, cultural, sporting and touristic relations, as well as all forms of communication links with Israel at all levels official or otherwise, and requests the Islamic States that have not yet severed these relations to do so immediately.

19. Invites all Member States to sever diplomatic and economic relations with any state that resolves to move its embassy to Al Quds, or recognizes its annexation by Israel or its status as her capital.

The Conference requests the Al Quds Committee to study such cases as they arise and bring to the notice of Islamic States, through the General Secretariat, the importance of implementing this resolution.

20. Invites all Islamic States to impose an Arab boycott against Israel and coordinate their efforts in this regard with the other Third World countries with a view to imposing such boycott against all racist regimes, particularly in occupied Palestine and Southern Africa.

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21. Calls upon Islamic States to take all positive measures within the widest possible international scope at the United Nations, and its specialized institutions and at the various international organisation and conferences, with a view to bringing greater pressure to bear on Israel, including the expulsion from such organisations and agencies.

22. Reaffirms the right of Arab peoples and States, whose territories are under Israeli occupation, to total permanent and effective sovereignty over their natural and other resources, riches and economic activities as well as full control over them. It also reaffirms their right to recover them and to receive full compensation for all damages incurred through exploitation, draining away of resources, and losses.

23. Reaffirms the right of Arab States and the Palestine Liberation Organisation to struggle militarily, politically and by any other means with a view to liberating their occupied territories securing the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and foiling by all possible means any solution or settlement which is detrimental to such territories or rights:

24. Affirms its support for the unity of the people of Lebanon, its territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty, and strongly condemns Israel for her continued attacks on Lebanon, especially the southern region, and her delaying tactics in withdrawing from territories occupied in that region; calls upon the Member States to support Lebanon at the United Nations and the International Organisations to exert the utmost pressure in stopping Israel's aggression and insuring her withdrawal from Lebanese territories she occupies; and calls on the Security Council to implement the resolutions adopted, in this respect, and the measures and sanctions stipulated in chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

25. Affirms that the support of Islamic States to the Arab States with a view to enabling the latter to liberate their territories, and their support to the Palestinian people to help them restore their inalienable national rights are both a responsibility and a duty made imperative by the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Islamic Conference Organisation. The Conference also affirms that such support should be clearly expressed in practical and effective measures and stands on the part of all the member States.

26. Requests the Islamic States to seek to convene the UN General Assembly to an extraordinary or special meeting before the end of July 1980 to study the Palestinian cause with a view to adopting measures conducive to the achievement of the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights and to ensure withdrawal from the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al Quds.

27. Invites the Foreign Ministers of Islamic States to expound, in accordance with the provisions of this resolution, the Organisation's viewpoint concerning the Middle East problem and the Palestinian cause before the Fifth Session of the UN General Assembly.

28. Decides to include an item (the situation in the Middle East) in the agenda of the next Conference of Foreign Ministers of Islamic States.

29. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the next Conference.

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Original: Arabic

RESOLUTION NO. 2/11-P
ON PALESTINE CAUSE.

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 7 Rajab, 1400 H (17-22 May, 1980);

Prompted by the principles of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and, the principles and aims of the UN Charter;

Guided by the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conference of Heads of Governments and of Foreign Ministers on the Palestine problem;

Noting the explosive situation obtaining in the Middle East as a result of the Camp David Agreements and its sequels, as well as Israel's determination to usurp Palestine, and its adamant refusal to recognize the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people as approved by the General Assembly of the UN, which constitute a threat to the security and territorial integrity of the Islamic States.

Reaffirming that the Palestine problem is the core of the anti-zionist struggle, and that Israel's continued refusal to withdraw from the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and its flouting of the inalienable national rights of the Palestine people are totally unacceptable, and constitute a flagrant violation of the principles of the UN Charter, the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and a grave menace to World peace and security;

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Considering that Israel's refusal to cooperate with the Committee set up by virtue of UN General Assembly Resolution 3376(XXX) in order to enable the Palestine people to exercise their inalienable rights, as stipulated in General Assembly Resolution 3236 (XXIX), underlines Israel's persistence in its flagrant defiance of the will of the International Community and international law, its violation of the UN Charter and its refusal to abide by the UN resolutions.

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the Palestine people's struggle under the leaderships of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) against colonialism, occupation, zionism and racism by all possible means in keeping with the UN principles, including the armed struggle for the liberation of Palestine as an integral part of the world Liberation Movement;

Reaffirming its commitment to the resolution 3379 (XXX) which equates zionism to a form of racism and racial discrimination;

Reaffirming that the Zionist and racist régime in occupied Palestine and Southern Africa stem from one and the same imperialist source and are organically linked with the racist policies and practices aimed at suppressing the freedoms of man and undermining his dignity;

Expressing the conviction that the military, economic, political and moral aid Israel gets from some countries, particularly from the USA, encourages it to persist its aggressive policy its usurpation of Palestine,

Considering the maintenance of political, economic, cultural, technical and other relations with Israel helps it to continue its usurpation of Palestine and the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, and to persist in flouting the will of the international community and the UN resolutions, and encourages it to pursue its expansionist, colonialist and racist policy based on aggression;

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Considering that Israel's continued membership of the United Nations is inconsistent with the U.N. Charter and encourages it to ignore the U.N. resolutions and to connive with the various aggressive racist and expansionist regimes;

1-DECIDES.

- A- To reaffirm its full and effective support of the Palestinian people's legitimate struggle led by the PLO, their legitimate and sole representative, inside and outside the occupied homeland for the liberation of their homeland for the restoration of their national inalienable rights in Palestine which include,
- The right to their homeland - Palestine.
 - The right to return to their homeland and recover their property, as stipulated in U.N. resolutions,
 - The right to self-determination without any outside interference,
 - The right to freely exercise their sovereignty over their land,
 - The right to establish their independent national state in Palestine under the leadership of the PLO,
- B -To strive in all fields and on the widest international scale to promote recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights and of the PLO as their representative, wherever they may be.
- C- To coordinate the activities of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the PLO to draw up a strategy aimed

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at liberating Palestine and enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable national rights.

- 2- AFFIRMS the right of the Palestinian people to pursue their struggle in all its military and political forms and by all means in order to recover their inalienable national rights including the establishment of their independent state in Palestine.
- 3- CALLS on all the Islamic countries to support the Palestinian people's legitimate struggle against the Zionist racist occupation of Palestine, in order to recover their inalienable national rights, whose restoration constitutes a basic requirement for the establishment of a just peace in the Middle East.
- 4- CALLS on all the Islamic States to abide by all the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers' Conferences on the Palestine problem, and to implement them in the shortest possible period, particularly those on the severance of political, economic, cultural, technical, tourist relations and all forms of communication and ties with the Israeli enemy.
- 5- REAFFIRMS the necessity of adopting adequate measures for the acceptance of the PLO representation in Islamic capitals,

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in its capacity as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people, granting it all the rights, privileges and immunities to which diplomatic missions accredited to states are entitled and calling on Muslim

States that have hitherto taken **no** such measures to do so.

6- AFFIRMS that the Palestine problem is at the core of the Middle East conflict and that any disregard of this fact would not serve the cause of peace in the area; and that the endeavours and attempts made by the United States of America to further its interest and influence in the area, and to liquidate the cause of occupied Palestine by its encouragement of bilateral and partial solutions and its disregard for the core of the problem will not lead to any just solution. Accordingly, the Conference condemns these attempts and endeavours and calls for **resisting** them and further condemns all the policies, practices and concessions which constitute a breach of or departure from the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the conferences of the Islamic States.

7- CONDEMNNS the Camp David Accords signed in September, 1978 and the Washington Agreement signed between Israel and Egypt on March 26, 1979, and the conspiracy surrounding autonomy, and considers them

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a blatant departure from the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and a violation of international law - and the United Nations resolutions related to the Palestine problem and the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and repudiates all their results and effects and considers them null and void and not binding to all Arabs and Muslims, particularly the Palestinian people. It further considers these agreement a bilateral and unjust solution which ignores the core of the problem - namely the Palestine problem - and an attempt to liquidate the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, notably their right to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent state on their national soil. Accordingly the Conference calls for resistance of the agreements by all ways and means, and condemns the role of the United States of America in the signing of these agreements and the attempt to impose them on the Palestinian people.

- 8- REAFFIRMS the right of the PLO to reject and thwart all forms of settlements, projects and solutions aimed at liquidating the Palestine problem and infringing the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine, notably the self-rule provided for in the

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Camp David and Washington Agreements.

- 9- AFFIRMS the right of the PLO to participate - independently and on an equal footing in all the International Conferences, fora and activities related to the Palestine problem and the Arab Zionist conflict, with a view to the achieve of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people approved by the United Nations General Assembly, particularly its resolution 3236(XXIX).
- 10- CONDEMNNS Israel for its continued refusal of the United Nations resolutions on the Palestine problem, notably resolution 3236 (XXIX) on the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, and further condemns the refusal of Israel to cooperate with the committee formed by the United Nations General Assembly by virtue of its resolution 3376 (XXX) to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable national rights.
- 11- CONDEMNNS the policies and practices of Racist, expansionist, terrorist Israel and its plans and measures for building settlements and Judaising the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and for altering their political, demographic, geographic, social, cultural and economic features, including the Judaisation

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of the cities of Al Quds, Al Khalil, Al Wisirah and the areas of Al Jalil, Al Nagab, Golan and Sinhai, and decides that all these measures are null and void and illegal, and that under no circumstances whatsoever can there be any recognition of them or of their results.

12. Condemns Israel's repeated violations of Arab and Palestinian human rights in the occupied territories since 1948 and 1967 and its refusal to implement the Geneva Conventions of 1949, notably the fourth Convention on the protection of civilians in wartime; and further condemns the Israeli policies and practices of seizing territories, the continued displacement of the Palestinian people, deportation, the banishment of the political leadership, the obliteration of the cultural, civilizational and religious heritage of the Palestinian cities and the Palestinian people, and the desecration of the Islamic holy places especially in Al Quds and Al Khalil. The Conference considers these policies and practices war crimes and a challenge to the whole of mankind.
13. Condemns the policy of the United States of America which supports the Israeli occupation authorities' continued aggression and settlements on Palestinian and Arab occupied land; and which sides with Israel against the Palestinian rights - in world fora - in a manner which is in contradiction with the Charter of the United Nations, the Security Council resolutions and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
14. Condemns all the states that provide Israel with military, economic, political, or human support, and calls upon them to desist forthwith from providing Israel with any material or moral support in any form whatsoever.
15. Affirms that Resolution 242 does not constitute a sound basis for the solution of the Palestinian question, and that the just solution lies in the complete implementation of the United Nations resolutions pertaining to the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, especially General Assembly resolutions 3236 and 3237.

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16. Calls upon the Security Council to re-examine the report and recommendations of the U.N. Committee concerned with the exercise of the Palestinian people of their inalienable national, rights in accordance with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 3236 (XXIX) and the subsequent resolutions on the Palestine problem; and further calls upon it to adopt a resolution embodying the principles and contents of these resolutions, notably those related to the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, considering that these resolutions have become an International will whose obstruction would be tantamount to violation of the principles of the United Nations and would jeopardise International peace and security, perpetuate the injustice suffered by the militant Palestinian people and their deprivation in the exercise of their inalienable and national rights.
17. Pays tribute to the heroic struggle of the valiant Palestinian people against the Israeli occupation, and calls upon all the Islamic countries and the international community to support their struggle for the liberation of their homeland and in securing their national inalienable rights; namely of returning, self-determination and establishing a separate state on their land under the leadership of the PLO., their sole and legitimate representative.
18. Renews its call to all Islamic countries to adopt all necessary measures to bring further pressure to bear on Israel in the United Nations and the International fora, for the sake of imposing the strictest sanctions on Israel, including the possibility of depriving it of its membership in the United Nations.
19. Requests all the Islamic countries to work towards the implementation of paragraph eight of this resolution, by charging their Foreign Ministers to fully co-ordinate their activities with those of the PLO during the discussions concerning the Palestine problems in the Thirty Fifth Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

20. Decides that the Islamic states should sponsor a resolution at the 34th Session of the United Nations stipulating that the budget of the UN Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) be considered part of the U.N. budget, and deplores the measures adopted by the Agency Administration to cancel or reduce the supplies, and the education and health services extended to Palestinian refugees because they are in contravention of the U.N. General Assembly resolutions.
21. Calls on the Islamic states to endeavour during the 34th United Nations General Assembly Session to have the Assembly convene an extraordinary emergency Session devoted to a study of the Palestine problem, with a view to adopting measures conducive to the implementation of the UN resolutions on withdrawal from the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, and the realisation of the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.
22. Requests that the Secretary General follow-up implementation of this resolution and submit a progress report in this regard to the next Conference.

Original: Arabic

RESOLUTION NO. 3/11-P
ON
THE NORMALIZATION OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE
EGYPTIAN REGIME AND THE ZIONIST ENTITY

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 2 to 7 . Rajab, 1400H (17 - 22nd. May, 1980),

PROCEEDING from the principles and objectives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

DEEPLY CONCERNED over the latest developments of the Middle East problem and the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds, particularly the normalization of relations between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist entity; and fully aware of the grave dangers and harm inherrent from this step on the Muslim nation and on Islamic principles, ideals, heritage, culture and civilization;

DECIDES:

First: To condemn vehemently the Egyptian government for normalizing relations with the Zionist entity, and regard this step as flouting the principles of the Holy Jihad, leading eventually to grave dangers and harm affecting the Muslim Ummah (nation) and its

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principles, ideals, heritage, culture
and civilization;

Second: To urge all member States to sever
diplomatic and economic relations with
the Egyptian regime and to halt all
donations and assistance to the said
regime;

Third: To call upon all member States to
join in boycotting the Egyptian
regime by implementing the provisions
of the League of Arab States against
the said regime. Actions taken in this
field should be coordinated with the
Arab States;

Fourth: To entrust the Secretary General with
the task of following up the
implementation of this resolution and
report on it to the next Islamic
Conference.

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Original: Arabic

RESOLUTION NO. 4/11-P
ON
AL QUDS AL SHARIF

The 11th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 - 7 Rajab, 1400 H (17 - 22 May 1980)

Recalling all the Islamic, Arab, International, African and non-aligned resolutions, which demand that the Israeli enemy cease all activities affecting the features of Al-Quds Al Sharif, as it is considered an Arab Islamic city and the capital of Palestine having fallen under the tyrannical, racist Zionist occupation,

Strongly rejecting all aggressive measures taken by the Israeli enemy in Al Quds Al Sharif, the last of which was passing a law stipulating that Al-Quds Al Sharif is the capital of Israel,

Reaffirming the determination of the Palestinian people to exercise their eternal right in retaining Al Quds Al Sharif its Holy City and the capital of its nation Palestine;

Reaffirming the determination of all Muslim peoples and governments to retain their eternal and holy right in Al Quds Al Sharif and in other holy places in Palestine, considering the extreme political, religious, civilizational and historical importance of the holy city and all the Muslims attachment to it;

Abiding by the provisions of the Charter of the Islamic Conference Organisation and all its resolutions at Summit, Foreign Ministers or Jerusalem Committee levels and in accordance with the other international resolutions adopted by the U.N. General Assembly, the Security Council, the Arab League, the Organisation of African

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Unity, the Non-aligned Movement and the Holy Sea concerning the city of Al Quds Al Sharif in particular;

DECIDES:

1. That all Islamic Member States be totally committed to implementing all the previously adopted resolutions concerning Al Quds Al Sharif.

2. To consider the recent decision, by the Israeli enemy to Annex Al Quds Al Sharif and make it the capital of the loathsome, racist and Zionist entity null, void and illegal and a challenge injurious to the sentiments of Muslims in all parts of the world calling upon all Islamic and friendly peoples and nations to resist it.

3. To call upon the Security Council to immediately convene in order to examine the dangers of the said decision, to declare its annulment, and to impose the sanctions stipulated in Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, on the Israeli enemy.

4. To confirm the commitment of all the Islamic countries to sever all relations with any state that supports the decision of the Israeli enemy to annex Al Quds Al Sharif and consider it its capital, or that recognises it, or contributes to its implementation, or moves its embassies to Al Quds.

5. To condemn all policies, activities, declarations and stands of the American Administration and some of the forces and circles in the United States of America that encourage the Israeli enemy to escalate its aggression; to call upon all the Islamic countries to take a firm stand in confronting the American Administration and the above mentioned forces; and to take effective measures

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in preventing them from pursuing their support of the Israeli enemy at the expense of the Palestinian people, their just cause and their Quds Al Sharif.

6. To hold an extraordinary session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, at a time not later than four months from this date should the Israeli enemy not refrain from implementing its decision to consider Al Quds Al Sharif the capital of the racist and Zionist entity; for the purpose of taking all the necessary and practical measures to confront this new and aggressive decision.

7. To call upon the General Secretariat and the Jerusalem Committee to follow-up the implementation of this decision, and to submit a report thereon to the next meeting of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 5/11-P

Original: Arabic

ON

AL QUDS COMMITTEE

The 11th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 7 Rajab 1400 H (17 to 22 May, 1980).

Pursuant to the provisions of the Charter and resolutions of the Islamic Conference on the establishment and functions of Al-Quds Committee - the last resolution of which being Resolution 4/10/P adopted by the Tenth Conference in Fez (Palestine and Al Quds Al Sharif Session);

Bearing in mind the grave threats to the Holy City and the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people as a result of the framework law, promulgated by the Israeli enemy on the eve of the current meeting of the Islamic Conference annexing the City of Al-Quds and making it a "capital" of the racist zionist entity;

Recalling the Islamic resolutions on Palestine and the City of Al-Quds and declaring the current year 1400H (corresponding to 1980) Holy City Year;

1. Reaffirms its adherence to all resolutions and recommendations adopted by Al-Quds Committee in accordance with the mandate which was given by the Islamic Conference to realise its appointed objectives.

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2. Requets the General Secretariat to devote all its potential to helping Al-Quds Committee fulfill its tasks.

Original: Arabic

RESOLUTION No. 6/11-P
ON AL-QUDS FUND

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 7 Rajab, 1400 H (17-22 May, 1980);

Guided by the provisions of the Charter and resolutions of the previous Islamic Conferences concerning Al-Quds Fund,

Reaffirms the important and effective role played by Al-Quds Fund as regards Islamic solidarity, as reflected by the support for the steadfastness and the struggle of the Palestinian people in the capital of their homeland, Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and other parts of the occupied territories in Palestine,

Commends the Islamic member states that have given voluntary contributions to the Fund, and those States that announced their pledges at the previous Islamic Conferences.

Calls upon all Islamic states to contribute generously to Al Quds Fund, thereby enabling it to pursue its sacred tasks, and achieve the important goals for which it was founded,

Requests the General Secretariat to make the necessary arrangements to enable a delegation from Governing board of the Al Quds Fund to complete their tour of some of the Islamic states, with a view to collecting the financial contributions needed to cover the authorised capital of one

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hundred million dollars.

Further requests the General Secretariat and Al-Quds Committee to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a progress report thereon to the forthcoming Islamic Conference.

Original: Arabic

RESOLUTION NO. 7/11-P
ON
THE STATUTES OF THE WAQF (TRUST)
OF THE JERUSALEM FUND

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 2 - 7 Rajab, 1400H (17 - 22 May 1980)

PROMPTED by the objectives and principles enunciated in the Charter of the Islamic Conference and on which the Islamic Conference was founded aimed at fostering Islamic solidarity and coordinating action to ensure the safety of and to liberate the holy places. back the struggle of the Palestinian people and help them recover their rights and free their land;

INSPIRED by the two resolutions of the two Islamic Summit Conferences, the first one and the second held in Rabat and Lahore respectively, and by all the resolutions of the ten previous Islamic Foreign Ministers Conferences in regard to consolidating the steadfastness of the Palestinian people considered as a Jihad (Holy Struggle) to get rid of colonialism and the racist Zionist occupation and a defense of the national, inalienable rights of the Palestinian people;

REAFFIRMING the Islamic decisions pertaining to the establishment of the Jerusalem Fund with a dual objective of combatting the policy of judaization and settlements and supporting the heroic resistance of the Palestinian Arab inhabitants in Al Quds Al Sharif /...

and occupied Palestine;

KEEN ON reinforcing the Jerusalem Fund by supplying it with steady resources that would yield a reasonable income capable to ensure its regularity and stability and help it carry on its Islamic mission by fostering the steadfastness and struggle of the Palestinian people;

DECIDES to set up a Waqf (Trust) to be named "The Jerusalem Fund Waqf" with an initial capital of one hundred million dollars; and to adopt the following statutes for it:-

ARTICLE ONE: Stemming from the Jerusalem Fund and in favour of it, a Waqf shall be set up under the name "Waqf of the Jerusalem Fund". Its headquarters shall be along with the Jerusalem Fund - housed in the Secretariat General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

ARTICLE TWO: The purpose behind setting up the Waqf is to enhance the financial situation of the Jerusalem Fund and to supply it with an annual revenue that would foster its financial potentialities and ensure its continuity in discharging its Islamic mission and fulfilling its objectives which consist in consolidating the steadfastness and struggle of the Palestinian people.

