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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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Thirty-seventh year

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ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL
DISCRIMINATION
QUESTION OF THE ELDERLY AND THE AGED

Letter dated 21 October 1982 from the Permanent
Representative of the Niger to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

On the instructions of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation of the Republic of the Niger, acting in his capacity as Chairman of the thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held at Niamey from 3 to 7 Zul Qada AH 1402 (22-26 August 1982), I have the honour to request that the text of the attached resolutions on political affairs and information (annex I), economic affairs (annex II) and cultural and social affairs (annex III) adopted by the Conference, together with the final declaration (annex IV) be circulated as documents of the General Assembly under agenda items 12, 18, 22, 24, 25, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 37, 38, 39, 45, 47, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 59, 61, 65, 66, 68, 71, 72, 74, 80, and 82, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Idé OUMAROU
Permanent Representative

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ANNEX I

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CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS, HELD IN NIAMEY
(REPUBLIC OF NIGER) FROM 3-7 ZUL QADA 1402H
(22 - 26 AUGUST 1982.

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REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS ON POLITICAL AFFAIRS AND
INFORMATION ADOPTED BY THE THIRTEENTH ISLAMIC
CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS, HELD IN NIAMEY
(REPUBLIC OF NIGER) FROM 3-7 ZUL QADA 1402H
(22 - 26 AUGUST 1982.

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE FOR
POLITICAL AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION TO THE
THIRTEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS,
HELD IN NIAMEY (REPUBLIC OF NIGER) FROM 3 - 7
ZUL QADA 1402E (22 - 26 AUGUST 1982).

The Committee for Political Affairs and Information held several working sessions during which it examined the items appearing on the Agenda of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers under the chapter entitled "Political Affairs and Information", namely items 19 to 51.

At its first session, the Committee elected its Chairman, His Excellency IDE OUMAROU, Permanent Representative of Niger to the United Nations, as well as its Rapporteur, Mr. Bassam Kebba, member of the Iraqi delegation.

The Committee began its work by examining the draft resolutions submitted by the Member States.

The discussions during the meeting, marked by a spirit of solidarity, led to the exchange of ample and fruitful ideas and the improvement of the texts, resulting in a consensus on the subjects under discussion.

The Chairman of the Political and Information Committee expressed his very sincere thanks to all the delegations representing the brotherly countries whose valuable contribution, had led to the results desired by the Muslim Ummah.

The draft resolution discussed by the Political and Information Committee and laid for your consideration were approved as follows:-

- (1) DR. 1 Suspension of Israeli Membership in the International Atomic Energy Agency.
- (2) DR.2 Israeli aggression against Lebanon.
- (3) DR.5 The Comoran Island of Mayotte.
- (4) DR.6 On Information.
- (5) DR.7 Support of the liberation struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa.
- (6) DR,10 Al-Quds.
- (7) DR.11 Cooperation between the OIC and the OAU.
- (8) DR.12 Afghanistan.
- (9) DR.13 Cooperation between the OIC and the UNO.
- (10) DR.15 Creation of denuclearized zones in Africa, in the Middle East and in South Asia.
- (11) DR.17 Iran and Iraq Conflict.
- (12) DR.16 Strengthening the security of non-nuclear weapon states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons.
- (13) DR.20 Strengthening of Islamic Solidarity against the highjacking of aircraft.
- (14) DR.21 Islamic International News Agency.
- (15) DR.22 Islamic States Broadcasting Organization.
- (16) DR.24 Islamic International Court of Justice.
- (17) DR.27 Palestine and the Middle East.

- (18) DR.28 Islamic office for Military Coordination with Palestine.
- (19) DR.30 Waqf of Al-Quds Fund.
- (20) DR.31 Islamic Office for the Boycott of Israel.
- (21) DR.32 Palestine postage stamp.
- (22) DR.33 Al-Quds Fund.
- (23) DR.35 Islamic Communities in the Non-Member States of the OIC.
- (24) DR.39 Security and solidarity of the Islamic States.

