



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/36/603
19 October 1981

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Thirty-sixth session
Agenda item 25

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION
OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

Letter dated 14 October 1981 from the Permanent Representative of
Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference held a meeting at United Nations Headquarters on 3 October 1981.

I have the honour to enclose herewith the final communiqué of the above-mentioned meeting, and I would appreciate its circulation as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda item 25.

(Signed) Salah Omar AL-ALI
Permanent Representative
of Iraq to the United Nations

ANNEX

Final communiqué of the meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of
the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held
at United Nations Headquarters on 3 October 1981

1. The Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference held a co-ordination meeting at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 3 October 1981, under the chairmanship of His Excellency Dr. Saadoun Hamadi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq and current Chairman of the Islamic Conference.

2. The meeting reviewed the principal questions covered in the resolutions adopted at the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Baghdad, and which were inscribed on the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly.

3. The question of Palestine and the Middle East was the centre of these questions. The Conference of Foreign Ministers of Islamic States reaffirmed in this connexion that the most serious danger which the Islamic Community (Ummah) faces is in the continuing Zionist occupation of Arab and Palestinian territories. In fact, the Zionist entity has continued to intensify its acts of aggression, which are directed internally against the occupied territories in Palestine and particularly in Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem), where the Al-Aqsa mosque is being subjected to a large scale destruction operation, and externally against Lebanon and the Palestinian refugee camps, with the aim of exterminating them, as well as against the nuclear installations in Iraq. The Conference emphasized the necessity of undertaking concrete action, particularly in the United Nations, to face the situation and to set up a follow-up committee on this subject. The Conference of Foreign Ministers condemned all actions and measures aimed at imposing the provisions of the Camp David agreements on the Palestinian people [and reaffirmed its support of the struggle of the Palestinian people] to achieve by all means their inalienable national rights under the direction of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

4. While condemning the strategic agreements concluded or to be concluded between the United States of America and Israel, the Conference of Foreign Ministers:

(a) Underlined that these agreements aim at liquidating the Palestinian cause, at consolidating the Israeli entity, at perpetuating the occupation and impeding the implementation of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, which can threaten the security and peace in the Arab countries and in the Islamic world;

(b) Warned the United States of America against the continuation of a hostile policy towards the Arab nation and the Islamic world, and called for a reconsideration of this policy and for abandoning the Israeli-American strategic

agreements, as this type of agreement and strategic co-operation places the United States in a position of confrontation and hostility towards the Islamic world.

5. The Conference of Foreign Ministers also condemned the aggression perpetrated in the Gulf of Sidra against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

6. Regarding the situation in Afghanistan, the Conference of Foreign Ministers expressed its growing concern at the absence of progress in the efforts undertaken towards a political solution of the situation. In this connexion, it affirmed the principles proclaimed by the various Islamic Conferences where this question was discussed.

7. The Conference also heard with great interest the message from His Excellency Moussa Traoré, President of the Republic of Mali and current President of the CILSS. It welcomed the positive efforts undertaken by the Committee of Islamic Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel, presided by His Excellency Taha Mohieddin Maarouf, Vice-President of the Iraqi Republic, to ensure the channelization of the assistance decided in Baghdad towards the countries affected by the drought in the Sahel. The Conference recommended that, in keeping with the great concern expressed on this subject at the Third Islamic Summit Conference, these efforts should be pursued.

8. The Conference also heard a message from His Excellency Dr. Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations. It expressed satisfaction at the level of co-operation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations and called for continuing efforts for consolidation of such co-operation in the interest of the common objectives of the two organizations.

9. The Conference of Foreign Ministers reviewed some questions on which resolutions had been adopted at Baghdad and which will be discussed during the current session of the General Assembly. The Islamic Group in the United Nations has been charged with the follow up of these questions.