ARTICLE THREE: The initial capital of the Waqf of the Jerusalem Fund shall be one hundred million dollars made up as follows:

1. Liquid and moveable assets donate as Waqf

by government of member-states of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and by physical and corporate bodies in the Islamic World;

2. Real estate and all immovable assets that governments and physical or corporate bodies in the Islamic world might donate as Waqf.

ARTICLE FOUR: The administration of the Waqf of the Jerusalem Fund shall be ensured by a body to be called "The Board of Trustees" which will work under the supervision of the Governing Body of the Jerusalem Fund. It shall be made up of seven members, including Palestine (The Palestine Liberation Organization) as follows:

1. Palestine (Palestine Liberation Organization)
- Permanent member;
2. The Chairman of the Governing body of the Jerusalem Fund or any other member to be elected by the body from among its members;
3. The Chairman of the Jerusalem Committee or any other member to be elected by the Committee from among its members who are not affiliated to the governing body of the Jerusalem Fund;

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4. The Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference or his assistant for the Jerusalem and Palestine affairs;
5. Three experts from the Islamic world on Waqf affairs, development and investment to be named by the Jerusalem Committee upon the recommendation of the governing body of the Jerusalem Fund.

ARTICLE FIVE: The Board of Trustees shall have the following functions:

1. Define the modalities for development and investment of the liquid and movable assets of the Waqf, with diversification wherever possible for more safety, while giving preference to markets of Islamic countries and the Islamic development, investment and banking institutions therein, and keeping in view such aspects as profitability, liquidity and safety and all the principles of sound development and investment.
2. Determine the modality for looking after real estate and immovable assets and developing and investing them, while keeping in view the same considerations as in (1) hereabove.

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3. Work out the necessary by laws and oriented action programmes to achieve the targets of the Waqf and have them approved by the governing body of the Jerusalem Fund.
4. Prepare the necessary annual and periodical reports on the work and activities of the Waqf as well as the latter's closing accounts and annual budget.
5. Follow up the implementation of the decisions of the governing body of the Jerusalem Fund regarding the Wqaf and fulfil any other functions or work to be entrusted to it by the governing body within the purview of its terms of reference and in the context of the aims and activities of the Waqf.

ARTICLE SIX: The governing body of the Jerusalem Fund shall be responsible for the Waqf before the Jerusalem Committee, the Islamic Conference, official and judicial authorities and all concerned institutions. The governing body shall therefore submit an annual report on the Waqf to the Jerusalem Committee which, in turn, shall submit it to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

ARTICLE SEVE. The governing body of the Jerusalem Fund shall draw up the general policy of the Waqf, supervise

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its activities, approve its work programmes to be proposed by the Board of Trustees for the Waqf and provide guidance as to how best to achieve the aims and objectives of the Waqf, adopt the necessary by-laws, and approve the Waqf's closing accounts, annual budgets and periodical reports.

ARTICLE EIGHT: The Governing Body of the Jerusalem Fund shall have the right to fix remunerations or honoraria, salaries and idemnities earned by experts or employees of the Board of Trustees or due to all those whose services are needed for the Waqf's activities or whose assignment or recruitment is necessary for any consultative, technical or executive functions.

ARTICLE NINE: Provisions of the Islamic Sharia shall be abided by in developing and investing the funds of the Waqf of the Jerusalem Fund and the entire returns of the Waqf shall go to the Jerusalem Fund.

ARTICLE TEN: The assets and revenues of the Waqf of the Jerusalem Fund shall be preserved as an Islamic legal Wafq for the purpose for which the Waqf was established; and in case there is a need to spend from the corpus of such assets, this will be done in accordance with what is permitted by the Islamic Sharia in such a case.

ARTICLE ELEVEN: The Waqf of the Jerusalem Fund shall be considered as an autonomous statutory body enjoying the

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same prerogatives and treated in the same manner and with the same considerations as the Jerusalem Fund, such as full immunity against any type of impounding, sequestration search, confiscation, expropriation, nationalisation or the like - in all Islamic countries member of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.

Its resources, property and revenue shall also be exempted from all sorts of taxes and duties in these countries, and its documents, registers and mail shall enjoy the privileges provided for in the Charter of the Islamic Conference.

ARTICLE TWELVE: The financial year of the Waqf of the Jerusalem Fund - as in the case with the Jerusalem Fund - shall commence with that of the Secretariat General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, that is on the first day of the month of July/ every year, and end on the last day of the month of June of the following year.

All the rules of receipt and expenditure scrutiny and auditing governing the accounts of the Secretariat General of the Organization shall govern the accounts of the Waqf as well.

RESOLUTION NO.8/11-P

ON

The Preservation of the Islamic Cultural
Heritage in Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

The 11th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers
held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 7
Rajab, 1400H (17-22 May 1980).

Guided by the provisions of the Charter and resolutions
of the Islamic Conference concerning the preser-
vation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage in Al-Quds
Al-Sharif, the latest being resolution 7/10-P issued
by the Tenth Islamic Conference held in Fez
(Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif Session), and the
resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly,
the Security Council, UNESCO and other international
and Arab resolutions;

Affirms anew the urgent need to liberate Al-Quds Al Sharif
and safeguard its historical character and features.

Reaffirms that Al-Quds is an indivisible part of the
occupied Arab territories.

Expresses its profound indignation at the persistence of the
Israeli enemy's successive violations of the historical
sites and holy shrines, which distorted and judaised
them and the seizure and plundering of their contents,
with a view to erasing and altering their Arab
Islamic features.

Denounces the deep-rooted belligerent spirit of the Zionist enemy towards this cultural heritage which dates back to thousands of years in Palestine, especially in Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

Calls upon all the institutions, organisations, groups and individuals concerned throughout the world to stand firmly in the face of the persistent Zionist schemes to prevent this flagrant violation of Islamic shrines.

Requests the General Secretariat and Al-Quds Committee to follow up this matter and raise it, in co-ordination with all the Islamic States, at the United Nations, UNESCO and other agencies, in the international fora.

RESOLUTION NO. 9/11-P

Original: Arabic

ON

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS IN THE
OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES.

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers
held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan
from 2 to 7 Rajab, 1400H (17 to 22 May, 1980),

Having duly noted the resolution adopted by
the Arab Labour Organization entrusting Jordan with
the submission of a draft resolution condemning the
establishment of settlements by the Israeli
occupation authorities in the occupied Arab territories,
showing the impact of such acts on the steadfast Arab
workers, to the International Labour Organization's
meeting due to be held in Geneva on 4th June, 1980,

Calls upon all Member States who are members of
the Islamic Conference Organization, to support the
draft resolution submitted by Jordan,

Calls upon all Member States to denounce the
Judaization policy pursued by the Israeli enemy's
occupation authorities establishing settlements in the
West Bank, Gaza Strip and other parts of the occupied
territories; and calls for an immediate halt to the
establishment of settlements and the dismantling of existing
ones;

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Calls upon all Islamic countries to demand that the occupation authorities desist from amending or altering the laws currently in force in the occupied territories with a view to restructuring the activity and impeding the working of Arab Labour Unions in the occupied territories; and calls upon ILO member states to refrain from extending any assistance to the Israeli occupation authorities that might contribute to the continuation of the policy of establishing settlements; and

Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the forthcoming Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 10/11-P

Original: Arabic

ON

THE PERMANENT SOVEREIGNTY OVER THE NATIONAL
RESOURCES IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN AND
ARAB TERRITORIES

The 11th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in
Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 7
Rajab 1400 H (17-22 May, 1980).

Proceeding from the provisions of the Charter
and the resolutions of the Islamic Conference,

Guided by all the international resolutions,
particularly Resolution 32/161 dated 19th December,
1977 of the U.N. General Assembly,

Reaffirms its commitment to all the resolutions
of the Islamic Conference, and to the latest resolution
(2110-P) adopted at the 10th Session in Fez (Palestine
and Al-Quds Session) and to all the international
resolutions pertaining to permanent sovereignty over
national resources in the occupied Palestinian and Arab
territories, and urges once again all the Muslim States
to coordinate their stands and intensify their efforts,
both individually and collectively, to achieve progress in
that respect,

Requests the General Secretariat to follow up the
implementation of this Resolution and to report on the
coordination and progress achieved to the **next**
Islamic Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO/ 11/11-P

Original: Arabic

ON

THE EXPULSION OF ARAB CITIZENS FROM THE
OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES

The 11th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in
Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 7
Rajab, 1400 H (17 - 22 May 1980).

Proceeding from the principles and objectives
of the Islamic Conference Organization and the principles
and objectives of the United Nations Charter.

Guided by the United Nations resolutions,
particularly the resolutions adopted by the Security
Council in this concern,

Cognizant of the information submitted by the
delegation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan about the
measures taken by the Israeli occupation authorities
expelling Mr. Fahd El-Qawasmi, Chairman of the (Al Khalil)
Municipality, Mr. Mohamed Hassan Melhim, Chairman of the
Halhoul Municipality, Mr. Mohamed Hassan Melhim, Chairman
of the Halhoul Municipality and El-Sheikh Rajab El-Tamimi,
the Shari'a Court Magistrate of the city of (Al Khalil)
the occupied West Bank, under severe terroristic
conditions from the occupied west Bank. In view of the fact that this
measure is contrary to United Nations resolutions, totally violates

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the principles of human rights, clearly disregards the Geneva Conventions and transgresses international concepts and covenants pertaining to the most elementary human rights,

Considering that this measure is part of the Israeli design to deprive the Arab territory of its political and nationalist leaders with a view to palming off the conspiracy of spurious autonomy and imposing it on the population of that territory.

Decides: To condemn outright this measure and consider it null and void.

Requests the member States of the Islamic Conference Organization to back and support the Jordanian draft resolution to be submitted by the Jordanian delegation to the United Nations on that subject

Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution.

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Original: Arabic

RESOLUTION NO. 12/11-P
ON YEAR OF AL QUDS AL SHARIF (1400 H CORRESPONDING
TO 1980 AD)

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 2 to 7 Rajab, 1400 H (17-22 May, 1980).

Pursuant to the provisions of the Charter and resolutions of the Islamic Conference on the Year of Al Quds Al Sharif;

Reaffirming its adherence to resolution 9/10-P adopted by the Tenth Conference in Fez (Palestine and Al Quds Al Sharif).

Decides: to coordinate joint Islamic action, use all possible means and harmonize all genuine fraternal efforts to liberate the City of Al Quds Al Sharif, the AQSA Mosque and all the other Islamic holy places and Shrines in the Holy City from the racist zionist enemy;

Requests the General Secretariat and Al Quds Committee to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a progress report on the issue to the next Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 13/11-P

ON

ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY WITH THE PALESTINIAN
PEOPLE DAY

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign
Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan,
from 2 to 7 Rajab 1400 H. (17-22 May 1980);

Guided by the provisions of the Charter and
resolutions of the Islamic Conference on the "Day of
Solidarity with the Palestinian People coinciding
with 21 August, of every year
the latest of which being resolution 6/10-PIL.

Re-affirming the yearning of all Muslims -
both peoples and governments - for that day in which
they can express their firm and continued Islamic
solidarity with their paramount cause- that of Palestine
and Al-Quds Al Sharif - by every possible means;
material, moral and through the information media.

Commending the member States which on that day
commemorate their solidarity with the Palestinian people,
recalling on that occasion the sacrilegious attempt to
burn down Al-Aqsa mosque perpetrated by racist Zionist
gangs in 1969, and the ensuing rallying of Islamic states
to hold their first Islamic meeting in Rabat, and the
establishment of the Islamic Conference Organisation as a
natural demonstration of Islamic Solidarity and cooperation,
for the sake liberating Al-Quds Al Sharif and bolstering
the resistance of the Palestinian people to enable them to
secure their inalienable national rights and to liberate their
country under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation
Organisation,

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Decides:

To celebrate this year, Al-Quds Al Sharif year (1400 H, 1980) for one whole week as of 21/8/1980, to be known as the Palestine Week, during which would be stressed from the Islamic viewpoint, the liberation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the

Al-Aqsa mosque, and in the course of which seminars, festivals and exhibitions showing solidarity with the Palestinian people would be held.

Decides:

That the General Secretariat, the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization and the International Islamic News Agency in co-operation with Palestine (Palestine Liberation Organisation), should draw up a comprehensive information programme to be circulated throughout the Islamic member states with a view to co-ordinating common Muslim efforts during that solidarity week.

Requests the General Secretariat and Al-Quds Committee to follow up the implementation of this resolution with the required promptitude and submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO. 14/11-P

ON

A PALESTINE STAMP

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 7 Rajab 140 H. (17-22 May 1980);

Recalling all previous Islamic resolutions concerning the Palestine stamp,

Expresses satisfaction at the issue of a postal stamp on Palestine in Iraq, Afghanistan, Libya, Syria, Mauritania, Gambia, Democratic Yemen, Somalia, Indonesia, Senegal, Morocco, Malaysia, Djibouti, Mali and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Thanks the member States that have transferred the proceedings from the sale of the Palestine stamp to the Palestine Welfare Society. These States are Afghanistan, Mali, Iraq, Malaysia and Senegal.

Appeals to the Islamic Member States to go on issuing consistently and permanently the Palestine stamp so long as the Palestine question exists and in the manner prescribed in the relevant resolution, and to transfer regularly the proceeds from its sale to the Palestine Welfare Society.

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Requests both the General Secretariat
and the Jerusalem Committee to follow up the
implementation of this Resolution, in full
co-operation with Palestine (the Palestine
Liberation Organization).

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RESOLUTION NO. 15/11-P

ON

ZIONISM, RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 7 Rajab 1400 H. (17-22 May 1980);

Pursuant to the provisions of the Charter and the resolutions of the Islamic Conference;

Bearing in mind all the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, the Non-Aligned Movement and the Organisation of African Unity and all other international resolutions;

REAFFIRMS all previous Islamic resolutions, the latest of which being Resolution 12/10 adopted by the Tenth Islamic Conference in Fez (the Palestine and Al Quds Al Sharif Session) and all United Nations, Non-Aligned and African resolutions on Zionism, racism and racial discrimination,

FURTHER URGES all Islamic countries to coordinate their stand and increase their efforts - at both individual and collective levels - in order to eradicate the evils of Zionism, racism and racial discrimination,

REQUESTS the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report on the coordination and progress achieved to the next Islamic Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO.16/11-P
ON THE

Original: English

SECURITY & SOLIDARITY OF ISLAMIC
COUNTRIES

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2nd to 7th Rajab, 1400 Hijra (17 - 22 May, 1980),

Recalling the resolve of the member states expressed in the Charter of the Islamic Conference to preserve Islamic spiritual, ethical, social and economic values and to unite their efforts in order to secure universal peace which ensures security, freedom and justice for their people and all peoples throughout the world,

Mindful of the objectives and principles enshrined in the Charter of the Islamic Conference especially the objectives of promoting Islamic solidarity among member states and strengthening the struggle of all Muslim peoples with a view to safeguarding their dignity, independence and national rights,

Abidingly committed to the eternal precepts of the Islamic brotherhood,

Gravely concerned at the escalation of tension, intensification of rivalry and conflict in the world, increased number of interventions or threats thereof, attempts at carving spheres of influence and relentless scramble for world resources, which threaten the security and national independence of small and medium size developing countries of the world, especially the Islamic countries,

Deeply anguished by the continued occupation of Palestine and Al Quds Al Sharif and the continued denial of inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people,

Seriously concerned at the threats and challenges facing the Islamic Ummah aimed at undermining its political, economic and cultural cohesiveness,

Resolved to pursue policies of independence from power blocs and opposition to outside domination, hegemonism and spheres of influence, which seeks to limit the freedom of states to determine their political systems and pursue economic, social and cultural development without hindrance, intimidation or pressure,

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Determined to preserve the rich natural resources with which the Islamic countries are endowed and to use them for the benefit, welfare and progress of the Muslim people;

Taking note of the inaugural address of the President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan at the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, which envisaged security not on the basis of military alliances or pacts but on the basis of close economic and cultural cooperation between the Islamic countries;

- 1) Declares that the security of each Muslim country is the concern of all Islamic countries;
- 2) Resolves to strengthen the security of the Member States through cooperation and solidarity of Islamic countries in accordance with the objectives and principles of the Charter of the Islamic Conference and those of non-alignment;
- 3) Re-affirms the permanent sovereignty of the Islamic countries over their natural resources;
- 4) Expresses the determination of the Member States to preserve the Islamic values and the Islamic way of life and to promote the Ummah's common spiritual, political, social and economic values;
- 5) Decides to set up an inter-governmental experts group to recommend concrete measures within the frame-work of the Charter of the Islamic Conference, for strengthening the security of the Islamic countries by enhancing and further developing political, economic and cultural cooperation among the Islamic countries and to submit a report thereon to the Twelfth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in 1981;
- 6) Requests the Secretary General of the Islamic Conference to appoint the experts and to extend all the necessary assistance and facilities to this group.

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ORIGINAL : ARABIC

RESOLUTION NO.17/11-P

ON

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FOREIGN MILITARY
BASES IN SOME ISLAMIC STATES.

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 7 Rajab 1400 H. (17-22 May 1980);

Pursuant to the Charter of the Islamic Conference Organisation and in particular article 2 thereof concerning objectives and principles,

guided by the objectives and principles of the non-alignment movement, and confirming the determination of the Muslim States to remain outside the influence of Eastern as well as Western foreign powers,

In conformity with the basic stand of the Muslim States, namely that of rejecting and condemning any attempts by Big Powers to establish military bases or acquire military facilities on the territory of Islamic States,

Referring to attempts by foreign States to establish military bases on the territories of some Islamic States, and impose a so-called joint framework for security in the region,

Concerned about the need for ^{preserving} the Islamic peoples and States from involvement in the turmoil of world conflict, and with a view to safeguarding their independence and sovereignty;

1. Hereby gives fair warning to all to abstain from attempting to set up foreign military bases whether naval, air or land-based in the territories of Islamic States, and from providing any kind of facilities to the armed forces of any of these foreign countries under any form, pretext, cover and for any reason whatsoever.

2. Condemns all imperialist Zionist schemes and misleading campaigns which discredit the principles and ideals of Islam and which are designed to mask their aggressive and expansionist designs, and calls upon the Member States to exercise the utmost vigilance and stand up to these schemes and campaigns in unison with a view

to foiling them and safeguarding the respective principles and objectives of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference. and the non-alignment movement;

3. Expresses its deep concern over the consequences of the Camp David Accord and the normalization of relations between the Egyptian regime and Israel, namely the granting of military facilities to the United States of America which encouraged the latter to give full rent to her belligerent and aggressive inclinations in the Muslim region, as fully reflected by her attempts to establish military bases and acquire military facilities inside certain Islamic countries and using such bases and facilities as a springboard to imperil the sovereignty and independence of the Islamic States, employing as a pretext what she persists in calling the vital interests of the United States, while imposing what she terms a framework for cooperation in the field of security in the area.

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the next Conference of Foreign Ministers.