All these resolutions gained wide consensus in the Committee, and in most cases were unanimously adopted. If, when dealing with the questions before them, the delegations gave evidence of their desire to go to the heart of the matter, they nevertheless manifested a spirit of compromise, in keeping with the spirit of solidarity and unity which has always characterized the meetings of our Organization. As regards item 51 concerning Pakistan's candidature to the Security Council, the Committee largely manifested its support to that country. But instead of adopting a resolution to that effect, it recommended that the support of the Conference should appear in the final communique. Concerning item 45, the Committee took note of the report and also took an interest in it.

Wamey, August 26, 1982

Chairman
Ide Oumarou.

RESOLUTIONS ON POLITICAL AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION
ADOPTED BY THE THIRTEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF
FOREIGN MINISTERS, HELD IN NIAMEY (REPUBLIC OF
NIGER) FROM 3-7 ZUL QADA 1402H (22-26 AUGUST 1982).

RESOLUTION NO:1/13-P
THE PALESTINE QUESTION AND THE MIDDLE
EAST.

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,
held in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3-7 Zul Qada, 1402H
(22-26 August, 1982),

Proceeding from the Charter of the Organisation of
Islamic Conference and the resolution adopted by its Conferences;

Guided by the resolutions adopted by the Third Islamic
Summit, held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah & Taif (Session of
Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif);

Inspired by the Declaration of Makkah Al-Mukarramah
and the proclamation of a Holy Jihad as well as by the Islamic
action programme drawn up to face the Zionist enemy;

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the United
Nations Organisations on the same question;

Reaffirming that the Palestine Question is the crux
of the confrontation in the Middle East, and that, by its
continued occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories,
including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, its persistent denial
of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people,
and its recent aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian
people, Israel is flagrantly flouting the principles of the
OIC and UN Charters, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
and the principles of International law;

Reaffirming that the liberation of the city of
Al-Quds Al-Sharif from Israeli occupation, and its restoration
to Arab and Islamic sovereignty, so that it will become the
capital of the independent Palestinian State under the

leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the liberation of the Holy Shrines from the racist Zionist occupation constitute one of the duties of Holy Jihad with every single means which must be fulfilled and contributed to by all Islamic peoples and governments according to their respective capabilities;

Aware of the truly aggressive nature of the Zionist entity and its intentions towards the Palestinian people in particular which are akin to its intentions towards the Islamic Ummah and mankind at large;

Convinced that the time has come to take the sanctions enunciated in Article 7 of the United Nations Charter against the Israeli entity because of its continuous violations of the principles of this Charter, its continued occupation of Palestine and Arab territories, its repeated aggression and increased expansion, and due to the execution of its plans meant to liquidate the Palestinian people and negate its national identity and equally convinced that the enemy is carrying out without mercy genocide for liquidating the PLO, the sole representative of the Palestinian people and it persists in its refusal to implement UN resolutions, which led to open conflict in the Middle East and is endangering World peace and security;

Taking into consideration the strategic alliance between United States and Israel meant to carry out the application of the Camp-David Agreement with the object of liquidating the Palestinian people and negate its rights, and to annex Palestinian and Arab territories and subject the Arab and Islamic Countries to its hegemony and domination;

Convinced that the military, economic and political support which the USA renders to Israel encourages the latter to carry out its policies of aggression, occupation, settlement and annexation of territories as well as eviction of the population and genocide;

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, the sole representative of the Palestinian^{people,} for the liberation of its homeland and the restoration of its inalienable rights by all possible means including armed struggle conforming to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, struggle which is part of international liberation movement;

Reaffirming that the racist Zionist entity in occupied Palestine and the racist regime of Pretoria in South Africa are organically linked by their policies and racist practices aimed at liquidating the peoples of both countries, the denial of liberties and human dignity as well as imposing their domination and hegemony;

1. Calls for the speedy implementation of all the resolutions adopted by previous Islamic Conferences on "The question of Palestine and the Middle East" within the framework of the "Islamic work plan to confront the Zionist enemy" and "the proclamation of Al-Jihad Al-Mukaddas" adopted by the Third Islamic Summit under Resolutions numbers 2/3P(IS) and 5/3P(IS).

2. Reiterates its commitment and adherence to the seven principles and bases for the solution of the question of Palestine and the Middle East, as adopted by the

Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah and Taif (Session on Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif) as contained in Resolution No:2/3-P(IS).