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

RESOLUTION NO. 18/11-P

AMERICAN AGGRESSION AGAINST THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC
OF IRAN

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 7 Rajab 1400 H (17 --22 May 1980);

Inspired by the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, emphasising the common destiny of the peoples of the Islamic Ummah;

Inspired by the principles of non-alignment and the Charter of the United Nations which embody the solemn obligations of all States to fully respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of other States;

Recalling numerous resolutions of the United Nations reiterating the principles of non-interference and non-intervention in the internal affairs of the other States, and non-use or threat of use of force in the settlement of international disputes;

Reaffirming the inherent and the universally recognised right of every State to freely determine the course of its political, social and economic development, including the right to choose the system of Government best suited to the spiritual and material advancement and prosperity of its people;

Expressing deep concern at the dangerous escalation of tension, intensification of great power military and political rivalry and tendency to recourse to military intervention as manifested in their action;

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Alarmed by the recent military aggression by the United States against the Islamic Republic of Iran;

Gravely concerned at the threat of further aggression and restrictive measures against the Islamic Republic of Iran;

Seriously concerned over the consequences of such aggression endangering the peace and security of the region and the world at large;

1. Strongly condemns the recent American military aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran.
2. Firmly condemns any threat or use of force or any other form of intimidation, interference or imposition of economic sanctions by any country or groups of countries, individually or otherwise against the Islamic Republic of Iran.
3. Equally condemns plots, provocations and subversive measures engineered by the Imperialist and Zionist aggressors aimed at and directed against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
4. Expresses outrage at the assistance accorded to the United States by the Egyptian regime and some countries of the area in the course of armed aggression against Iran.
5. Seriously deplures the increase of the military presence and the escalation of naval activities of great powers in the area of the Indian Ocean and its natural extension intensifying tension and threatening the peace of the region.

6. Equally deplores the attempts of great powers to acquire and expand new military bases in the Indian Ocean and its natural extensions.

7. Calls upon these powers to implement the Declaration of the Indian Ocean and its natural extensions as a Zone of Peace and immediately withdraw their forces from the area.

8. Declares its solidarity with the Islamic Republic of Iran and its people in their quest for the establishment of a truly independent and the Islamic State as inspired by the Teachings of Islam.

9. While appealing to the Islamic Republic of Iran to continue to work towards the solution of the question of the hostages in the spirit of Islam, the Conference calls upon the U.S.A. to heed the frequent appeals by the Islamic countries to refrain from any action that might hamper the solution of the problem of the hostages.

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

RESOLUTION NO.19/11-P

ON

THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 7 Rajab 1400 H (17-22 May 1980);

Expressing its deep conviction that termination of Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and respect for the political independence, sovereignty and non-aligned status of Afghanistan and for the inalienable national right of the Afghan people to choose their own political and socio-economic system and form of Government without outside interference or coercion, are imperative for bringing about conditions of peace and stability in the region and for defusing current international tensions,

Seriously concerned at the sufferings of the Afghan people and at the continuing influx of Afghan refugees into Pakistan and Iran,

Deeply conscious of the objective enshrined in the Charter of the Islamic Conference requiring the Member States to strengthen the struggle of all Muslim peoples with a view to safeguarding their dignity, independence and national rights,

Re-affirming the determination of the Islamic States to pursue a policy of non-alignment and to oppose super power interference in the affairs of Islamic countries,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary General of the Organisation regarding the implementation of the Resolution 1/EOG of the Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference,

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Expressing the hope that the non-aligned movement will play an active role in the search for a comprehensive solution to the Afghanistan crisis that would be consistent with this resolution in such a manner as would consolidate peace and stability in the area ^{and} in the world, and would confirm the principles and objectives of non-alignment.

Urging all the States to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Afghanistan, as well as the non-aligned status of that country and its Islamic identity.

1. Reaffirms Resolution No.1/EOS on the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and on its ensuing effects, adopted at the Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference;
2. Expresses deep concern at the continued Soviet military presence in Afghanistan;
3. Reiterates its demand for the immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of all Soviet troops stationed on the territory of Afghanistan;
4. Reaffirms respect for the inalienable national right of the people of Afghanistan to determine their own form of Government and choose their economic, political and social system free from outside interference or coercion;
5. Strongly urges the creation of right conditions that would permit the early return of the Afghan refugees to their homeland in security and honour;

6. Reiterates its appeal to all States and peoples to provide assistance in order to alleviate the sufferings of the Afghan refugees;

7. Decides, in order to give effect to the provisions of this resolution, to establish a Committee comprising the Secretary General and the Foreign Ministers of Pakistan and Iran to seek ways and means, including appropriate consultations as well as the convening of an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations or otherwise, for a comprehensive solution of the grave crisis with respect to Afghanistan, provided that it is not inconsistent with this Resolution.

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

RESOLUTION NO.20/11-P

ON

FOREIGN INTERVENTION IN THE HORN OF AFRICA
AND ON THE CONTINUED AGGRESSION AGAINST
THE SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 7 Rajab 1400 H (17-22 May 1980);

Having duly noted with great interest the statement of the Secretary General of the Islamic Conference:

Recalling Resolution No.5/EOS adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference held in Islamabad from 27 to 29 January 1980 (8-10 Rabi-Al-Awal 1400 H):

Taking note of the Secretariat's fact-finding mission which visited Somalia from 16 to 24 April, 1980.

Recalling Article 2 of the Charter of the Islamic Conference and Article 1 of the U.N. Charter:

Noting with concern the presence of Soviet, Cuban and other allied forces in the Horn of Africa and the continued aggression against, and violation of, the territorial integrity of the Somali Democratic Republic as reported by the Mission to Somalia;

Taking due account of the negative and dangerous effects of the foreign presence in the Horn of Africa on the Eritrean problem and on the possibility of reaching a just solution to this problem by peaceful means.

1. Re-affirms the provisions of Resolution No.5/EOS adopted by the Extraordinary Meeting of the Islamic Conference held in Islamabad in January, 1980.
2. Commends the ^{General} Secretariat for preparing a comprehensive report on the grave situation obtaining in the Horn of Africa following the visit to Somalia of the fact-finding mission led by the Secretary General:
3. Endorses the report of the mission and its recommendations as well as the report of the Secretary General;
4. Denounces the continued presence of Soviet, Cuban and other troops from outside the continent in the Horn of Africa;
5. Calls once again for the immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of those forces;
6. Decides to support and strengthen the Somali Democratic Republic morally, politically and materially to enable it withstand foreign pressure and aggression;
7. Calls upon all the parties concerned in the Eritrean problem to seek a just solution to this problem by peaceful means which are not contrary to the United Nations resolutions pertaining to Eritrea;

8. Requests all States and international specialised agencies to provide humanitarian assistance to the Eritrean refugees wherever they may be;

9. Further decides to keep this item on the Agenda of Islamic Conferences so that the situation in the Horn of Africa can be reviewed in its next ordinary Session.

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

RESOLUTION NO. 21/11-P

ON

THE CYPRUS QUESTION

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 2 to 7 Rajab 1400 H (17-22 May 1980);

Reaffirms its previous Resolutions on the question of Cyprus, adopted at its Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Annual Session ;);

Notes with satisfaction the goodwill and conciliatory disposition of the Muslim Turkish Cypriot Community, reflected in its efforts for the peaceful settlement of the dispute;

Recalls the 4-point agreement reached in February, 1977, between the leaders of the two Cypriot Communities, which incorporates, in its entirety, the basic principles for a final solution and welcomes the 10 point agreement reached last May between the two Communities;

Expresses the hope that the inter-communal negotiations which constitute the best way for finding a final solution, will be resumed without further delay, under the aegis of the U.N. Secretary General, in a constructive and meaningful way and that they will yield positive results to the satisfaction of both national Communities of the island.

Supports the principle of equality for the two Communities, in a bi-communal federal state, which will enable them to live side-by-side, in peace, harmony and security, without the one having the right to exploit or oppress the other;

Invites the two Communities to accede to a "true" conducive to the peaceful settlement of the dispute through inter-communal talks;

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Urges the member States of the Islamic Conference to take all the necessary measures with a view to further strengthening effective solidarity with the Muslim Turkish community of Cyprus; and

Calls upon Member States and institutions of the Conference to do everything in their power in order to enable the Muslim Turkish Community of Cyprus to benefit from international aid and assistance flowing into the island, and requests the Islamic Development Bank to assist the economy of the Muslim Turkish Community of Cyprus.

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Original: Arabic.

RESOLUTION NO. 22/11-P
ON THE QUESTION OF THE MUSLIMS IN SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held from 2 to 7 Rajab, 1400 H (17-22 May, 1980);

Having duly noted the report presented by the Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the report presented by the Quadripartite Committee on the latest developments of the question of the Muslims in southern Philippines.

Recalling the previous resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conference on this issue.

Noting the refusal of the government of the Philippines to implement the Tripoli agreement, and its persistent and diverse violations of the rights of the Muslims of southern Philippines.

Decides:

1. To reaffirm its support for the Moro National Liberation Front and its unity, in accordance with the resolution adopted at the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Dakar.
2. To condemn the Philippine government's stand with respect to the issue of the Muslims in southern Philippines; as well as its refusal to implement the Tripoli Agreement, signed on December 23, 1976, upheld by the Conference and considered as the basis for the solution of this problem.
3. To request the member states to exert the appropriate economic social and political pressure on the government of the Philippines to induce it to implement the Tripoli Agreement.
4. To call on the Quadripartite Committee to meet later and to review the latest developments on the question.

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5. To reconvene, in the event of the Philippine Government maintaining its negative attitude towards the implementation of the Tripoli agreement, the Quadripartite Committee to take the appropriate measures in the light of the resolution adopted at the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in Fez.
6. To request the Islamic States to continue granting material assistance to the Moro National Liberation Front.
7. To urge the leaders of the Moro National Liberation Front to close ranks.
8. To **entrust** the Secretary General to contact the specialised international agencies and invite them to examine the various violations of the rights of the Muslims in Southern Phillipines.
9. To request the Secretary General to take all the necessary measures in implementing this resolution and to submit a report thereon at the next Ordinary Session.

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ORIGINAL : ENGLISH

RESOLUTION NO.23/11-P

ON

THE MUSLIM COMMUNITIES IN NON MEMBER-STATES
OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE ORGANISATION.

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 7 Rajab 1400 H. (17-22 May 1980);

Referring to the fact that more than one third of the Muslim Ummah is living in non-Muslim countries.

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Islamic Conference Organisation and the resolutions adopted by the earlier Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers, and from the international conventions particularly those which stipulate the principle of respecting the rights and freedom of Man and the sovereignty of each States.

Careful to safeguard fully the social, economic, educational and religious rights of the Muslim communities in the States which are not members of the Islamic Conference Organisation.

Decides:

To form a Ministerial Committee composed of the Secretary General and the Foreign Ministers of Tunisia & Senegal to be entrusted with the tasks of :

1. Contacting the Governments of the States in which there are Muslim communities and submit a report to the twelfth session of the Islamic Conference.
2. Following-up the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Organisation of the Islamic Conference on the subject.
3. Authorizing this Committee to consult and cooperate with the organisations, institutions and personalities concerned with the affairs of Muslim communities.

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

RESOLUTION NO. 24/11-P

ON

STRENGTHENING THE SECURITY OF
NON-NUCLEAR WEAPON STATES AGAINST USE
OR THREAT TO USE NUCLEAR WEAPONS.

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 7 Rajab, 1400 H (17-22 May 1980).

Recalling the resolution of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers regarding assurances from the nuclear powers to non-nuclear weapons states against the use or threat to use of nuclear weapons.

Further Recalling that the Final Documents of the Tenth Session of United Nations General Assembly had called for the nuclear weapons states to conclude urgently effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear weapon states against the use or threat to use of nuclear weapons.

Noting that negotiations have been initiated in the Committee on Disarmament on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear weapon states against the use or threat to use of nuclear weapons.

Further Noting that the 34th Session of the U.N. General Assembly has recommended that the Committee on Disarmament should conclude during its 1980 Session effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear weapon states against the use or threat to use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the wide-spread support for the conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objectives.

1. Requests the members of the Committee on Disarmament to reach an urgent agreement on an international convention to assure non-nuclear weapon states against the use or threat ^{of} use of nuclear weapons,

2. Recommends that the Islamic countries should continue to cooperate in the Committee on Disarmament, the United Nations General Assembly and other relevant international forums with a view to promoting the above mentioned objective aimed at strengthening the security of non-nuclear weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

RESOLUTION NO. 25/11-P

ON

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPON
FREE ZONES IN AFRICA, THE MIDDLE EAST
AND SOUTH ASIA.

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 7 Rajab 1400 H. (17-22 May 1980);

RECOGNISING that the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures which can contribute most effectively to the objectives of Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and General and Complete Disarmament.

CONVINCED that the establishment of such Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in various regions will strengthen the security of the States of the regions against the use or threat of use of Nuclear Weapons.

RECALLING that the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly recommended the creation of such Nuclear weapon Free Zones in various parts of the world, including Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.

FURTHER RECALLING the resolutions of the previous sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers regarding the establishment of Nuclear weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.

TAKING DUE ACCOUNT OF resolutions Nos. 34/76, and 34/77 and 34/78 adopted at the last session of the United Nations General Assembly on the establishment of Nuclear weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.

DEEPLY CONCERNED at the attempts and designs of South Africa and Israel to acquire Nuclear Weapons and at the recent Nuclear explosion conducted in the vicinity of South Africa.

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NOTING the opposition of these two racist entities to the creation of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in their regions.

1. Calls upon all States to respond positively to the proposals for the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in the regions of Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.

2. Vigorously condemns the nuclear explosion conducted by the racist regime of South Africa recently as well as Israel's development of a Nuclear Weapon capability;

3. Condemns any collaboration with the regime of South Africa and Israel which enables them to develop Nuclear Weapons and frustrates the objectives of creating Nuclear Weapon Free Zones.

4. Reaffirming the determination of the Islamic **states** to take measures to prevent Nuclear proliferation on a non-discriminatory and universal basis.

5. Requests all Islamic **states** to continue to cooperate at the United Nations and in other relevant international forums to jointly promote the goals of the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.

ORIGINAL: ARABIC

RESOLUTION NO. 26/11-P

ON

COMPENSATION FOR THE EFFECTS OF WARS AND MINES.

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 7 Rajab 1400 H. (17-22 May 1980);

Recognising that most of the developing countries were exposed to foreign occupation, and that their lands were battle grounds, a matter which resulted in considerable loss of life and property.

Referring to UN General Assembly resolutions : 2995 (XXVIII), 2996 (XXVII), 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972 pertaining to cooperation among countries in the field of Environment, the international responsibility of countries in protecting the environment and the establishment of a board of directors for the United Nations Environment Programme;

Recalling UN General Assembly resolutions 3336 (XXIV) and 3435 dated 9 December 1975, and resolution 111 (XXXI) dated 16 December 1976;

Recalling resolution (4) adopted by the Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries, held in Lima (Peru) on 25 August 1975, in which the Conference condemned the neglect in removing the sequels of wars, such as mines, etc; and demanded that technical assistance be provided for their removal;

Convinced that the effective solution to remove the sequels of wars should be the burden and responsibility of the imperialist nations that were parties to the wars; and that the latter should assume the compensation for the resulting damage and clear the mines. This should be considered as a humanitarian right to which developing countries are entitled;

Affirming the necessity of having the colonialist nations shoulder the responsibility for the moral and material damages that were and are still incurred by the developing nations as a result of laying those mines, and

not allowing the colonialist nations to evade their responsibility for the considerable damage they caused by doing so, as they are held fully responsible, they should take the initiative for compensating the injured parties.

Recalling resolution 7^{2/7-P} on the study of the after effects of wars with special regard to mines adopted at the Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

Recalling resolution 14/8-P on the remnants of war, particularly mines, adopted at the Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

1. The Conference affirms the right of the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to demand compensation for damages resulting from the Second World War, from the countries whose governments participated in the campaigns and battles on Libyan territory during this war. It also affirms the right of any other country affected by imperialist wars to demand compensation for the resulting damages.

2. The Conference demands all the nations that participated in these wars to commit themselves to supplying all assistance and information to the states concerned on the areas in which mines were laid, and to support the efforts exerted by the affected countries to remove this destructive waste.

3. The Conference calls for the convening of an international conference to discuss the problems of the after effects of imperialist wars.

4. The Conference requests the General Secretariat to make the necessary contacts in view of holding the above-mentioned conference.

RESOLUTION NO.27/11-P

ON

THE LAW OF THE SEA

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 7 Rajab 1400 H. (17-22 May 1980);

Recalling its Resolution No.17/10-P adopted at its Tenth Session held in Fez, Kingdom of Morocco, from 8 to 12 May 1979, on the 3rd United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea,

Reaffirming the importance it attaches to the 3rd U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea,

Taking note that the work undertaken within the framework of the 3rd U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea has reached the final stage of drafting the text of the Law of the Sea Convention;

Bearing in mind the special importance of the ^{meetings} scheduled to be convened in Geneva from 28 July to 29 August 1980,

Noting with satisfaction the positive results obtained through the cooperation which started with the Istanbul Conference of the Law of the Sea experts from the Member States and which continued during the meetings of the U.N. Law of the Sea Conference.

DECIDES:

1. To invite Member States to continue to work in close cooperation before and during the meetings of the 3rd U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea,

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2. To call upon the Member States to issue appropriate instructions to their Delegations to remain in consultation by holding Islamic Experts group meetings during the forthcoming sessions of the 3rd U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea.

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

RESOLUTION NO.28/11-P

ON

ZIMBABWE AND ON SUPPORT TO THE STRUGGLE
FOR LIBERATION OF THE PEOPLES OF
NAMIBIA AND SOUTH AFRICA.

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign
Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan,
from 2 to 7 Rajab 1400 H. (17-22 May 1980);

Having examined the latest developments in
Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa,

Noting with deep satisfaction the succession to
independence of Zimbabwe on 18 April, 1980,

Expressing its appreciation to those countries
which have supported morally and materially the people of
Zimbabwe in the course of their struggle for independence,

Considering the economic difficulties which
confront Zimbabwe after the long years of struggle for
liberation,

Convinced of the urgent need to intensify
consultation with South West Africa People's Organisations,

Having analysed once again the grave political and
military situation resulting from the continuous and illegal
occupation of Namibia by the Apartheid Regime of South
Africa and the intransigence of the authorities of that regime
in the face of the efforts by the United Nations to bring
about a settlement in Namibia based on the Security Council
Resolutions No.385(1976) and No.435(1978),

Denouncing vehemently the inhuman policy of
apartheid practiced by the Regime of Pretoria in Namibia
and South Africa,

Recalling the resolutions and decisions adopted by the United Nations and other international organisations and conference demanding the withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia,

Recalling in particular, UN Resolution 3411(XXX) of 28 November 1975 in which the United Nations and the International Community have expressed a special responsibility towards the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movements,

Taking note also of Resolution No.32/10-P on Assistance of the Peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa in their struggle for liberation,

1. Congratulates the people of Zimbabwe for the heroic struggle they have carried through and for their succession to national independence following this long and painful struggle,

2. Requests Member States to provide economic and technical aid to the Republic of Zimbabwe in order to enable her face the economic and social problems arising from the long struggle for independence,

3. Calls upon Member States to provide political material and moral support to the struggle for the liberation of Namibia,

4. Requests the Secretary General to remain in contact with SWAPO, the sole legitimate representative of the people of Namibia, in order to coordinate action in regard to formulation and implementation of programmes of interest to the Namibian people,

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5. Strongly condemns the Regime of South Africa for its policy of apartheid as well as for its intransigence in the face of the efforts of the United Nations to assure the succession of Namibia to independence under a Government representing the aspirations of the majority of the people of this country, and

6. Invites the Member States to respect and apply scrupulously the sanctions imposed against South Africa by the Security Council of the United Nations.

ORIGINAL: FRENCH

RESOLUTION NO. 29/11-P
ON
ASSISTANCE TO DROUGHT STRICKEN COUNTRIES
IN THE SAHEL

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 7 Rajab 1400 H. (17-22 May 1980);

Recalling Resolution 24/10-P adopted by the Tenth Islamic Conference in Fez, Morocco;

Noting the contacts held between the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Inter-state Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS);

Bearing in mind the proposals made by CILSS to give effect to cooperation with the Islamic Conference through the adoption of specific measures;

Noting that Resolution 24/10-P has not yet been put into effect;

Emphasizing the urgent need to give assistance to the Sahelian people in the spirit of Islamic solidarity;

Calls upon member States to contribute to the implementation of the assistance programme in accordance with the relevant Tenth Islamic Conference resolution and to give urgent aid to Islamic countries in the Sahel in conformity with Islamic principles on solidarity;

Requests the Secretary General to send a delegation to Ouagadougou and to submit a progress report on the implementation of the assistance programme to the forthcoming session of the Islamic Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO. 30/11-P ORIGINAL: FRENCH

ON
THE DROUGHT PREVAILING IN THE REPUBLIC OF
DJIBOUTI

The Eleventh Islamic-Conference of Foreign
Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan,
from 2 to 7 Rajab 1400 H. (17-22 May 1980);

Taking into consideration the seriousness of
the drought which has been prevailing for two years
throughout the territory of the Republic of Djibouti,

Noting with concern that the great majority
of the nomad population, or nearly 130,000 persons, are
affected by the drought and are threatened with famine
and thirst,

Observing that the youthful Republic of Djibouti
which has been independent for less than three years and
whose economy is far from strong, finds itself faced with
the problems of rescuing and saving people who have been
struck by such natural disasters, calling for far larger
resources than those it possesses,

Deeply concerned by the immediate consequences
of this drought, characterized by a food shortage, an
insufficiency of medico-sanitary facilities and the lack
of drinking water, which, in the very hot season, leads
to tragedy in this region, where thirst has often caused
ravages,

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Conscious of the gravity of the situation now facing the Republic of Djibouti following the drought, which has affected the nomad population and their animals, and the absolute necessity of providing urgent assistance to the victims of this catastrophe,

Mindful of the principles of the Charter of the Islamic Conference Organization and Islamic Solidarity;

Decides:

1. To call on all member States to contribute each according to its means, emergency aid to the Republic of Djibouti, either in the form of supplied or foodstuffs, pharmaceutical products, tanker lorries to carry the water, artificial reservoirs, platform trucks to distribute the foodstuffs, and vehicles to transport the deprived people and collect them around water-points;
2. To request the Islamic Solidarity Fund to extend within the framework of its mandate, large-scale assistance to the Republic of Djibouti to mitigate the effects of the natural cataclysm striking that country;
3. To request all Islamic institutions, organisations and bodies to actively participate in the emergency rescue efforts on behalf of the drought victims in the Republic of Djibouti.

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ORIGINAL: FRENCH

RESOLUTION NO. 31/11-P

ON

THE SITUATION OF REFUGEES IN THE
REPUBLIC OF DJIBOUTI

The Eleventh Conference of Islamic Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of, Pakistan, from 2 to 7 Rajab 1400 H. (17-22 May 1980);

NOTING that the Republic of Djibouti has, ever since its independence in June 1977, been hosting large number of refugees representing nearly 12% of its population, namely 40,000 persons.

EXPRESSING its concern at the grave situation prevailing in DJIBOUTI resulting from the presence of such large numbers of refugees, in addition to the drought concurrently prevailing in that country, which constitute a burden for the Government of the Republic of DJIBOUTI.

GRAVELY DISTURBED by the living conditions and precarious health of the refugees and the tremendous difficulties being encountered by the Government of DJIBOUTI in finding them accommodation the means of subsistence and medical care, especially the non-registered urban refugees, who have placed a great strain on the social services in DJIBOUTI.

MINDFUL of the principles of the Charter of the Islamic Conference Organisation and of Islamic Solidarity,

DECIDES:

1. To call upon all Member States and all Islamic institutions, organizations and bodies to extend their assistance to refugees in the Republic of DJIBOUTI;
2. To request the Islamic Solidarity Fund to extend to the Government of Djibouti **substantial** assistance to enable it to discharge its obligations with regard to the refugees it is hosting.

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RESOLUTION NO. 32/11-P ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

ON
ASSISTANCE TO THE REFUGEES IN SOMALIA

The 11th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 - 7 Rajab 1400 H (17 - 22 May, 1980).

Having heard with deep concern the statement of the Secretary General on the plight of the refugees in Somalia;

Recalling Resolution No. 5/EOS adopted by the Extra-ordinary Session of the Islamic Conference held in Islamabad from 27 -29 January 1980;

Re-Affirming the Islamic teachings and precepts enjoining all Muslims to aid and support one another in times of need and danger;

Taking note of the report of the Mission of the General Secretariat which visited Somalia from 16 to 24 April, 1980;

Recognizing the fact that the refugees in Somalia represent one third of Muslim refugees in the world as stated in the Mission's report;

Considering that the presence of the refugees in Somalia imposes a heavy burden on the meagre resources of the Somali Democratic Republic;

1. Commends the Secretariat for sending a fact finding mission led by the Secretary General to Somalia;

2. Endorses the findings of the report and its recommendations concerning Refugees;

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3. Further endorses the appeal of the Secretary General that generous assistance be rendered to the refugees as well as to the Somali Democratic Republic to enable it provide the necessary infrastructure and support facilities for the refugees;

4. Express appreciation to the Government of Somalia for its efforts to accommodate a growing number of refugees on its territory until such time as they are able to return to their homeland safely and with honour;

5. Requests the Secretary General to convene, in consultation with the Somali Government, a conference of Islamic States for aiding the refugees;

6. Further requests the Secretary General to report to the next ordinary meeting of the Islamic Foreign Ministers Meeting on the conditions of the refugees and the situation in general.

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RESOLUTION NO. 33/11-P

ORIGINAL: FRENCH

ON
CHADIAN REFUGEES

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 7 Rajab 1400 H. (17-22 May 1980):

Considering the general situation of Chadian refugees in Cameroun in the light of the report of the Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Organization on the problem of Muslim refugees throughout the world,

Deeply preoccupied by the difficult living and the health of Chadian refugees, despite the efforts exerted by the host country and certain international humanitarian organizations and some friendly countries,

Mindful of the principles of the Islamic Conference Organization and of Islamic solidarity,

- 1) CALLS UPON all member States of the Islamic Conference Organization and all Islamic institutions to extend humanitarian assistance to Chadian refugees, who took refuge in Cameroun and neighbouring countries;
- 2) APPEALS to the main Chadian factions and tendencies to put an end to their dispute and find some common grounds for understanding so that Chad may again enjoy the peace and security conducive to the right atmosphere for the return of the refugees to their homes.

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RESOLUTION NO. 34/11-P

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

ON

THE UGANDA REFUGEES

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign
Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan
from 2 to 7 Rajab 1400 H. (17-22 May 1980);

Having noted the report of the General
Secretariat on the conditions of Ugandan Refugees in the
Sudan and the assistance they have received and on the
much improved situation in Uganda which is conducive to
the return of the refugees,

Bearing in mind the development of relations
between the Democratic Republic of the Sudan and the
Republic of Uganda and the mutual agreement reached by
both countries to resettle the Ugandan refugees in their
own country as a final solution to the problem;

Pursuant to the principles of the charter of
the Organization of the Islamic Conference and in the
Spirit of Islamic solidarity;

Decides:

That the Islamic Solidarity Fund continue to
give effective assistance to the Government of the Democratic
Republic of the Sudan and the Republic of Uganda as a
contribution towards sustaining and **resettling the**
refugees in their country of origin.

To call on the General Secretariat and member
states to help the Government of the Democratic Republic of
the Sudan ensure the success of the International Conference
on Refugees, scheduled to meet in Khartoum from 20-30 June
1980 to consider a solution to the problem of half a million
refugees who poured into the Sudan from neighbouring
countries.

Appeals to all member states and Islamic Organizations and institutions to give donations in cash or in kind to the refugees.

Requests the General Secretariat to make the necessary for the implementation of this resolution in cooperation and coordination with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan.

RESOLUTION NO. 35/11-P

ON
THE MUSLIM REFUGEES IN KAMPUCHEA

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 7 Rajab 1400H. (17-22 May 1980);

Considering the general situation of Kampuchean Muslim refugees as referred to by the Secretary General in his Report before the Conference.

Reviewing the report of the Secretariat General on the problem of Muslim refugees in the World (document No. ICFM/11-80/PIL/D.24) to the XIth Islamic Conference and the Annex to the same document i.e. report of the OIC Mission to Malaysia and Thailand from 6 to 11 May 1980,

Noting the grave situation faced by the Kampuchean Muslim refugees now in Thailand and on the Thai - Kampuchean border,

Invites the Member States of the Organization of Islamic Conference neighbouring Thailand, especially Malaysia, to render all possible assistance and cooperation to ensure the free movement of Kampuchean Muslim refugees within their countries pending their final settlement in other countries,

Appeals to the General Secretariat of the Organization and to all member States of the Organization to give financial assistance and assistance in kind to ensure

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the transfer of the Muslim refugees from
Kampuchea to the neighbouring member States
of the Organization and to assist their
final settlement in other countries in
cooperation with the member states concerned,
the Government of Thailand and the United
Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

RESOLUTION NO. 36/11-P

ON

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC
OF THE COMOROS

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 7 Rajab 1400H (17 - 22 May 1980);

Deeply concerned over the economic and financial situation in the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros, notably after the calamities to which the Comorian Population was victim(after the tragic events of Majunga, the eruption of the volcano in the Kartahla Mountain which devastated a considerable part of the cultivable land, dwellings and Mosques, aware of the perturbed weather conditions that have prevailed from 6 - 9 May, 1980 and which were accompanied by torrents of rain thereby causing considerable losses in human lives and material throughout the country; .

Mindful of the need to offer assistance to the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros to overcome the difficult circumstances through which it is passing,

Decides:

To extend urgent financial assistance from the Islamic Solidarity Fund to the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros

To invite the Member States to assist the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros to enable it to meet its financial obligations and to be in a position to pay its contribution to the capital of the Islamic Development Bank.

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RESOLUTION NO. 37/11-P

ON

ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF DJIBOUTI

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 7 Rajab 1400H (17-22 May 1980);

RECALLING the specific conditions in which the youthful Republic of Djibouti acceded to independence,

CONSCIOUS of the necessity of improving and developing socio-economic structures in Djibouti,

DEEPLY CONCERNED by the economic situation prevailing in the Republic of Djibouti, particularly as a result of the drought prevailing, in the country of which the nomad populations are the victims,

DECIDES:

TO INVITE Member States to extend urgent assistance to the Republic of Djibouti to overcome the economic difficulties hampering its development.

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RESOLUTION NO. 38/11-P

ON

THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC NEWS AGENCY(IINA)

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 7 Rajab 1400H (17 - 22 May 1980);

Having duly noted the reports submitted by the Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Organisation, and the Director General of the International Islamic News Agency, as well as all the resolutions adopted by previous Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference, concerning IINA:

Taking into consideration the fact that the Agency has effectively started to disseminate news from and about the Islamic world, a highly important step towards meeting an urgent Muslim need in the field of news;

- A. Recommends that all member States extend material and moral aid to IINA.
- B. Calls on all member States to give preferential treatment, the news transmitted by IINA, and to provide it with special news items to enable it to expand the scope of its activities;
- C. Urges all member States to given donations and voluntary assistance to IINA to develop its potential and help it assume the important role it is called upon to play;
- D. Calls on all States to reduce the communications rates via satellites, so as to expand the scope of news exchanges .

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Original: Arabic

RESOLUTION NO. 39/11-P
ON THE ISLAMIC STATES BROADCASTING ORGANISATION.

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 2 to 7 Rajab, 1400 H (17 - 22 May, 1980);

Having duly noted the report of the Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the report of the Secretary General of the Islamic States Broadcasting Organisation (ISBO).

Recalling Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers Resolutions No. 47 adopted Istanbul, 49 adopted in Tripoli, 18/9/PIL adopted in Dakar and 29/10-PIL adopted in Fez on ISBO).

Expresses its thanks and appreciation to member states that have paid their contributions to the ISBO budget;

Expresses its deep appreciation to the Governments that have given contributions in kind in order to strengthen ISBO.

Urges other states to pay their contributions to enable it to achieve the objectives aspired to and calls on countries with means to give further voluntary contributions to promote ISBO projects and programme planning in order to attain the aims set forth in the ISBO Charter and the objectives of Islamic Solidarity on which the Organisation of the Islamic Conference is founded.

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Reaffirms the resolutions adopted by the Tenth Conference in Fez, particularly, paragraphs 4 and 5 of Resolution 29/10/PIL which recommended the convening of a Conference of Ministers of Information of Islamic States to consider and draw up a strategy for Islamic information activities, to coordinate the plans aimed at serving the Islamic call, (Daawa) and the Islamic peoples causes and aspirations, and to consider strengthening ISBO so that it may realise the objectives for which it was established.

Further requests the General Secretariat of the Islamic Conference to follow up this matter.

RESOLUTION NO.40/11-P

Original: English

ON

MEASURES TO COUNTER PROPAGANDA AGAINST

ISLAM AND MUSLIMS

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 2 to 7 Rajab, 1400 H (17 - 22 May 1980);

Recalling its resolution No.31/10-P adopted at the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held at Fez,

Recalling also that the message of Islam has been frequently misrepresented and misunderstood and has faced opposition from forces hostile to it.

Noting that in recent times there has been an intensification of propaganda against Islam and against Muslim countries,

Deploring the distorted presentation of the message of Islam, and Islamic values particularly by the news media in certain parts of the world,

Believing that it is essential to project a correct picture of the principles and precepts of Islam based on freedom, justice, equality and brotherhood of Man,

1. Reaffirms the Action Programme adopted at the Fez Conference with the objective of promoting a correct understanding of Islam throughout the world.

2. Calls upon the International Islamic News Agency to establish a comprehensive system of collection of news regarding the message of Islam and to redistribute it to all corners of the world.

3. Calls also upon the Islamic States Broadcasting Organisation to broaden the scope of its activities in order to enlighten Western listeners on Islam and to deepen their understanding of its universal and divine principles.

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4. Urges Member States to adopt measures for the dissemination of Islamic teachings in the world and to counter any propaganda directed against Islam and Muslims,

5. Requests the Secretary General to prepare a report on the implementation of the Action Programme adopted at Fez and present it to the Twelfth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 41/11-P

ON

THE INFORMATION PLAN

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign
Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan,
from 2 to 7 Rajab, 1400H (17 - 22 May 1980);

Having duly noted the information plan
contained in Document No. ICFM/11-80/PIL/DR2/35
submitted by the Jerusalem Committee to the Conference;

DECIDES:

To approve it.

RESOLUTION NO. 42/11-P

ON

THE TRANSFER OF THE REGIONAL OFFICE OF THE
WORLD HEALTH OFFICE FROM ALEXANDRIA TO AMMAN

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 7 Rajab, 1400H (17 - 22 May 1980);

Proceeding from the principles of the Islamic Conference Organisation, and guided by the resolutions adopted by the Conference of the Heads of States and Government of the Islamic States and the Islamic Conference of the Foreign Ministers;

Cognizant of the information given by the delegations of Jordan and Syria regarding the objection raised by the United States delegate at the General Assembly of the W.H.O. regarding the decision of the Arab Countries to transfer the W.H.O. Regional Office from the city of Alexandria to the city of Amman, the Capital of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and the instance of the United States delegate in bringing the matter before the International Court of Justice to judge the legitimacy of the transfer;

Considering that Alexandria is not at present qualified, after the signing of the Camp David Accords, to be a centre of contact with the Arab World;

DECIDES:

1. To request the Islamic Member States of the World Health Organisation to support the Arab draft resolution for the transfer of the Regional Office to Amman, and to object to the demand of the US delegate, which is backed by the delegate of the Egyptian regime, that the issue be brought before the International Court of Justice;
2. To request the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon at the next Conference.

ANNEX II

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



الأمانة العامة لمنظمة المؤتمر الإسلامي

Secrétariat Général de l'Organisation
de La Conférence Islamique

General Secretariat of The
Organisation of The Islamic Conference

REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS
ON ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS ADOPTED
BY THE ELEVENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN
MINISTERS HELD IN ISLAMABAD, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF
PAKISTAN FROM 2 TO 7 RAJAB 1400H (17 - 22 MAY 1980)

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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND
SOCIAL COMMITTEE

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GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF THE
ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

BISMILLAH HIR RAHMAN UR RAHIM

REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS ON ECONOMIC
AFFAIRS ADOPTED BY THE ELEVENTH
ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINI-
STERS HELD IN ISLAMABAD, ISLAMIC
REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN FROM 2 TO 7
RAJAB 1400 AH (17 TO 22 MAY 1980)

The Economic and Social Committee of the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held several working sessions from 18 to 21 May 1980.

The Committee elected the following bureau:

Chairman - MR. AFTAB AHMED KHAN of Pakistan
Vice-Chairman - MR. FAROOQ ZIADA from Iraq
Rapporteur - MR. AMIRUDDIN BIN HUSSAIN of Malaysia.

During its second session on 18 May 1980, the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers referred item 54 to 68 on the Agenda to the Economic and Social Committee for examination. However with the view to speeding up the procedure for discussion, the Committee formed an open-ended Sub-Committee to study the rearrangement of the agenda. After careful consideration the items on the agenda were rearranged according to subject matter as in document number ICFM/11-80/EC/SUB/D.1 which is annexed.

The following Member States participated in the meeting of the Economic Committee:-

1. Algeria	10. Jordan	19. Senegal
2. Bahrain	11. Kuwait	20. Sudan
3. Bangladesh	12. Malaysia	21. Syria
4. Gambia	13. Mali	22. Tunisia
5. Guinea	14. Morocco	23. Turkey
6. Indonesia	15. Niger	24. United Arab Emirates
7. Iran	16. Oman	25. Upper Volta
8. Iraq	17. Pakistan	26. Yemen Arab Republic
9. Libyan Arab Jamahriyah	18. Saudi Arabia	27. Yemen Democratic & Popular Republic of

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The following Organizations were represented in the Committee meeting as Observers:-

1. Islamic Development Bank
2. Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for the Islamic Countries, Ankara.
3. Islamic Centre for Vocational and Technical Training and Research, Dacca.
4. International Association of Islamic Books.
5. Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and commodity Exchange.

The General Secretariat was represented by Dr. Ashraf Uz-Zaman, Director and Mr. Naeem U. Hassan, Deputy to Director from the Department of Economic Affairs.

At the end of its deliberations, the Committee adopted the following Resolutions:-

RESOLUTION NO. 1/11-E

Review of the World Economic Situation.

RESOLUTION NO. 2/11-E

Participation of Islamic States as developing countries in the North-South dialogue for the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

RESOLUTION NO. 3/11-E

Resolution on the Istanbul Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 4/11-E

Planning and Development including Joint Projects.

RESOLUTION NO. 5/11-E

Problems of Islamic Land Locked countries.

RESOLUTION NO. 6/11-E

Food Security in Islamic countries.

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RESOLUTION NO. 7/11-E

Consideration of the Draft Agreement on Protection and Guarantee of Investments in Member States of the Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 8/11-E

Increase of paid up capital and expansion of the activities IDB.

RESOLUTION NO. 9/11-E

Consideration of Report of the Meeting of Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities.

RESOLUTION NO. 10/11-E

International Association of Islamic Banks.

RESOLUTION NO. 11/11-E

Promotion and Expansion of Trade among Member States.

RESOLUTION NO. 12/11-E

The Islamic Centre for development of Trade.

RESOLUTION NO. 13/11-E

Report on the Round Table Conference on Industrial Cooperation.

RESOLUTION NO. 14/11-E

Report of the First Meeting of the General Assembly of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange.

RESOLUTION NO. 15/11-E

Consideration of Report of Expert Groups on Shipping, Air Transport, Postal Services and Telecommunications and Tourism: Draft statute of the Maritime Transport Union of Islamic countries.

RESOLUTION NO. 16/11-E

Technical Cooperation among Member States.

RESOLUTION NO. 17/11-E

Review of the activities of the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries.

RESOLUTION NO. 18/11-E

Review of the activities of the Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research.

RESOLUTION NO. 19/11-E

Promotion of exchange of labour and know-how among Member States.

RESOLUTION NO. 20/11-E

Status of the signing and ratification of the General Agreement for Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation among Member States of the Islamic Conference.

The following reservations were recorded on the above noted Resolutions:-

RESOLUTION NO. 1/11-E by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on preamble paragraph No. 5.

RESOLUTION NO. 4/11-E Algeria and Iraq on operative paragraph No. 1.

RESOLUTION NO. 8/11-E by Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait United Arab Emirates and Democratic and Popular Republic of Yemen on operative paragraph No. 1.

RESOLUTION NO. 10/11-E by Iraq and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Yemen

RESOLUTION NO. 12/11-E by Algeria, Kuwait and Upper Volta

RESOLUTION NO. 16/11-E by Morocco on Operative paragraphs No. 1 and 2.

RESOLUTION NO. 17/11-E by the Democratic and Popular Republic of Yemen on operative paragraph No. 4.