3. Reaffirms that any solution which is not established on these principles and bases and on their application in totality without exception, cannot lead to the realization of a just peace but, on the contrary, contribute to making the situation more explosive in the region. It will also help the parties to the Camp-David Accords in their policy to liquidate the Palestine question, help Israel attain its objectives and its racist, colonialist and expansionist policies, while encouraging bilateral and partial solutions and ignoring the essence of the Palestine question.

4. Considers that Resolution 242 adopted by the Security Council in 1974, is incompatible with Palestinian and Arab rights and does not constitute at all a sound basis for a solution to the Middle East problem and the Palestinian cause and requests Member States to work jointly for the adoption by the Security Council of a new resolution clearly stipulating Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including the Holy city of Al-Quds and guaranteeing the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people including:

- a) Its right to return to its homeland Palestine.
- b) Its right to self-determination without foreign interference.
- c) Its right to establish its independent Palestinian state in its homeland, Palestine, under the leadership of the PLO.

5. Affirms that according to Article 39 of the UN Charter and the Resolution of the UN General Assembly No. 3314(29th Session), the decision of the Zionist entity to annex the Syrian Golan Heights is an act of aggression and that this decision is null and void and devoid of any legal validity.

6. Expresses its full and strong support for, and extends its solidarity with the just struggle, waged by the people and Government of the Syrian Arab Republic against occupation and aggression and for the liberation of its occupied territory.

7. Condemns the aggressive, repressive, and arbitrary measures taken by the Zionist entity against Syrian citizens in the occupied Golan Heights to deny them their basic rights and fundamental liberties, thereby violating the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention and the Declaration of Human Rights. It pays tribute to the resistance of these citizens against occupation and annexation, and expresses its support for their just struggle in defence of their freedom, their territorial integrity, and their national identity.

8. Rejects and condemns the Israeli threats against the Syrian Arab Republic, its territorial integrity, its regional security, and its armed forces, and declare its support to the Syrian Arab Republic and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the other front-line Arab State.

9. Reaffirms its support to its Resolution 1/12-P adopted by the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in Baghdad, on the need to take all effective measures internationally, at the United Nations and its specialized agencies, as well as at other international organisations and conferences with a view to:

a) Rejection of the credentials of the Israeli delegation at the UN General Assembly, since it represents an authority with no international legitimacy and that it has made the Holy city of Al-Quds its capital.

b) Suspension of the membership of the Zionist entity in the United Nations and its specialized agencies, by having the General Assembly adopt a resolution annulling the one in which the said entity was accepted as a member of the United Nations, for being a hater of peace, and for not abiding by its obligations as set out in the UN Charter and in other UN resolutions notably General Assembly Resolution 273(Third Session) of May 11, 1949 .

c) Application of the sanctions against the Zionist entity provided for in Chapter VII of the UN Charter in view of its overt intransigence, perpetual aggression and violation of the principles of the UN Charter, the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and the principles of international law.

10. Decides to work collectively, at the Thirty Seventh Session of the UN General Assembly, for the setting up of an International Commission charged with the task of inquiring into the crimes and atrocities perpetrated by the Israeli Forces during their invasion of Lebanon with particular emphasis on the following acts:

- a) Extermination of the Palestinian people.
- b) Massacre of unarmed citizens and non-combatants.
- c) violations and destruction of the Holy Places.
- d) Violation of the provisions of the Hague Conventions of 1907 and the Geneva Conventions of 1949 concerning prisoners-of-war and the protection of civilians in time of war.
- e) Use of internationally-prohibited weapons.
- f) Blockade imposed on food, water and medicines being denied to the inhabitants of the city of Beirut aimed to threaten their lives and to force them to submit to the occupation forces.
 - And for other crimes and acts contrary to International Charters and Conventions, to the resolutions of the UN, and against principles of international law,
 - The Israeli soldiers ought to be brought to justice internationally as criminals of war.

11. Decides to act collectively within the framework of the United Nations to help the UN assess the material and human losses as a result of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian people, and their property, institutions and refugee camps; and to seek compensation for such losses from the aggressors.

12. Agrees to set up a committee composed of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan, Senegal, Malaysia, Guinea, Palestine (PLO), and the Secretary General to work out and establish the contacts necessary to follow up and implement the contents of forgoing paras 4,9,10 and 11. This Committee would seek whatever help it feels necessary in the accomplishment of its mission and realisation of its objectives.