RESOLUTION NO. 18/11-E by the Democratic and

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The Committee decided that the Reports and recommendations of the various Expert Groups to be convened in pursuance of the above Resolutions would be first submitted to the Islamic Commission for Economic and Social Affairs before their consideration by the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers unless otherwise stipulated in the relevant Resolution.

The Committee noted the Report of the Fifth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic and Social Affairs held in Conakry, Guinea, bearing in mind that it was under consideration by the Government of Member States for their approval.

The Committee expressed its appreciation to its Chairman, His Excellency, Mr. Aftab Ahmad Khan and to the Bureau for the competent manner in which the work of the Committee was conducted.

The Chairman in turn expressed his gratitude to the distinguished members of the Committee and all those responsible in enabling the Committee to achieve positive and concrete results in a spirit of brotherhood and harmony.

At the Final Session of the Committee, the Delegate of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia read out a statement which is appended to this Report as decided by the Committee.

Amiruddin Bin Hussain
Rapporteur
Economic and Social Committee
Islamabad, 21 May 1980

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AGENDA OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
AS RE-ARRANGED BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE

I. Review of World Economic Situation and Matters
of General Interest to the Islamic Countries:

Item No. 54: Review of the World Economic Situation:

- (a) Progress made by the Islamic Countries during Second Development Decade and their Economic prospects during The Third Development Decade (Resolution No. 1/10-E).
- (b) Cooperation among Islamic countries and their effective participation in the North-South Dialogue on international development issues for the establishment of NIEO.

Item No. 57: Report on the implementation of Economic Resolutions in the fields of:

- (b) Planning and Development including Joint Projects:
 - Consideration of the Report of the Second Meeting of Group of Experts on Planning and Development (Resolution No. 4/10-E).

Item No. 66: Report on implementation of the Resolution concerning problems of land-locked Islamic countries (Resolution 6/10-E).

Item No. 67: Consideration of Report of the Fifth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, and Social Affairs.

II. Economic Cooperation Among Islamic Countries:

(i) Food and Agriculture:

Item No. 58: Progress Report on the proposed Meeting on Food Security in the Islamic Countries (Resolution No. 12/10-E).

(ii) Financial and Monetary Affairs:

Item No. 57: Report on the implementation of Economic Resolutions in the fields of:

- (c) Consideration of the Draft Agreement on Protection and Guarantee of investments in Member States of the Islamic Conference (Resolution 18/10-E).

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Item No. 59: Progress Report on the proposed Third Meeting of Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities (Resolution 13/10-E).

Item No. 64: Consideration of Report of the International Association of Islamic Banks (Res.14/10-E).

(iii) Trade and Industry:

Item No. 56: Progress Report of the studies on the Islamic Common Market prepared by the Ankara Centre.

Item No. 57:(a) Report on the implementation of Economic Resolution in the fields of:

Promotion and Expansion of Trade
among Member States (Resolution 3/10-E)

Item No.57(d): Report on the Round Table Conference on Industrial Cooperation (Resolution 26/10-E).

Item No. 63: Report on the First Meeting of the General Assembly of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange (Res.15/10-E).

(iv) Transport and Communications and Tourism:

Item No. 60: Consideration of Reports of Expert Groups on Shipping, Air Transport, Postal Services, Telecommunications and Tourism (Res.5/10-E).

(v) Manpower, Training, Research and Technical Assistance:

Item No. 57(e): Technical Cooperation among Member States:

- Consideration of Training Programme of the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for the Islamic Countries and the Islamic Centre for Vocational and Technical Training and Research (Resolution 8/10-E).

Item No. 61: Consideration of Report on the Activities of the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for the Islamic Countries, Ankara (Resolution 10/10-E).

Item No. 62: Review of Activities of the Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research, Dacca (Resolution 11/10-E).

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Item No. 65: Promotion of Exchange of Manpower and know-how in technical fields among the Member States (Resolution 6/10-E).

(vi) Matters of General Interest:

Item No. 55: General Agreement on Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation.

Report of the signature, ratification and implementation of the General Agreement for Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation among the Member States of the Islamic Conference (Resolution 2/10-E).

Item No.68: Consideration of Role and Function and Rules of Procedure for the Islamic Commission for Economic and Social Affairs.

STATEMENT OF THE DELEGATE OF THE
KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA AT THE
FINAL SESSION OF THE ECONOMIC AND
SOCIAL COMMITTEE

May 21, 1980.

Mr. Chairman,

On behalf of the delegation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and on behalf of my colleagues, members of the other Islamic delegations present here, I wish to express deep appreciation of the valuable efforts you and your colleagues have made in making our meeting a success. We have, God be praised, adopted a number of important resolutions which would undoubtedly benefit the Muslim people, improve their living conditions, and accelerate their rate of development.

Your wisdom and sagacity have greatly contributed in uniting us and reconciling our various points of view on the subjects discussed.

We wish to express our deep gratitude to you and especially to the Government of Pakistan which has shown such generous hospitality and cooperation, and done its utmost to make the Eleventh Islamic Conference a success. We would also like to thank the translators and other support staff who assisted in the work of our Committee.

May God make Islam victorious, and may the Islamic States continue to prosper.

I hope to see you again at other Islamic Conferences - a forum which helps keep alive our brotherly spirit and the feeling of Islamic solidarity.

Abdel Hamid Derhally.

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RESOLUTION NO. 1/11-E

REVIEW OF THE WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 2 to 7 Rajab, 1400 H (17-22 May 1980),

Recalling the Lahore Declaration adopted by the Second Islamic Summit which called for consultations among Islamic countries with a view to adopting joint and agreed position;

Recalling its resolution No. 1/10-E adopted at the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Recalling also the UN General Assembly resolution No. 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1st May, 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action for the establishment of a New International Economic Order, and resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16th September, 1975 on Development and International Economic Cooperation;

Taking note of the important resolution adopted at the Sixth Conference of Heads of States and Governments of Non Aligned Countries held at Havana on global negotiations relating to international economic cooperation for development;

Noting with concern the unprecedented widening of the gap between the developed and the developing countries as a consequence of continuing deterioration of the economic situation in the developing countries which has been aggravated by the crisis which the present system of international economic relations is undergoing;

Deeply concerned at the negligible changes in the structures and patterns of the trade of the Islamic countries, which continue to concentrate on exports of primary products with adverse impact on their terms of trade and balance of payments;

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Noting with deep concern that, despite the great efforts made by many countries, especially the developing countries, at a large number of meetings and international conferences aimed at the establishment of the New International Economic Order, only limited progress has been achieved;

Deploring the lack of political will demonstrated by some developed countries in negotiations on all economic issues particularly in the fields of trade, industrialisation, finance, transfer of technology and the restructuring of the international economic relations;

Convinced that the development of developing countries requires, inter alia a massive transfer of financial resources from developed to developing countries as a vital contribution towards their economic and social development and that a substantial increase in the financial and other flows for development will be significant in the effective restructuring of the world economy;

Welcoming General Assembly resolution 34/217 on immediate measures in favour of the most seriously affected countries;

Welcoming the initiative taken by the Group of 77 in initiating Resolution 34/138 and its endorsement by the General Assembly to launch a New Round of Global Negotiations relating to International Economic Cooperation for Development at the Special Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1980;

Noting with satisfaction the communique of the Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 held in New York from 11 to 14 March 1980 stating the joint and agreed position of the developing countries on the Global

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Negotiations as well as on Economic Cooperation among Developing countries;

Taking note of the Arusha Programme for Collective self-reliance and Framework for Negotiations adopted by the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania in February 1979;

Noting with satisfaction in this context that the members of the Islamic Conference have been laying great stress on the principles of self-reliance and progressive economic inter-action among developing countries;

Taking into account the economic assistance provided by the oil producing Islamic countries to alleviate the economic difficulty of the developing countries and to help strengthen mutual confidence amongst the Third World countries;

Bearing in mind the efforts made by the developing countries for the elaboration of a New International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and welcoming the decision adopted at the 34th Session of the UN General Assembly at a high political level for 2 weeks from 25 August to 5 September, 1980;

Believing that the New International Development Strategy should be adopted at the Special Session of the General Assembly.

Reiterating that the developing countries must continue to follow a common strategy in their negotiations with the developed countries in all forums with a view to the establishment of the New International Economic Order through the restructuring of the existing international economic system;

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Deeply concerned that in respect of their borrowings from the developed countries the foreign debt liabilities of many of the Islamic countries have registered sharp increases during the previous year and that they are experiencing great difficulties in servicing those external debt, and therefore are unable to pursue or initiate important development projects;

Noting with anxiety that the deficits in the balance of payments of developing countries have reached alarming proportions;

1. Calls upon the developed countries to demonstrate the necessary political will necessary to make the negotiations on all economic issues particularly in the context of a New Round of Global Negotiations a success marking the end of the stalemate which exists in the North-South dialogue at present.

2. Welcomes resolution 34/217 of 19th December 1979, adopted by the General Assembly by consensus, on immediate measures in favour of the most seriously affected countries.

3. Agrees that within the framework of structural and fundamental changes in international economic relations, the developing countries should concentrate inter alia on the following issues of Global negotiations:-

- 1) Protectionism and access to the markets of Industrialized countries;
- ii) Substantial increase in predictable and long-term transfer of resources from developed countries especially enhancement of Official Development Assistance, programme assistance and other flows to developing countries, debt problem of developing countries;

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- iii) Urgent and special relief measures in favour of the least developed, most seriously affected, landlocked and island developing countries;
- iv) Reform of the International Monetary System;
- v) Measures by the developed countries to alleviate the financial burden of developing countries resulting from imported inflation from developed countries;
- vi) Enhancement of the lending capacity of International Development Institutions;
- vii) Transfer of technology from developed to developing countries on favourable and non-discriminatory terms;
- viii) Protection of purchasing power of developing countries.

4. Welcomes the agreement reached at the Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 to set up an open-ended Adhoc International Group at the Expert and/or Political Level with the task of elaborating appropriate action-oriented recommendations for the early and effective implementation of the objectives of the economic cooperation among developing countries.

5. Requests the Secretary-General to keep under constant review the progress in the preparations for Global Negotiations as well as other related developments so as to enable Islamic countries to play an effective role in these negotiations.

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RESOLUTION NO.2/11-E

ON

THE PARTICIPATION OF ISLAMIC STATES AS
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN THE NORTH-SOUTH
DIALOGUE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE
NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER.

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 2 to 7 Rajab, 1400 H (17-22, May, 1980).

Recalling its resolution No.1/10-E on world economic situation adopted at the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held at Fez;

Recalling also U.N. General Assembly Resolutions No.3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1st May, 1974 containing the Declaration and the programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and Resolution No.3362 (S-VII) of 16th September, 1975 on development and international economic cooperation;

Noting with deep concern that the North South dialogue, is in a state of stalemate on all economic issues and the developed countries have not demonstrated so far the political will to restructure the present inequitable international economic order;

Noting U.N. General Assembly Resolution No.34/207 of 19th December, 1979, which decided inter alia to launch global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development;

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Convinced that it is essential that the economic dialogue between the industrialised countries and developing world should make concrete progress in the near future, on the issues in the fields of inter alia trade, industrialisation, development, finance, energy and transfer of technology;

Calls upon the Member States of the Islamic Conference to participate effectively as members of the group of developing countries in the North-South dialogue for the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

RESOLUTION NO. 3/11-E

ON

THE ISTANBUL CONFERENCE

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 7 Rajab 1400 H (17 to 22 May 1980);

Recalling Resolution No. 1/10-E adopted by the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Fez, Kingdom of Morocco from 8 to 12 May, 1979 whereby the Conference welcomed the offer of the Government of Turkey to host a meeting of Islamic States at a High Level with a view to examining the economic prospects of Islamic States during the Third Development Decade in order to draw-up a common strategy to ensure their economic development within the framework of their mutual cooperation and in the context of the implementation of the relevant decisions of the United Nations dealing with the establishment of the New International Economic Order;

1. Calls upon all Member States to participate in the Conference scheduled for July 7 to 9, 1980 in Istanbul to strengthen economic cooperation between Member States of the Islamic Conference.
2. Decides that the recommendations of this Conference will be considered by the Sixth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs prior to their submission to the Third Islamic Summit Conference to be held in Mecca Al Mukarramah in Rabi ul Awwal 1401H.

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RESOLUTION NO.4/11-E
ON
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT INCLUDING
JOINT PROJECTS

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 2 to 7 Rajab 1400 H (17 to 22 May, 1980);

RECALLING recommendations of the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Fifth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic and Social Affairs;

APPRECIATING the measures taken by the Islamic Development Bank to promote joint projects among the Member States;

NOTING further that the Ankara Centre has made substantial progress in its studies on Joint Projects in collaboration with the Islamic Development Bank;

1. Notes the recommendation made by the Second Meeting of Group of Experts on Planning and Development held in Malaysia in December 1979 to convene the next meeting of the Group on the theme "Role of the private sector in Planning, Development and Income distribution under the Islamic system" and that the Islamic Chamber should prepare a theme paper on the subject;

2. Recommends that Member States forward their joint venture projects to the Islamic Development Bank for consideration;

3. Directs the General Secretariat to convene the First Meeting of the Consultative Committee on promotion of Joint Ventures among Member States to formulate policy proposals for promotion and establishment of joint projects and submit its recommendations to the 12th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.5/11-E

PROBLEMS OF LAND LOCKED ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Pakistan from 2 to 7 Rajab 1400 H (17 to 22 May, 1980);

Recalling Resolution No.6/10-E of the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers pertaining to the problems of land-locked Islamic countries;

Noting the recommendations made by the Fifth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic and Social Affairs;

Noting with satisfaction that despite administrative and technical difficulties, a preliminary report on the ongoing study by the Ankara Centre on the problems of land-locked Islamic States had been completed;

Noting further the action taken by the General Secretariat to implement the Resolutions of the Ninth and Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on this subject;

Recognising that the problems of land-locked Islamic States cannot be isolated from those of coastal neighbours and that these problems cannot be conceived simply as lack of access to sea but as an overall development problem;

Realizing that it would be fruitful to adopt a fresh approach in which the problems of the less economically developed Member States, including the land-locked Member States and their coastal neighbours, would require great deal of attention;

1. Calls upon the Ankara Centre to expedite its comprehensive study on the problems of land-locked Islamic States.

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2. Requests the Member States involved to actively cooperate with the Ankara Centre by supplying the required data and information for early completion of this study.

3. Invites the Member States and the existing Islamic financial institutions to give priority to ways and means to solve the problems of land-locked countries of the Islamic world.

4. Requests the General Secretariat to continue its contacts with concerned Member States aimed to convene a meeting of Experts to deal with the problems of land-locked Islamic States and to report to the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers through the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs.

RESOLUTION NO.6/11-E

FOOD SECURITY IN ISLAMIC COUNTRIES.

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Pakistan from 2 to 7 Rajab 1400 H (17 to 22 May, 1980).

RECALLING resolution No.12/10-E of the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers pertaining to Food Security in Islamic Countries;

NOTING the recommendations on this subject made by the Fifth session of the Islamic Commission for Economic and Social Affairs;

NOTING the report of the second meeting of the Group of Experts on Food and Agriculture held in Ankara, Turkey on November 20-22, 1979 and the recommendations contained therein for strengthening food security at the national and community levels in Member States;

APPRECIATING the financial assistance of US \$ 80,000 provided by the Islamic Solidarity Fund to the Government of Mali for arrangements for the High level Meeting on Food Security;

APPRECIATING FURTHER the active collaboration of the Food and Agriculture Organization for the preparation of technical documents for the said meeting;

NOTING that the High level Meeting on Food Security planned for Bamako, Republic of Mali from 18 to 21 February, 1980 could not be held on schedule due to insufficient response from Member States; and

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RECOGNISING the need for holding of the High Level Meeting on Food Security at an early date due to the importance of the subject and the need to draw up coordinated policy for Food Security of the Member States;

1. REQUESTS the Government of Mali to propose fresh dates convenient for holding the High Level Meeting, preferably towards the end of 1980.

2. URGES the Member States to secure high level representation at this important meeting to ensure its success, and

3. CALLS UPON the General Secretariat to take the necessary measures to help the Government of Mali in organising the meeting at an early date.

4. REQUESTS the General Secretariat to submit the recommendations of this high level meeting to the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers through the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs.

RESOLUTION NO. 7/11-E

DRAFT AGREEMENT ON THE PROTECTION AND
GUARANTEE OF INVESTMENTS IN MEMBER STATES

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 7 Rajab 1400H (17 - 22 May 1980);

Recalling resolution 18/10-E adopted by the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Having duly noted the draft Agreement on the Protection and Guarantee of Investments in Member States prepared by the General Secretariat; and the conclusion of the first meeting in Jeddah of the expert group entrusted with the study of this draft;

Decides:

1. TO REQUEST the General Secretariat to circulate to Member States at an early date the recommendations of the Group of Experts which met in March 1980 and two drafts Agreements on the Protection and Guarantee of Investments submitted respectively by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and State of Kuwait;
2. TO REQUEST Member States to submit their observations in this regard to the General Secretariat as early as possible;
3. TO DIRECT the General Secretariat to convene a second meeting of experts at an early date at its Headquarters in Jeddah, with a view to drawing up a finalized draft Agreement for the Protection and Guarantee of Investment in Member States;

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4. TO REQUEST the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs to revise the provisions of the draft Agreement, preparatory to its approval by the Islamic Summit Conference due to be held in the holy city of Mecca in Rabi ul Awwal, 1401H.

RESOLUTION NO. 8/11-E

INCREASE OF PAID UP CAPITAL AND EXPANSION OF
THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 7 Rajab, 1400H (17 - 22 May 1980);

Recalling Resolution No. 4/10-E adopted by the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the recommendations of the Expert Group meeting on Planning and Development held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 3 to 10 December 1979:

Decides :

1. That the Board of Governors of the Islamic Development Bank gradually increase the paid up capital of the Bank to 1,500 million Islamic Dinars and that this increase will be effected over a specific number of years in order to relieve the financial burden of the countries contributing to it;
2. That following the increase of its paid up capital, the Islamic Development widens the scope of its activities in participating in remunerative economic projects in Islamic countries and that this type of activity becomes the mainstay of its operations;
3. To increase the rate of allocations made by IDB from its resources for financing trade among Islamic countries;

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4. A new window to be established in the IDB in order to finance imports and exports and to help importers in Islamic countries obtain credit facilities when importing from Islamic countries in accordance with the rules and regulations in each State;
5. A new subsidiary organ to be set up in the IDB to provide guarantees to investors from Islamic countries investing in other Islamic countries against non commercial risks;
6. A constant allocation be made from the annual revenue of the IDB to the Islamic Solidarity Fund.

RESOLUTION NO. 9/11-E

CONSIDERATION OF REPORT OF THE MEETING OF GOVERNORS
OF CENTRAL BANKS AND MONETARY AUTHORITIES OF
MEMBER STATES.

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Pakistan from 2 to 7 Rajab 1400H (17 to 22 May, 1980),

Recalling Resolution No. 13/10-E of the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Second Meeting of Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities of the Member States:

Noting with satisfaction the action taken by the General Secretariat to implement the important recommendations made by the Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities at their Second Meeting in Kampala, Uganda in March 1979, including the contacts already established with the Union of Arab Banks in Beirut and the Inter Arab Investment Guarantee Corporation in Kuwait to include the non-Arab Islamic countries as Observers of these bodies.

Noting further the steps taken by the Ankara Centre for the establishment of a data bank and for collection of data and information on the various items assigned to it by the Second and Third Meeting of Governors:

Appreciating the studies undertaken and completed by the Central Banks of Syria and Morocco on the subjects of "Measures to expand Trade with particular reference to Preferential Arrangements" and "Possibilities for financing exports from Member States and of Multilateral Arrangements for the Guarantee of Export Credits";

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Noting the active role which the Islamic Development Bank has played in import/export financing of Member States;

Noting that the Third Meeting of the Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities planned for Damascus, Syria in March 1980 could not be held on schedule;

1 - Calls upon the General Secretariat to continue follow up action on the recommendations of the Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities.

2 - Welcomes the offer of the Union of Arab Banks to include non-Arab Islamic States as Members of the Union with Observerstatus.

3 - Invites the Governors of Central Banks to study and comment upon the two useful studies prepared by the Central Banks of Syria and Morocco.

4 - Welcomes the offer of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency to host the Third Meeting of the Governors of Central Banks in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in August 1980 and the offer of the Central Bank of Sudan to host the Fourth Meeting of the Governors in Khartoum in March 1981.

RESOLUTION NO. 10/11-E

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ISLAMIC BANKS

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 7 Rajab 1400 H (17 to 22 May 1980);

RECALLING Resolution No. 14/10-E of the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers pertaining to the International Association of Islamic Banks;

KEEPING IN VIEW the recommendations made on this subject by the Fifth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic and Social Affairs;

NOTING WITH APPRECIATION the progress report on the activities of the International Association of Islamic Banks particularly as regards the contacts made with certain countries for the establishment of Islamic Banks and the work done by the Association in the field of economic studies and research;

NOTING FURTHER that a Statute of the International Association of Islamic Banks has been prepared and an annual program of work of the Association has been drawn up, deposited at the General Secretariat, distributed to the Member States and ratified by the Ninth Islamic Conference in Dakar;

1. RECOMMENDS that the said Statute and the annual work programme of the Association be submitted for the considered action of the Third Annual Meeting of the Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities for making practical recommendations in this regard, which take into consideration the nature of Islamic Banking;

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2. CALLS UPON the International Association of Islamic Banks to continue its contacts with Member States and prepare a study on the establishment of Islamic Banks in Member States;

3. REQUESTS International Islamic Agencies and in particular the Islamic Development Bank and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to provide maximum possible assistance, both material and moral, to the Association of Islamic Banks to help it achieve its objectives, including the training of personnel required by the Islamic Banks for their activities and for standardization of their operations, and the completion of studies relating to Insurance according to the Sharia system as well as the scientific and practical encyclopaedia of Islamic Banks;

4. URGES Member States to support the Association and its Branches in Asia and Europe in the accomplishment of their task and to take early necessary measures for establishment of Islamic Banks in their own countries;

5. RECOMMENDS to the Islamic Banks to undertake their operations under the supervision of the Central Banks of their respective countries in order to acquire a stable character within the framework of the world banking system and to enable them to spread their activities with the other banks both within their country and abroad. The supervision by the Central Bank would in accordance with the relevant Islamic banking systems in conformity with their Statutes;

6. REQUESTS the competent organs in the Governments of Member States to ensure that before the promulgation of the laws relating to the establishment of Islamic Banks, these laws conform to the rules of

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Sharia as recommended by the Higher Committee for Islamic Judicial Control of the International Association of Islamic Banks to enable them to become Members to the Association;

7. DECIDES that the recommendations of the International Association of Islamic Banks be submitted to the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers for approval.

RESOLUTION NO. 11/11-E

PROMOTION AND EXPANSION OF TRADE AMONG
MEMBER STATES

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 2 to 7 Rajab 1400H (17 to 22 May 1980);

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the recommendations of the Fifth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, and Social Affairs and the Second Meeting of Group of Experts on Planning and Development on the subject on the promotion of trade among Member States;

NOTING WITH GREAT SATISFACTION the successful holding of the First Islamic Trade Fair in Istanbul, Turkey;

WELCOMING the offer of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to host the Second Islamic Trade Fair in 1980 and of Bangladesh to host the Third Fair in 1981;

NOTING WITH APPRECIATION the measures taken by the Islamic Development Bank to expand its activities for foreign Trade Financing;

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION the progress made by the Ankara Centre in its study and data collection on Islamic trade aimed at formulation of policy proposals on the elimination of existing barriers to trade among Member States and expansion of trade trade as an initial step towards economic integration among Islamic countries;

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DECIDES

1. To convene a meeting of a group of experts representing the General Secretariat, Islamic Development Bank, the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange, the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for the Islamic Countries, Ankara, the Islamic Centre for the Development of Trade in Tangiers; and the International Association of Islamic Banks, to prepare a report aimed at:

- (a) Assessment of the position of trade between the Member States of the Islamic Conference;
- (b) Assessment of action taken on previous recommendations in this respect;
- (c) The drawing up of a Trade Cooperation Programme, and the priorities envisaged, in the light of the General Agreement on Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation among Member States of the Islamic Conference;
- (d) Preparation of all necessary studies, to be subsequently referred to the concerned authorities for relevant recommendations to be adopted;

2. The submission of these recommendations, accompanied by the studies, to the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs at its Sixth Session for revision, prior to submission for ratification to the Third Islamic Summit Conference due to be held in the Holy City of Mecca in Rabi al Awal 1401 H.

RESOLUTION NO. 12/11-E

THE ISLAMIC CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 7 Rajab 1400H (17-22 May 1980);

Referring to Article 9 of the General Agreement on Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation among Member States;

Taking into consideration the recommendations of the Ninth Islamic Conference held in Dakar, the second Expert Group meeting of the Planning and Development held in Kuala Lumpur, and the second meeting of the Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities held in Kampala, Uganda;

Recalling resolution No. 3/10-E adopted by the Tenth Islamic Conference, which welcomed the Moroccan Government's offer to host the Islamic Centre for Development Trade in Morocco;

Noting the recommendations of the Fifth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic and Social Affairs held in Conakry in January 1980; and

Taking cognizance of the studies presented by the competent authorities in the Moroccan Government on the establishment of the Centre, its structure, its draft statute, its draft estimated budget, and the choice of Tangiers as the seat of the administrative headquarters of the Centre;

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DECIDES :

1. That the General Secretariat should coordinate with the country hosting the seat of the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade to call a meeting of Group of Experts at an early date to discuss the Statute, the estimated Budget and internal set up of the Centre;

2. To agree that the recommendations of the Expert Group would be referred to the Sixth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs for consideration prior to their submission for approval to the Third Islamic Summit Conference to be held in Mecca Mukarramah in Rabiul Awal 1401 H.

RESOLUTION NO. 13/11-E

REPORT ON THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE
ON INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 2 to 7 Rajab 1400H (17-22 May 1980);

RECALLING Resolution No. 16/10-E of the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers with regard to the holding of a Round Table Ministerial level consultation on Industrial Cooperation in Lahore, Pakistan;

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION that the necessary advance preparations for this important meeting have already been completed including preparation of documents in collaboration with United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) and the Industrial Development Centre for Arab States (IDCAS);

EXPRESSING ITS APPRECIATION for the financial assistance of US \$ 30,000/- provided by the Islamic Solidarity Fund for partly financing the studies and other preparations for this meeting;

RECOGNISING the urgency of holding the Round Table Conference to provide an opportunity to exchange experience and explore practical avenues of cooperation in Industrial and Technical fields between Islamic countries;

1. APPROVES the proposal of the Government of Pakistan to hold the High Level Round Table Consultation on Industrial Cooperation in Lahore, Pakistan in the first half of 1981;

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2. URGES the Member States to participate in this important meeting at a High level;

3. DECIDES that the recommendations of this High Level meeting will be submitted to the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers through the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs.

RESOLUTION NO. 14/11-E

REPORT OF THE FIRST MEETING OF THE GENERAL
ASSEMBLY OF THE ISLAMIC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
INDUSTRY AND COMMODITY EXCHANGE

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 2 to 7 Rajab 1400H (17 - 22 May 1980);

RECALLING Resolution No. 15/10-E of the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers regarding the establishment and activities of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange;

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION that the Islamic Chamber has started functioning in close cooperation with the General Secretariat of the Islamic Conference;

EXPRESSING APPRECIATION that the Government of Pakistan has donated a suitable plot of land in Karachi for the construction of the permanent Headquarters of the Islamic Chamber;

RECOGNISING the urgent need for determining the legal status of the Secretariat of the Islamic Chamber and the privileges and immunities that its staff members should enjoy, and hoping that an early agreement in this behalf will be concluded between the Government of Pakistan and the Islamic Chamber;

REVIEWING the report of the First General Assembly Meeting of the Islamic Chamber held in Dakar (Senegal) on 26-28 February, 1980;

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION the important recommendations contained in the report of the First General Assembly Meeting of the Islamic Chamber, such as on studies relating to Shipping, Insurance/Re-insurance, Promotion of Intermediate and

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Engineering-goods Industries and Arbitration
Rules for settlement of commercial disputes,

1. REQUESTS the Islamic Chamber of Commerce to complete, in collaboration with the General Secretariat, the two studies assigned to it, (i) on Shipping and (ii) on Insurance and Re-insurance, at an early date to be followed by Expert Group Meetings for finalising recommendations in these two fields for submission to the 12th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;
2. APPEALS to the Member States to extend all means of support to the Islamic Chamber to enable it to effectively implement its vital objectives and also to construct its permanent Headquarters in Karachi.

RESOLUTION NO.15/11-E

ISLAMIC COUNTRIES MARITIME TRANSPORTERS UNION

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 2 to 7 Rajab 1400H (17 - 22 May 1980);

Recalling Resolution No. 5/10-E adopted by the Tenth Islamic Conference held at Fez, Kingdom of Morocco;

Recalling the progress achieved by the meeting of Expert Group on Transport held in Jeddah, in December 1979 on the feasibility studies for Shipping;

Appreciating the important recommendations made by the Group of Experts to ensure coordination and cooperation in the field of Maritime transport and cargo among the Member States; and the need to examine these recommendations at their next meeting scheduled to be held in Karachi under the auspices of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange;

Decides :

1. To ask the General Secretariat to invite the Expert Group to examine the draft Statute of the Islamic Countries Maritime Transporters' Union drawn up by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, at a date to be fixed by the General Secretariat preceding the meeting of the Sixth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

2. To request the Member States to send their comments on the draft Statute to the General Secretariat at their earliest convenience;

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3. To request the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs to revise the Statute and to finalise draft of the Agreement for submission for its approval by the Third Islamic Summit Conference due to be held in Holy Mecca in Rabi ul-Awal 1401 H.

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RESOLUTION NO. 16/11-E

TECHNICAL COOPERATION AMONG MEMBER STATES

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 2 to 7 Rajab 1400H (17 to 22 May 1980),

Recalling Resolution No. 8/10-E of the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers for promotion of Technical Cooperation among Member States;

Noting the efforts made by the General Secretariat to collect relevant data and information on Technical Cooperation among Member States;

Noting the progress made by the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Center for the Islamic countries in Ankara and the Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research in Dacca in drawing up their respective training programmes;

Noting the contacts established by the General Secretariat to enter into a technical cooperation agreement with the UNDP and the UN Department of Technical Cooperation and Development;

Noting further the recommendations made by the Islamic Commission for Economic and Social Affairs at its Fifth Session, and;

Recognising the need for increased financial support to the training programmes of the Ankara and Dacca Centres as well as Technical Cooperation in general,

1. Approves the training programme of the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for the Islamic countries as adopted at the Third meeting of the Board of Directors of the SESRTCIC.
2. Approves the regular training programme and the interim training programme of the Islamic Centre for

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Technical and Vocational Training and Research, Dacca as recommended by the Second Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Centre.

3. Requests the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic countries collect data and information on technical cooperation and to prepare a comprehensive inventory and guide on expert and consultancy services available in the Member States;

4. Urges Member States to increase their voluntary contributions to the Ankara and Dacca Centres to enable them to implement their training programmes;

5. Appeals to the Islamic Solidarity Fund to provide increased financial support to these two Centres in respect of their training programmes;

6. Calls upon the Member States to extend full cooperation to the two Centres in respect of their activities by furnishing up-to-date information and data and by providing other feasible assistance;

7. Requests the General Secretariat to pursue the finalisation of the Technical Cooperation Agreement with UNDP and the U.N. Department of Technical Cooperation and Development and to maintain its contacts and coordinate its activities with International and Regional Organizations in the field of Technical Cooperation.

RESOLUTION NO.17/11-E
REVIEW OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE
STATISTICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH
AND TRAINING CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC COUNTRIES.

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2-7 Rajab 1400 H (17-22 May, 1980);

RECALLING Resolution No.10/10/E of the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

NOTING the recommendations of the Fifth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic and Social Affairs and the Second Meeting of the Group of Experts of Islamic countries on Planning and Development;

REVIEWING the reports of the Third Meeting of the Board of Directors and the First Meeting of the General Assembly of the Centre together with the report of the Director of the Centre presented at the Tenth Conference;

APPRECIATING the voluntary contribution of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the budget of the Centre for the year 1979-80;

NOTING with satisfaction the Ankara Centre's active participation in the various OIC meetings, and the successful organisation of the first meeting of the Heads of National Statistical Organizations of the Member States of OIC by the Centre;

Noting with interest the studies prepared by the Ankara Centre within the framework of strengthening economic cooperation between Islamic countries;

NOTING FURTHER that the economic research and

statistical data collection activities are in progress and the formulation of a training programme has been completed in line with the annual work programme of the Centre;

1. APPROVES the recommendations of the Fifth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic and Social Affairs and the Second Meeting of Group of Experts on Planning and Development concerning the activities of the Centre;
2. RECOMMENDS that the long term work programme of the Ankara Centre should be finalized for submission to the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;
3. APPROVES that the Meeting of Heads of National Statistical Organisations be made a regular feature to meet together with the General Assembly of the Centre every two years;
4. APPEALS to member states to pay their mandatory contributions to the Centre promptly and regularly, to allow for uninterrupted continuation and expansion of its activities.

RESOLUTION NO. 18/11-E

REVIEW OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ISLAMIC CENTRE
FOR TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND RESEARCH

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 2 to 7 Rajab 1400H (17 to 22 May 1980);

RECALLING Resolution No. 11/10-E of the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

NOTING the recommendations made at the Fifth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic and Social Affairs regarding the activities of the Dacca Centre;

FURTHER NOTING WITH SATISFACTION that the Director of the Centre has taken steps to make the Centre operational;

EXPRESSING APPRECIATION that 30 acres of land has been handed over to the Centre for construction of physical facilities and that part payment of land development cost has been made by the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh as donations;

NOTING WITH APPRECIATION that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has paid its donation of US \$ 1.00 million announced at the Tenth Islamic Conference and that another amount of US \$ 1.00 million announced at the Ninth Islamic Conference would be forthcoming;

NOTING that the complex is being designed by an Architect commissioned by the Centre;

HAVING REVIEWED the reports of the two meetings of the Board of Directors of the Centre held in Dacca in June and December 1979;

1. APPROVES the Draft Statute, Draft Internal Rules and Regulations for the personnel and Draft Financial Regulations of the Dacca Centre.

2. ENDORSES the recommendations of the Board of Directors relating to Work and Training Programmes;

3. APPROVES the proposal for convening of the meeting of National Experts on Vocational and Technical Training in 1980;

4. APPEALS to Member States who have not yet done so to pay their contributions to the budget of the Dacca Centre at an early date;

5. URGES the Member States to make generous voluntary contributions to the Centre to implement the Work Programme;

6. REQUESTS the Member States to indicate their training needs, nominate experts and extend all other assistance to the Centre in order to make it fully operational according to the schedule.

RESOLUTION NO.19/11-E

PROMOTION OF EXCHANGE OF LABOUR AND
KNOW-HOW AMONG MEMBER STATES.

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 7 Rajab 1400 H (17 to 22 MAY, 1980);

RECALLING resolution No.7/10-E of the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

NOTING the recommendations made by the Fifth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic and Social Affairs with regard to the promotion of exchange of labour and know-how among Member States particularly as regards circulation of requirements of manpower, development of institutional arrangements, relaxation of visa facilities for Recruiting Agents, utilisation of labour force and contractors from Islamic countries in preference to others and the conclusion of bilateral agreements in the field of labour exchange;

NOTING that the required information pertaining to exchange of labour and know-how has been supplied by only a few Member States;

1. URGES the Member States who have not yet furnished the requisite information to supply the same to the Ankara Centre at an early date to enable the Centre to proceed with its work in this field;

2. RECOMMENDS that the Ankara Centre should

utilise the data available with the International Labour Office in Geneva in addition to the information available and supplied by Member States in the field of exchange of labour and know-how;

3. APPROVES the recommendation of the Fifth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic and Social Affairs for convening a meeting of experts from Member States in the field of labour during 1980 to determine the principal guidelines for the practical implementation of cooperation in the field of manpower exchange soon after the requisite information has been collected by the Ankara Centre.

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RESOLUTION NO.20/11-E

THE STATUS OF THE SIGNING AND RATIFICATION
OF THE GENERAL AGREEMENT FOR ECONOMIC,
TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL COOPERATION AMONG
MEMBER STATES OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE.

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 2 to 7 Rajab, 1400 HIJRA (17 - 22 MAY, 1980).

Recalling its resolutions No.2/10-E adopted at the 10th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Fez which appealed to member states which have not yet signed this important agreement to do so at an early date;

Noting with satisfaction that the majority of member states have already signed the General Agreement and that a number of them have ratified it;

Noting also the recommendations of the 5th Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic and Social Affairs, on this subject;

1. Reiterates its appeal to those member states which have not yet signed the Agreement to do so at an early date.
2. Urges member states which have signed the Agreement but have not ratified it so far to do so as soon as possible.
3. Requests the General Secretariat to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to approach those member states which have not yet signed and/or ratified the Agreement to do so.

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ANNEX III

ICFM/11-80/F.COM.

FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF THE
ELEVENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS
ISLAMABAD, 2-7 RAJAB 1400 A.H.
(17-22 MAY, 1980)

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1) In response to the generous invitation extended by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, in implementation of the resolution adopted by the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Fez, Kingdom of Morocco, the Eleventh Islamic Conference, of Foreign Ministers was convened in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 7 Rajab 1400 A.H., corresponding to 17-22 May, 1980.

2) A preliminary meeting of Senior Officials of Member States took place prior to the Conference in order to review the Agenda and to organize its work.

3) The following Member States took part in the Conference :-

1. Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic
2. State of Bahrain
3. People's Republic of Bangladesh
4. United Republic of Cameroun
5. Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros
6. Republic of Djibouti

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7. Republic of Gabon
8. Republic of the Gambia
9. Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea
10. Republic of Guinea-Bissau
11. Republic of Indonesia
12. Islamic Republic of Iran
13. Republic of Iraq
14. Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
15. State of Kuwait
16. Republic of Lebanon
17. Socialist People's 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
27. State of Qatar
28. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
29. Republic of Senegal
30. Democratic Republic of Somalia
31. Democratic Republic of Sudan
32. Syrian Arab Republic
33. Republic of Tunisia
34. Republic of Turkey
35. Republic of Uganda

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36. United Arab Emirates
37. Republic of Upper Volta
38. Yemen Arab Republic
39. Democratic & Popular Republic of Yemen

4. The following attended the Conference as
Observers :

1. Republic of Nigeria
2. Turkish Cypriot Muslim Community

INTERNATIONAL AND INTER-GOVERNMENTAL
ORGANISATIONS

1. United Nations Organisation
2. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
3. The League of Arab States
4. The Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
5. United Nations High Commission for Refugees
6. Committee for the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

SUBSIDIARY ORGANISATIONS

1. Islamic Development Bank
2. Islamic International News Agency
3. Islamic States Broadcasting Organisation
4. Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Commodity Exchange
5. International Association of Islamic Banks
6. Moro National Liberation Front

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7. Islamic Research Centre for History, Art and Culture
8. Statistical, Economic and Social Research Training Centre for Islamic countries
10. Islamic Centre for Vocational Training and Research

ISLAMIC ASSOCIATIONS AND ORGANISATIONS

1. Follow-up Committee of the First World Conference on Muslim Education
2. Rabitah Al-Alam Al-Islami
3. Motamar Al-Alam Al-Islami
4. Jamiat Al Da'wa
5. Islamic Council of Europe
6. World Federation of Arabo-Islamic Schools

5. The Conference was inaugurated by His Excellency the President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan General Mohammed Zia-ul-Haq, with an address in which he affirmed that the Islamic World faced today new challenges which were not confined to any one front. On the one hand, the Islamic world was facing ideological challenges while on the other it was being subjected to economic exploitation. Not only were there attempts to subvert its unity and solidarity, but new dangers were being created which threaten the sovereignty and independence of the Muslim States. The first Qibla of the Muslims was under alien occupation, Arab lands had been usurped, Palestinian refugees

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were deprived of their just rights, Iran continued to face threats, and there was a massive presence of foreign troops in Afghanistan.

6. The President spoke of Afghanistan which was today, the focus of the entire world's attention. He said that the Extra-ordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers had considered this issue last January and adopted a certain resolution, to deal with the situation.

7. His Excellency expressed his great regret that despite the call by a considerable majority of the members of the U.N. General Assembly and the unanimous demand of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, foreign troops were still there in Afghanistan in large numbers, and the peoples of Afghanistan were deprived of their legitimate right to determine their form of government and to order their lives in accordance with their traditions. Men, women and children in Afghanistan were being obliged to leave their hearths and homes because of the situation prevailing in that country.

8. His Excellency then posed the question "Can this state of affairs be allowed to continue for an indefinite period? Were the children the aged and the disabled doomed to live in a state of homelessness? Were they not entitled to live in dignity and honour in their own country? Was it not the duty of the

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entire international community to safeguard this right? The President emphasised that the international community was duty bound to decide that it would have no peace until this objective was attained, and that it was incumbent on this Conference to study the problem in all its aspects and to consider setting up a committee whose only aim would be to keep watch over the development in Afghanistan and to find ways and means of implementing the resolutions to be adopted.

9. Concerning the Middle East region, the President said that it was another area of conflict, where Israel continued to violate all the universally recognised international principles of ethics, justice and conduct. He stressed the fact that the so-called Israeli peace efforts were but a pretext to perpetuate Israel's occupation of the Arab territories. Pakistan's firm stand, the President said, was to secure the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination clearly and unequivocally, Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied territories including AL-QUDS, and the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to enable them to establish their own independent and sovereign state. Lasting peace in the Middle East would not be attained unless these demands were met.

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10. Referring to Kashmir, the President stated that another vital issue was the long standing and unresolved problem of the state of Jammu and Kashmir whose people had yet to exercise their right of self-determination. A settlement of this issue would greatly contribute to the betterment of Indo-Pakistan relations which was indispensable for the peace and stability of the region. Pakistan was committed to the resolution of this issue in the spirit of the Simla Agreement and in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations.

11. The President explained that the success of the Islamic revolution in Iran was a matter of paramount importance to the Muslim world. The Iranian people, he said, were waging an epic struggle to create a new society and were fully entitled to continue their mission without any foreign pressures or interference. He voiced his whole hearted support for the Iranian people in their endeavour to achieve the objectives of the Islamic Revolution in Iran.

12. Concerning the various vital problems faced by the Islamic world and submitted to the Conference, the President made three suggestions: the first concerned the unity and solidarity of the Islamic world, the second dealt with the defence and security of the Muslim Umma, while the third and last suggestion concerned the preservation of the Islamic heritage and identity.

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13. His Excellency, The President concluded his historic speech by emphasizing that the feelings he voiced were not his alone. They were an echo of the profound feelings of the eighty million people of Pakistan who were second to none in their devotion to the cause of Islam and the welfare of their Muslim brethren. He said that he was fully convinced that the Conference's deliberations and the resolutions it would adopt would contribute to the unity and solidarity of the Islamic nation and its spiritual resurrection, as the Muslim World today was motivated praise be to Allah, with a great zeal and was on the path of progress. The President voiced his hopes that the Conference would provide to the Muslim Nation the proper resolutions and guidelines which would meaningfully lead the Nation towards its glorious destiny. He then prayed Allah to crown the Conference's work with success.

14. The Conference decided to adopt the address of His Excellency the President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, General Mohammad Zia-Ul Haq, as an official document of the Conference, in view of its importance and the useful guidelines and constructive proposals it contained.

15. His Excellency Mr. Mohamed Boucetta, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Kingdom of Morocco, delivered the Conference's

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opening speech. He thanked the President, Government and people of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for the kind hospitality and warm reception, and for the careful arrangements and organisation of the Conference. He emphasised that the Conference was being held at a very critical time, which placed heavy historical responsibilities on the Muslim Nation making it incumbent upon it to uphold Islamic solidarity and cooperation, in order to ensure its welfare and the welfare of mankind at large.

16. His Excellency Mr. M'Hammad Boucetta reviewed the problems submitted to the Conference foremost among which was the issue of Palestine, the Arab occupied territories, and of Al-Quds Al-Sharif which was being dealt with in the Committee presided by His Majesty King Hassan II who had spared no effort in the cause of liberation of the Holy City. He referred also to the situation prevailing in Afghanistan and the situation of the Muslim minorities. He spoke of the great hopes that were placed in the Organisation of the Islamic Conference in its endeavour to disseminate message of Islam through the values of Islamic culture and civilization.

17. His Excellency, Mr. Mukhtar Kozoma Etemadja the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Indonesia, His Excellency Mr. Mohammed Mubarak Al-Khalifa, the Foreign Minister of the State of Bahrain, and

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His Excellency, Mr. Daouda Diallo the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Niger delivered their speeches, in turn expressing their great appreciation of the important address delivered by His Excellency the President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, General Mohammad Zia-Ul-Haq.

18. The Conference unaimously elected His Excellency Mr. Agha Shahi, Adviser on Foreign Affairs to the President, of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan as Chairman of the 11th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

19. The Conference also elected His Excellency Mr. Lamine Kiti Jabang the Foreign Minister of the Republic of the Gambia, and His Excellency Mr. Abdul Mohsen Abu Maizer, Member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation as Vice-President, His Excellency Mr. M'hammad Boucetta, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation of the Kingdom of Morocco as Rapporteur; and His Excellency Mr. Mustapha Niasse, the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Senegal as Head of the Drafting Committee. The Conference appointed His Excellency Mr. Kacem Zhiri, the Assistant Secretary General for Political and Information Affairs of the General Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference as official spokesman of the Conference.

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20. His Excellency Mr. Habib El Chatti took the Oath as Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.

21. His Excellency Mr. Agha Shahi, Adviser to the President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, in his capacity as Chairman of the 11th Session of the Conference delivered a speech in which he expressed his gratitude for the honour bestowed on him and on his country by his election as Chairman of the current session of the Conference. He also welcomed the delegations very warmly. He stressed the fact that his country was giving its full support to the causes of Islam and the struggle of the Muslim peoples to help them maintain their national rights, sovereignty and independence.

22. His Excellency Mr. Agha Shahi recalled that the Eleventh Session was taking place at a time when dark clouds covered the Muslim world. Israeli aggression, its expansionist policies, its usurpation of Arab and Palestinian territories are all becoming outrageous. The occupation of Afghanistan by Soviet forces has been massively reinforced, and an unceasingly increasing number of Afghan citizens have been forced to seek refuge in Pakistan. Iran had experienced a flagrant violation of its sovereignty and integrity by the United States. In this situation the Islamic countries could look neither to the East nor to the

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West for security and independence. They would have to draw upon their own spiritual human and material resources to sustain themselves in their present ordeal. In this regard he stressed the need to forge unity among the Islamic countries and to follow concerted policies in the pursuit of their vital objectives without reliance on external support.

23. His Excellency Mr. Agha Shahi declared that it was a solemn responsibility of the organisation to strive for the restoration of the national and human rights and the spiritual heritage of the Palestinians and Arabs who remained victims of Israeli aggression and rapacity. He enumerated the essential elements of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East; first, complete withdrawal of all Israeli forces from all the occupied Arab territories including Al-Quds; second, the exercise by the people of Palestine of their inalienable national rights including the right to establish a sovereign state in their own homeland; and third, the dismantling of all the so-called "settlements" in the Arab territories. The Chairman stated that the Conference must continue to denounce the policy of piece-meal settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict and also to oppose the policies of those whose unconditional support had enabled Israel to thwart the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

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24. The Chairman stated that the central issue of the Afghan crisis was the presence of the Soviet forces in that country. He mentioned that the deteriorating situation in Afghanistan made it incumbent on the Conference to consider measures including the establishment of a committee with the mandate of seeking a comprehensive solution of the Afghan crisis. He enumerated the elements of the resolution of the Afghan crisis; first the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of all Soviet troops from the territory of Afghanistan; second, full support for the inalienable national rights of the Afghan people to choose their own socio-economic system and form of government without outside interference or coercion; third, respect for the national independence, territorial integrity and non-aligned status of Afghanistan, and fourth, creation of conditions within Afghanistan to enable the refugees to return to their homeland in security and honour.

25. The Chairman highlighted the threats to the Gulf countries as a result of the intensification the military presence of Super Powers in the vicinity of the region. He declared Pakistan's willingness to cooperate with any initiative by the Gulf countries aimed at making the Gulf into a zone free from Super Power military presence or rivalry. Speaking against the threats of use of force and economic sanctions against Iran he observed that it was imperative that

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the Super Power should withdraw their naval forces from the vicinity of Iran.

26. The Chairman of the Conference touched upon the problems of minority communities in non-Muslim countries. He drew the attention of the Conference to the unresolved dispute concerning the future of the state of Jammu and Kashmir. He stated that a just and lasting settlement of this outstanding dispute would greatly contribute to the betterment of Indo-Pakistan relations, and thereby to the peace and stability of the region. Pakistan remained fully committed to seeking such a settlement in the spirit of the Simla Agreement and in accordance with the relevant U.N. resolutions. He also expressed the support of the Conference to the struggle of the people of Southern Africa against colonialism, racism and apartheid. The Chairman also drew the attention of the Conference to disarmament issues as well as the international efforts for the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

27. The Foreign Ministers of Bangladesh read a message from His Excellency Mr. Zia-Ur-Rahman, President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to the Eleventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. Under-Secretary General

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His Excellency Mr. Yousufu Djermaakoye read the message of the Secretary General of the United Nations to the Conference.

28. A message of deep condolences and sympathies was sent from the Islamic Conference to the people and Government of Yugoslavia on the passing away of His Excellency Marshal Joseph Broz Tito. A message of felicitation from the Conference was also sent to Prime Minister Mr. Robert Mugabe on the independence of Zimbabwe.

29. The Conference heard the report prepared by the senior officials. It was read by Mr. Niaz A. Naik Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the United Nations. The Conference then approved its agenda and apportioned its items among the following Commissions:

- Commission for Political and Information Affairs.
- Commission for Economic Affairs.
- Commission for Cultural and Social Affairs.
- Commission for Administrative and Financial Affairs.

30. The Conference also heard the Secretary General's annual report, which was delivered by His Excellency Habib Chatty, Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference in which he reviewed in detail the different activities carried out by the Organisation throughout the last year. He stressed the fact that the Organisation took

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every possible opportunity to bring the case of Al Quds Al Sharif and usurped Palestine to the forefront of the issues of great concern to world public opinion. Concerted efforts had been made in that respect by the Chairman and Bureau of the last session, the General Secretariat, and by the Jerusalem Committee under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Al-Hassan II, the King of Morocco. Efforts are still being exerted to intensify that support, which can be viewed as one of the basic means of neutralizing the measures taken by the occupation authorities with the object of changing the demographic, cultural and civilizational charter of the Palestinian territory, particularly the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

31. As regards Afghanistan, the Secretary General emphasised the solidarity of the Muslim nation and its support for that cause. He pointed out that the situation there was still unchanged. Referring to the various proposals put forward to resolve the Afghan crisis, he said that the solution which we may call for must stem from our will to assure the self-determination of this brotherly country according to the will of its people, irrespective of the desire or interests of any foreign country, be they large or small. In more precise terms, this could only be achieved by the free will of the people of Afghanistan. This would

take the form of an agreement committing the Big Powers and the countries neighbouring Afghanistan not to interfere in its internal affairs.

32. He also declared that the Conference was taking great interest in the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and was strongly opposed to any threat, use of force, pressure, interventions or the imposition of economic sanctions against that country or against any other Islamic State.

33. His Excellency the Secretary General reviewed the situation of Muslim refugees in Africa and Asia and pointed out the deteriorating conditions in the Horn of Africa as a result of the alien intervention in that area, and referred to the results of his visit to Mogadishu. He also called on the Conference to extend urgent assistance to the Republic of Somalia to face the crucial situation prevailing there and urged the member states to support the Islamic Solidarity Fund, so as to enable it to direct its full attention to the problem of the Muslim refugees. He added however, that it should be borne in mind that the matter not only concerned the Somali refugees, but the refugees of Eritrea, Uganda, Chad, Afghanistan and the Muslims of Kampuchea as well.

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34. The Secretary General expounded the plans and programmes of the Organisation before the Conference. He urged the member states to give their support to the Organisation in terms of man-power, in addition to moral and material assistance, so as to enable it to achieve its objectives.

35. In the general debate in the Plenary, thirtyone Heads of Delegations, and six observer delegations addressed the Conference. They reviewed the current international situation and focussed particularly on the challenges and issues facing the Islamic world. They emphasized the need for the strengthening of unity and solidarity among the member states. They condemned Israeli intransigence and its refusal to vacate occupied Arab territories. They also condemned the permanent settlements policy being pursued by the Israeli Government with a view to perpetuating its hold on occupied Arab and Palestinian lands. They declared that Jerusalem must be restored to Arab and Muslim sovereignty. They agreed that the problem of Palestine was at the heart of the issue of Middle East and could only be resolved on the basis of the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state in Palestine. They condemned all piece-meal accords and agreements and reiterated that there must be a comprehensive solution to the problem of the Middle East.

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36. On the question of Soviet aggression in Afghanistan delegations expressed deep concern at the fact that the Soviet Union had not withdrawn from Afghanistan, but had, in fact, increased its military presence in that country despite the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly as well as the resolution of the Islamic Conference adopted at the Extraordinary Session in January 1980, calling upon the Soviet Union to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan immediately and unconditionally. They welcomed the suggestion made by the President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan of setting up Committee to explore ways and means for implementing the resolution on Afghanistan adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference and reaffirmed by the present Conference. They also underlined the need for the creation of the right conditions in Afghanistan which enable the Afghan refugees to return to their homes in dignity, honour and security.

37. The Leaders of delegations were gravely concerned at the recent American military incursion into Iran which constituted a violation of the Sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran. They expressed their solidarity with the Islamic revolution in Iran and warned against outside interference in the internal affairs of that country. They also appealed to Iran and United States to continue their efforts to achieve a peaceful solution to the problem of hostages.

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38. The heads of delegations also discussed the problems of Islamic communities, removal of the last vestiges of colonialism and racial discrimination from South Africa, as well as a host of specific issues relating to the strengthening of cooperation in all fields among the member states of the Islamic Conference.

39. The Conference approved by acclamation the proposal of His Excellency Mr. Malick Zoroome, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Upper Volta that His Excellency the President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan should address the 35th Session of the General Assembly of the UNO. on the occasion of the advent of the 15th Century of the Hijra, in the name of the Muslim World.

40. The Conference listened with deep fraternal feelings to the address of H.E. Rauf Denktas President of the Turkish Cypriot Muslim Community, who recalled the struggle of his valiant people aimed at finding a just and lasting solution of the Cyprus problem on the basis of a bi-communal, bi-zonal federal system in which the rights of the Turkish Community of Cyprus were fully safeguarded.

41. At the recommendation of the Plenary the Political Committee listened to the representative of the Afghan Mujahideen, Prof. A.R. Sayef, who spoke on

behalf of the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan.

42. The Conference decided to refer the amendment regarding the term of the Secretary General to the General Secretariat for study and submission to the next Islamic Foreign Minister's Conference.

43. The Conference approved in principle the proposal for the holding of meetings of Kings and heads of State and Government at regular intervals of two or three years and transferred the matter to the Secretariat General for studying the technical, legal and other aspects of the proposal, with the request to submit the study to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers immediately preceding the Third Islamic Summit scheduled to be held in Mecca Mukarrama in Rabiul Awal 1401 A.H.

44. The Conference also referred to the amendments to the Charter proposed by Palestine regarding an additional post of Assistant Secretary General for Palestine to the Secretariat General for studying technical and legal and other aspects of the proposals with the request to submit the study to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers immediately preceding the Third Islamic Summit scheduled to be held in Mecca Mukarrama in Rabiul Awal 1401 A.H.

45. The Conference elected the following members to the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund for a period of two years w.e.f 1st July, 1980:

- 1) Saudi Arabia (2) U.A.E. 3) Libya 4) Kuwait
- 5) Iraq 6) Sudan 7) Tunisia 8) Malaysia
- 9) Pakistan 10) Turkey 11) Comoros 12) Djibouti
- 13) Mauritania.

46. The Conference decided to merge the Commission for Economic and Social Affairs and the Commission for Cultural and Information Affairs into a single Commission for Economic, Social, Information and Cultural Affairs. The Membership of the Commission would be open to all Members of the Organisation.

47. A special session of the Conference was held in which the following contributions were announced :

	<u>Islamic Solidarity Fund</u>	<u>Al Quds Fund</u>	<u>Miscellaneous</u>
	US.\$	US.\$	US. \$
1. Qatar	1 million	1 million	
2. Turkey	20,000	20,000	
3. Iraq	1 million	2 million	
4. Saudi Arabia	10 million	5 million	
5. Pakistan	40,000	50,000	
6. Morocco	-	200,000	
7. Niger	75,000	20,000	5,000 for Afghan Refugees.

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8. Senegal	40,000	-
9. Kibris	2,000	2,500
10. Oman	50,000	-
11. Bangladesh	will continue its present contributions to these funds.	
12. Tunisia	200,000	-
13. Libya)	Will announce their contributions later.	
14. Iran)		
15. Kuwait)		

48. The Conference appointed the following Assistant Secretaries General for a term of two years:

1. Mr. Bakary Drame of Mali
2. Mr. Arshaduz Zaman of Bangladesh
3. Mr. Zainul Arifin Osman of Indonesia (against the post reserved for Saudi Arabia)

49. The Conference rendered deep tribute to Dr. Amadou Karim Gaye, the previous Secretary General, and to the outgoing Assistant Secretaries General, Mr. Kacem Zhiri, Mr. Zafarul Islam, Dr. Cihad Fethi Tevetoglu.

50. The Conference decided to hold the 12th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in Baghdad during 1981, and the 13th Session in Niamey during 1982.

51. The Conference decided to endorse the candidature of the State of Bahrain to the post of Vice-President of the 35th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

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IN THE POLITICAL SPHERE

52. The Conference adopted a resolution on the situation in the Middle East which re-affirmed that the Palestine question was the core of the Middle East problem and the crux of the Arab Israel struggle and declared that no partial peace could be achieved on this issue. A just peace could only be achieved on the basis of total and unconditional withdrawal by Israel from all Palestinian and Arab occupied territories and the recovery by the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights including the right to return to their land, to self-determination and to establish their independent national state in Palestine. The resolution demanded that Al-Quds should be restored to Arab and Islamic sovereignty. It reaffirmed that the PLO was the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people and that it alone had the right to represent them. All Israeli measures constructions, modifications or alterations in the political, cultural, religious physical, geographical, demographical and other conditions and features in the Palestinian and Arab occupied lands were declared illegal, null and void. It demanded that all Israeli settlements in Palestinian and Arab occupied territories should immediately be removed and Israel should abstain from establishing any new settlements.

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53. The Conference re-affirmed its rejection and condemnation of the Camp David Accord and Israeli-Egyptian Treaty. It condemned partial or piece-meal solutions, and any agreement that would be harmful to the rights of the Arab and Palestinian peoples. It condemned also the collusion between Israel, Egypt and United States and deemed it a direct aggression against the rights of the Palestinian people, their homeland and future, and a serious threat to the security of Arab and Islamic states. The Conference strongly condemned the Egyptian Government's normalisation of its relations with the Zionist entity. It condemned the United States inimical attitude towards the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people. It deplored the attitude of these states which provided assistance and arms to Israel and called upon all states and peoples of the world to abstain from giving military, human, material or moral support to Israel likely to encourage her in perpetuating her occupation of Al-Quds and the Palestinian and Arab territories. It invited all member states to sever diplomatic and economic relations with any nation that resolved to move its Embassy to Al-Quds, recognised its annexation by Israel or its status as her capital. It re-affirmed the total and permanent sovereignty of the Arab peoples and states over their resources in territories under Israeli occupation.

54. It re-affirmed also its support for the unity of Lebanon, its territories integrity and its independence.

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55. In a resolution adopted on Al-Quds Al-Sharif the Conference called upon the Security Council to immediately convene in order to examine the dangerous situation arising out of the decision by the Zionist entity to annex Al-Quds Al-Sharif and make it the capital of the Racist and Zionist regime of Israel. It decided to hold an Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers within four months should Israel not refrain from implementing its decision to consider Al-Quds Al-Sharif the Capital of the racist and Zionist entity.

56. In another resolution adopted on the Palestinian problem the Conference decided to re-affirmed its full and effective support to the Palestinian peoples' legitimate struggle, led by the Palestine Liberation Organisation their legitimate and sole representative inside and outside the occupied homeland, for the restoration of their national inalienable rights which include the right to return to their homeland and recover their property as well as the right to self determination and to establish an independent national state in Palestine under the leadership of the PLO. It also affirmed the right of the Palestinian people to pursue their struggle by all means in order to recover their inalienable national rights.

57. The Conference also reaffirmed the need for the acceptance of PLO representation in all Islamic capitals in its capacity as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people. It also

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affirmed the right of the PLO to participate independently and on an equal footing in all international conferences, forums and activities related to the Palestine problem and the Arab-zionist conflict. It denounced the racist, expansionist policies of Israel and its plans and measures for building settlements and for the judaisation of the Palestinian and the Arab occupied territories, including Judaisation of the city of Jerusalem, Hebron, Nazareth and the areas of Galilee and Negeb and Golan and decided that all these measures were null and void and illegal. It condemned Israel's violation of Arab and Palestinian human rights in the occupied territories. It condemned all countries that provide Israel with military, economic, political or human support and called upon them to immediately desist from providing any material or moral support to Israel in any form whatsoever. It called upon all Islamic countries to impose sanctions on Israel including depriving it of its membership of the United Nations. It also called upon the Islamic countries to endeavour to have the General Assembly of the United Nations convene an Emergency Session devoted to the Palestinian problem. It paid tributes to the Palestinian struggle against Israeli occupation and condemned the policy of the United States which supported the Israeli occupation policies, its continued aggression and its settlements on Palestinian and Arab occupied lands.

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58. In a resolution on the normalisation of relations between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist entity the Conference decided to condemn the Egyptian Government for normalizing its relations with the Zionist entity which could have grave repercussions on the principles, ideals, heritage, culture and civilization of the Muslim Ummah and appealed to all member states to sever diplomatic and economic relations with the Egyptian regime and to halt all assistance to it. It called upon member states to boycott the Egyptian regime in coordination with the Arab states.

59. The Conference re-affirmed its commitment to its resolutions and all the international resolutions pertaining to the permanent sovereignty over national affairs in the occupied Palestine and Arab territories and urged all Muslim States to coordinate their stand and intensify their efforts both individually and collectively to achieve progress in this respect.

60. The Conference adopted a resolution condemning Israeli attempts to change the demographic, cultural and civic character of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and demanded that Israel should be compelled to comply with the UNESCO and their resolutions on Al-Quds.

61. The Conference denounced the Judaization policy pursued by the Israeli enemy by establishing settlements in the West Bank, Gaza Strip and other

parts of the occupied territories and called upon the Islamic countries to demand that the occupation authorities desist from amending or altering the laws currently enforced in the occupied territories and which are aimed continuation or establishment of such settlements.

62. The Conference condemned the Israeli decision to expel Mr. Fahd El Qawasmi, Chairman of the Hebron Municipality, Mr. Mohammad Hassan Melhim, Chairman of the Hal Houl Municipality, Al-Sheikh Rajab Al-Tamimi, the Sharia Court Magistrate of the City of Al-Khalil from the West Bank and declared this step null and void, and affirmed the need for their return to their homes.

63. The Conference adopted a Resolution appealing to Islamic states to go on issuing consistently and permanently the Palestine Stamp so long as the Palestine question was not resolved and to transfer the proceeds from its sale regularly the Palestine Welfare Society.

64. The Conference decided that in order to celebrate Al-Quds year, the week starting on 21st August, 1980 would be known as the Palestine week, in the course of which seminars, festivals and exhibitions would be held to show solidarity with Palestine. The Conference asked the General Secretariat, ISBO and IINA to draw up comprehensive information

programmes in this regard in cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organisation. The Conference requested the General Secretariat to devote its potential to helping the Al-Quds Committee in the fulfilment of its task in coordination with the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

65. The Conference called upon member states to contribute lavishly to the Al-Quds Fund and requested the General Secretariat to make necessary arrangements to enable delegations from the Board of Directors of Al-Quds Committee Fund to complete their tours of some Islamic countries for collecting financial contributions needed to cover the authorised capital of 100 million dollars.

66. In a resolution on the preservation of the Islamic cultural heritage of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the Conference expressed profound indignation at the persistence of the Israeli enemy's successive violation of historical sites and Holy shrines and called upon all institutions, organisations and other groups to stand firm to prevent this flagrant violation of Islamic shrines in Al-Quds Al-Sharif. The resolution requested the General Secretariat and Al-Quds Committee to follow-up the matter with the Islamic states at the U.N., UNESCO and other agencies.

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67. The Conference urged all Islamic countries to coordinate their stand and increase their efforts in order to eradicate the evils of Zionism, racism and racial discrimination.

68. Re-affirming Resolution No.I/EOS on the Soviet military aggression in Afghanistan adopted at its First Extraordinary Session, the Islamic Conference expressed deep concern at the continued Soviet military presence in Afghanistan. The Conference reiterated its demand for the immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of Soviet troops stationed on the territory of Afghanistan. It re-affirmed respect for the inalienable right of the people of Afghanistan to determine their own form of Government and choose their economic, political and social systems free from outside interference or coercion and called upon all states to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned status of Afghanistan and its Islamic identity. The Conference strongly urged the creation of the right conditions for the early return of the Afghan refugees to their land in security and honour, and reiterated its appeal to all states and peoples to provide assistance in order to alleviate the sufferings of the Afghan refugees.

69. The Conference decided in order to give effect to the provisions of its resolution on Afghanistan, to establish a Committee comprising the Foreign

Ministers of Iran and Pakistan and the Secretary General, to seek ways and means, including appropriate consultations consistent with the provisions of the resolution, as well as the convening of an international Conference under the auspices of the United Nations or otherwise for a comprehensive solution of the grave crisis in respect of Afghanistan.

70. The Conference also expressed the hope that Non-aligned movement would play an active role in arriving at a comprehensive solution to the Afghan crisis, in keeping with the Resolution, and in order to strengthen security & stability in this region of the world, and to consolidate the objectives of non-alignment.

71. The Conference adopted a resolution strongly condemning the recent American military aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran as well as threats of use of force in any other form. It condemned interference or imposition of economic sanctions by any country, individually or otherwise against the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Conference declared solidarity with the Islamic Republic of Iran in their quest for the establishment of a truly independent and Islamic state as inspired by the teachings of Islam. While appealing to the Islamic Republic of Iran to continue its efforts for seeking a peaceful resolution of the hostage problem in the spirit of Islam, the Conference called upon the United States not to do anything which could hamper the peaceful solution of this issue.

72. The Conference adopted a resolution felicitating the People of Zimbabwe for their accession to national independence and requested member states to provide economic and technical assistance to the Republic of Zimbabwe in order to enable her to face the economic and social problems arising from the long struggle for independence. The Conference requested the Secretary General to remain in contact with SWAPO in order to coordinate action in regard to formulation and implementation of programmes of interest to the Namibian people. The Conference also strongly condemned the racist regime of South Africa for its policy of apartheid.

73. On the question of the establishment of foreign bases in some Islamic countries, the Conference called upon all Muslim countries, to remain on guard against all efforts to establish foreign military bases whether naval, air or land, on the territories of Islamic countries or to furnish any facilities to foreign armed forces. It condemned the machinations of imperialists and Zionists against the ideals and principles of Islam and called upon states to oppose such schemes and campaigns. It expressed deep concern over the Camp David accord and the normalisation of relations between Egypt and Israel, which had encouraged foreign powers to seek the establishment of military bases in certain Islamic countries and to utilize them as a bridge head to threaten the sovereignty and independence of Islamic countries.

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74. A Resolution on the security of Islamic countries declared that the security of each Muslim country was the concern of all the Islamic countries and expressed the resolve to strengthen the security of member states through cooperation and Islamic solidarity in accordance with the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Islamic Conference and those of non-alignment. The resolution further re-affirmed the permanent sovereignty for the Islamic countries over their natural resources and expressed the determination of the member states to preserve the Islamic values and the Islamic way of life and to promote the Ummah's common spiritual political, social and economic well-being. It decided to set up an inter-governmental Expert Group to recommend concrete measures for the strengthening of security and solidarity of the Islamic countries by reinforcing and developing political, economic and cultural cooperation, and to submit a report thereon to the Twelfth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

75. The Conference endorsed an appeal by the Secretary General for generous assistance to the refugees in Somalia and expressed appreciation to the Government of Somalia for its efforts to accommodate a growing number of refugees on its territory. The resolution requested the Secretary General to convene in consultation with the Somali Government a Conference of Islamic States for the refugees.

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76. In another resolution, the Conference appealed to all member states to give assistance to transfer the Muslim refugees originating from Kampuchea to neighbouring member states of the Organisation and to assist in their final settlement in third countries.

77. The Islamic Conference affirms support for the struggle of Bangsa Moro people under the leadership of the Moro Liberation Front with a view to achieving self-determination.

78. The Conference called upon member states, and on Islamic institutions, organisations and bodies to extend assistance to refugees in the Republic of Djibouti.

79. The Conference adopted a resolution on measures to counter propaganda against Islam and Muslims. The resolution called upon the Islamic International News Agency to establish a comprehensive system of collection of news regarding the message of Islam and to re-distribute it throughout the world. It further called upon the Islamic States Broadcasting Organisation to broaden the scope of its activities for the promotion and understanding of the universal and divine principles of Islam. It urged member states to adopt measures for dissemination of Islamic teachings in the world and to counter propaganda directed against Islam.

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80. The Conference further called upon member states to extend material and moral support to IINA and ISBO. It urged the member states to fulfill their commitments to the budgets of the two organisations and to give voluntary donations to help the two Agencies to achieve their objectives. As for ISBO the Conference re-affirmed its earlier recommendations for the convening of the Ministers of Information in Islamic States to define a strategic information policy and to support the two organisations.

81. The Conference approved the Information Plan presented by the Jerusalem Committee.

82. The Islamic Conference affirmed the necessity of having the imperialist nations shoulder their responsibility for the moral and material damages which are still being inflicted on the developing nations as a result of the unremoved mines which remain in the lands which were subjected to wars between imperialist nations.

83. The Conference adopted resolutions on the establishment of nuclear weapon free zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia as well as on strengthening the security of non-nuclear weapons states against use or threat to use nuclear weapons, requesting Islamic countries to continue their cooperation at the United Nations and other relevant

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international forums to jointly promote the initiatives in respect of the two proposals. In this context, the Conference also vigorously condemned the nuclear explosion conducted by the racist regime of South Africa and collaboration between South Africa and Israel to develop nuclear weapons.

84. The Conference decided to form a ministerial committee of the Secretary General and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Senegal & Tunisia to be entrusted with the task of contacting the governments of the countries in which there are Muslim communities and to submit a report thereon to the 12th Session of the Islamic Conference and following up the implementation of its resolutions adopted on the subject of Muslim Communities in non-member states. The Committee was also authorised to consult and coordinate with organisations, institutions and personalities concerned with the affairs of Muslim communities.

85. Deeply concerned about the severe drought conditions in the Republic of Djibouti, the Conference called on all member states as well as the Islamic Solidarity Fund and all Islamic institutions, organisations and bodies to extend emergency assistance to the Republic of Djibouti to overcome the drought.

86. Considering the general situation of the Chadian refugees in Cameroon, the Conference called on all member states and Islamic institutions to

extend humanitarian assistance to Chadian civilian refugees. The Conference appealed to main factions to put an end to their dispute so that Chad may enjoy peace and security indispensable for the re-settlement of the refugees in their homes.

87. The Conference adopted a resolution on foreign intervention in the Horn of Africa and continued aggression against the Somalia Democratic Republic. The resolution noted with concern the presence of Soviet occupation and other allied forces in the Horn of Africa and the continued aggression against, and violation of the territorial integrity of the Somali Democratic Republic, as reported by the Secretary-General's Fact Finding Mission which visited Somalia from 16-24 April, 1980. The resolution called for the immediate total and unconditional withdrawal of these forces and decided to support and strengthen the Somali Democratic Republic morally, politically and materially to enable it to withstand the foreign pressures and aggression.

88. The Conference re-affirmed its previous Resolutions on the question of Cyprus and called upon member states and institutions of the Conference to do everything in their power in order to enable the Muslim Turkish Community of Cyprus to benefit from international aid and assistance flowing the island.

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It further requested, the Islamic Development Bank to establish a Special Fund to assist the economy of the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus.

89. Noting the conditions of Ugandan refugees, the Conference decided to give assistance to the Government of the Democratic Republic of Sudan as a contribution towards sustaining these refugees. It appealed to all member states and Islamic organisations and institutions to give donations in cash or in kind to the refugees.

90. The Islamic Conference emphasized the urgent need to give assistance to the Sahelian people in the spirit of Islamic Solidarity and called upon member states to contribute to the implementation of the assistance programme to Islamic countries in Sahel.

91. Taking note of the natural disaster suffered by the people of the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros, the Conference decided to extend urgent financial assistance from the Islamic Solidarity Fund to that country.

92. The Conference entrusted the Secretary General of the Islamic Conference with the task of setting up a Committee of Jurists to study the question of the creation of a Permanent Ministerial Committee and of submitting a report to the Twelfth Islamic Conference.

93. The Conference called upon the member states to issue appropriate instructions to their delegations to remain in consultations with each other during the forthcoming session of the 3rd U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea.

IN THE ECONOMIC SPHERE:

94. The Conference considered a wide range of issues in the economic field, both in the international sphere and those related to economic cooperation among the Member States. In reviewing the world economic situation, it expressed its concern at the unprecedented widening of the gap between the developed and the developing countries, as a consequence of the continuing deterioration of the economic situation in developing countries. It expressed its deep concern, at the negligible changes in the structure and pattern of trade of the Islamic countries which continued to concentrate on export of primary products. It further expressed concern and disappointment at the limited progress made, despite a large number of international conferences and meetings, towards the establishment of the New International Economic Order. The Conference deplored the lack of political will demonstrated by some developed countries in negotiations on all economic issues, particularly in the field of trade, industrialisation, finance, transfer of technology and the restructuring international economic relations.

95. The Conference welcomed the initiative taken by developing countries in calling for the launching of Global Negotiations at the United

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Nations, and called upon the developed countries to demonstrate the necessary political will to break the stalemate in the North-South Dialogue. It agreed that the developing countries should concentrate on a number of specific issues of special interest to them at the Global Negotiations. It welcomed the decision by the Group of 77 to set up an International Group at Expert and Political level to evolve action oriented recommendations for early and effective implementation of the objectives of economic cooperation among developing countries. The Conference requested the Secretary General to keep under constant review the progress in the preparations for the Global Negotiations, as well as other related developments, so as to enable Islamic countries to play an effective role in the Negotiations.

96. The Conference, conscious of the importance of the North-South Dialogue for the development of developing countries, called upon Islamic countries to ensure their effective participation in the Dialogue as member of the Group of Developing countries.

97. In the field of economic cooperation among Islamic countries, the conference took a number of important decisions, whereby the institutions established for that purpose would be further strengthened. The Conference decided

to call for a substantial increase in the paid up capital of the Islamic Development Bank in order to enable the Bank to develop its activities of the International Association of Islamic Banks and urged Member States to support the Association in the establishment of Islamic Banks in member states. The Conference also considered the Report of the Second Meeting of the Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities held in March 1979, and welcomed the offer of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency to host the Third Meeting in Saudi Arabia in August 1980, and the offer of the Central Bank of Sudan to host the Fourth Meeting at Khartoum in March 1981. The Conference also decided to convene the next meeting of the Group of Experts on the Draft Agreement on Protection and Guarantee of Investments, in the middle of 1980 so that their report can be submitted to the Third Islamic Summit to be held in Mecca on Rabi-ul-Awal 1401 AH.

98. The Conference decided that an expert group will be convened to study the Draft Statute of regulations for the proposed Islamic Centre for Development of Trade to be located in Tangiers, Morocco. These recommendations would be submitted for approval to the Third Islamic Summit.

99. With respect to cooperation in the field of trade and industry, the Conference called for further studies on the promotion and expansion

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of trade among member states. It also approved the proposal of the Government of Pakistan to hold High level Round Table Consultations on Industrial Cooperation, at Lahore in the first half of 1981.

100. Turkey renewed the offer to convene a high level Conference to be held in Istanbul in order to formulate a strategy for the strengthening of economic cooperation between Islamic countries.

101. The Conference also called upon the member states to urge those who have not signed or ratified the General Agreement for Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation to do so urgently.

102. Regarding cooperation in transport, communications and tourism, the Conference, recognising the progress made by Experts Groups established by it on transport and shipping, agreed to further examination of proposals and recommendations regarding cooperation and coordination in the field of maritime transport and shipping among member states.

103. The Conference called upon the member states to convene of an Expert Group meeting to review the draft statute presented by Saudi Arabia for the

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establishment of a Maritime Transporters Union between Islamic countries. The finalized text of this draft Statute would be submitted to the Third Islamic Summit scheduled to take place in Mecca Al Mukarramah.

104. The Conference also considered the problems faced by land-locked Islamic countries, and requested the General Secretariat to contact member states in order to convene a meeting of Experts to deal with the problems of land-locked Islamic countries. The Conference, in the meantime, urged the member states in general and the existing Islamic financial institutions in particular, to give priority to adopting the most effective means of solving the problems of land-locked Islamic countries.

105. In the field of manpower, training research and technical assistance, the Conference took note of reports submitted by the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic countries at Ankara, and the Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research at Dacca, and urged member states to provide adequate support to these two institutions.

106. The Conference renewed the call for holding a high level meeting to deal with the problems of food security. This meeting is scheduled to take place in the Republic of Mali towards the end of 1980.

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IN THE CULTURAL SPHERE

107. In the cultural and social sphere the Conference agreed to the establishment and effective functioning of the World Centre for Islamic Education in the Holy City of Mecca, Islamic universities in the Niger and Uganda, the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, the Islamic Centre in Guinea Bissau, Centres for the teaching of the Arabic language in Sudan and Pakistan, the Research Centre on Islamic History, Art and Culture in Istanbul, a Translation Institute in the Sudan an International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Heritage and an Islamic Centre in New York the Islamic Foundation for Science and Technology, and the International Islamic Crescent Organisation.

108. The Conference also decided to establish the International Islamic Law Commission which will conduct research on Sharia and make special efforts on the premises of Ijtehad to bring about application of Islamic concepts to the existing institutions. It decided to follow up the recommendations of the seminar on the application of Sharia held in Islamabad in October, 1979, of the symposium on Islam and the New Economic Order and to prepare a new document on human rights in Islam.

109. Giving full recognition to the historic significance of the advent of the 15th Century Hijra, the Conference called for all possible financial aid to the programmes organised at the international level and requested member states to intensify their efforts for making the arrangements to mark the historic event befittingly expressive of its momentous nature.

110. Another resolution concerned the recommendation for the setting up of an expert committee of Ulemas and astronomers to draw up a lunar calendar initially for 10 years for the Muslim countries.

111. In line with the basic Islamic concept of social justice, the Conference decided to declare 1981 as the year of the handicapped.

112. Taking note of the need to foster the bonds of brotherhood amongst the Muslim youth, the Conference recommended consideration of a proposal to organise International Islamic Games.

113. A resolution was also adopted for the preservation of important Islamic cities and monuments in Morocco, Tunisia and Mauritania.

114. It was also decided to conclude an agreement on the relationship of the Islamic Conference with the ALECSO.

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THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL SPHERE:

116. The Conference approved the budgets for the year 1980-81 of the Secretariat General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, and the Research and Training Centres in Ankara, Daeca and Istanbul.

117. The Conference also gave its approval to the proposed amendments in the Rules and Regulations of the Ankara Centre; and to the postponement of contribution for one year by the Republic of Maldives and the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros,

118. The Conference noted with satisfaction that the number of countries who are no longer in arrears has risen to twenty. It urged all the member states still in arrears to kindly expedite the payment of arrears.

119. The Conference recorded its deep appreciation and thanks to His Excellency General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for his gracious sponsorship of the Conference. It also placed 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 also paid tribute to His Excellency Mr. Agha Shahi, Adviser for Foreign Affairs for the efficient way in which he conducted the work of the Conference.