13. Reaffirms its opposition to and condemnation of the Camp David Accords and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and its determination to oppose them and resist the consequences resulting from these Accords till they are rendered obsolete and to eliminate their sequels.

14. Decides to give moral and financial support to the Palestinian people to enable them to reinforce their resistance to the autonomous plot.

15. Again Condemns the Egyptian government pursuing the policies of normalisation of relations with the Zionist entity, and affirms its determination to redouble its efforts to oppose this normalisation process because of the dangers it poses to Islamic principles, culture and civilisation, and on the future of the Palestinian cause and the Palestinian people.

16. Strongly condemns:

- a) The persistent hostile attitude of the United States to the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and its opposition to a complete Israeli withdrawal from all Palestinian and occupied Arab territories including Jerusalem.
- b) The policy which the United States is trying to impose in the region at the expense of Palestinian and Arab rights and territories.
- c) The continuous and massive support given by the United States to Israel in all fields especially in the military, political and economic fields.
- d) The use by the United States of the veto power against the Security Council ^{draft} Resolutions, which is contrary to Law Justice and the principles and objectives of the United Nations Charter; and its protection of the Zionist entity in its aggression and occupation and its attempt to liquidate the Palestinian people and annex the occupied territories; thus encouraging it to persist with its policies.

17. Reaffirms the necessity of continuing to boycott all kinds of relations, whether political, consular, economic, cultural, technical, tourist, transport and others, with the Zionist entity.

18. Expresses its great pride in, and esteem for the enormous sacrifices and the heroic resistance of the Palestinian forces, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, and the Lebanese people and the Syrian army facing the Israeli troops to preventing them from entering Beirut.

19. Decides to accept the representation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in the capitals of the remaining Islamic States, in recognition of the Organisation as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and to grant it all the rights, privileges and diplomatic immunities.

20. Supports the efforts exerted at the United Nations to integrate the budget of UNRWA in the United Nations budget.

21. Vigorously condemns the collusion between Israel and South Africa and their common aggressive racist policies and also denounces their cooperation, especially in the field of nuclear armament, as this constitutes a serious threat to the security and independence of Arab and African States.

22. Reaffirms the need to apply economic and financial pressure against the States supporting Israeli aggression.

23. Requests member states of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to examine their diplomatic relations with the United States of America.

24. Emphasizes the necessity of declaring Holy Jihad with every single means and the need for Islamic States to adopt a unified stand against continuing Israeli expansionism.

25. Denounces any project that implies recognition of the aggression and its consequences as well as any act likely to open the door to political bargaining with the enemy over Islamic rights.

26. Requests the Secretary General to set up a Committee to follow up Zionist activities whenever they appear, and suggest successful ways and means of checking them.

27. Reiterates the provisions of the following resolutions adopted in its previous sessions:

- a) Resolution No.4/12-P on the Israeli project to dig a canal connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea.
- b) Resolution No.5/12-P on Israeli violations in the city of Al-Khalil (Hebron).
- c) Resolution No.6/12-P on Israel's violations of Mosques and Islamic Holy sites in occupied Palestine.
- d) Resolution No. 7/12-P on the policy of continuation of the settlement and Judaisation process in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories.
- e) Resolution No. 8/12-P on the evictions of Palestinian citizens from the occupied Palestinian territories.

- f) Resolution No.9/12-P on the permanent sovereignty over the physical resources in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories.
- g) Resolution No.10/12-P on the Israeli aggression against the Palestinian camps in Lebanon.
- h) Resolution No.16/12-P on the situation in Lebanon.
- i) Resolution No. 17/12-P on the Declaration of Jihad.
- j) Resolution No. 18/12-P on the Islamic Solidarity Day with the Palestinian people.
- k) Resolution No. 25/12-P on Racism, Zionism and Racial Discrimination.
- l) Resolution No. 39/12-P on the Plan of Action Concerning Quds Al-Sharif.

26. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 2/13-P

AL-QUDS AL SHARIF

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3 - 7 Zul Qada, 1402H (22 - 26 August, 1982),

Emanating from the provisions of the Charter of the Islamic Conference;

Guided by the Resolutions of the Third Islamic Summit (Session of Palestine and Al-Quds Al Sharif) held from 19 to 22 Rabie Al Awal (25 to 28 January, 1981), and firmly resolved to apply the programme of Islamic action then decided upon;

Stressing the deep and lasting attachment of Muslims to the Holy Mosque of Al Aqsa Al Quds Al Sharif, first of the two Qiblas and the Third Holiest Shrine;

Renewing its determination to preserve the Arab character of the city of Al Quds Al Sharif, to liberate that city and to restore it to its original inhabitants so that it may become the capital of the Palestinian State under the aegis of the PLO;

Recalling Resolution No. 2/12-P adopted by the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from 28 Rajib to 3 Cha'aben 1401H (1 -5 June, 1981);

Taking due account of the events that have taken place since its Twelfth Session, notably the criminal

attempts to destroy the Holy Al Aqsa Mosque and the
Zionist attacks with intent to murder the faithfuls
at prayer on 11 April, 1982;

Reaffirming the urgent need to foster Islamic Solidarity
in order to reinforce the resistance and struggle of the
Palestinian people in Al-Quds Al Sharif and in Palestine;

1. Approves the recommendations of the Sixth meeting of
the Al Quds committee held in Ifrane, Kingdom of Morocco
under the Chairmanship of His Majesty Hassan II, King of
Morocco from 13 to 15 Rajib 1402H (6 - 8 May, 1982).

2. Decides to enhance its support for the Palestinian
Resistance in the financial, political and military
fields, as well as in its domain of information, and
consequently resolutely pledges itself to:

- a. Provide financial support to thwart schemes of
Judaization and annexation;
- b. Launch a popular campaign in Islamic countries
to collect donations to support the resistance of
the Palestinian people in occupied Palestine;
- c. Pursue contacts at the highest level with the
Holy See so as to reach a common Islamic-
Christian stand to confront measures to Judaize
the city of Al Quds, and to organise to this end a
meeting of Muslims and Christians;

- d. Pursue contacts at the United Nations and other international organisations with a view to implementing the resolutions on the City of Al Quds Al Sharif;
- e. Draw up an appropriate information programme, especially in Europe and United States of America, to denounce Israeli practices, make the Palestinian cause more widely known, and gain more official and popular support for this cause;
- f. Urge the Islamic countries that have not yet done so, to announce declaring as twin cities Al Quds Al Sharif, capital of Palestine, with the Islamic capitals and great cities as a symbol of Islamic Solidarity with the Palestinian people;

3. Directs the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report on it to the next Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 3/13-P

AL-QUDS FUND

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3 - 7 Zul Qada, 1402H (22 - 26 August, 1982),

Proceeding from the provisions of the Charter and the resolutions of the Organisation of Islamic Conference;

Recalling of the Resolutions adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah/ Al-Taif (Session of Palestine and Al-Quds Sharif);

Reaffirming the importance of the role played by "Al-Quds" Fund in the consolidation of the steadfastness and struggle of the Palestinian people;

Commending Member States which are continue to make annual donations to the Al-Quds Fund, such as the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and some other Member States, which have often extended generous donations;

1. Exhorts Member States to make generous donations and pay annual voluntary contributions which if possible, may not be less than their contributions to the annual budget of the General Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, so as to ensure that the Capital of Al-Quds Fund which amounts to 100 million US Dollars, is covered.
2. Again Requests the General Secretariat to take the necessary measures whereby a delegation of the Board of Directors of the Fun' could resume their scheduled visits to certain Member States within the next six months for collecting donations.

3. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a progress report thereon to the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 4-13-P

AL-QUDS ENDOWMENT FUND

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3 - 7 Zul Qada, 1402H (22 - 26 August, 1982),

Processing from the provisions of the Charter and the resolutions of the Islamic Conference;

Recalling of the resolutions adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah and Al-Taif (Session on Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif);

Reaffirming the importance of the role envisaged for the Al-Quds Endowment Fund in providing Al-Quds Fund with regular financial resources to help it continue to carry out its mission of consolidating the steadfastness and struggle of the Palestine people;

Commending the generous donations announced by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and some other Member States;

1. Appeals to Member States to make generous donations to fully cover the capital of this Endowment which amounts this year to 100 million US dollars;
2. Again requests the General Secretariat to take the necessary measures to enable a delegation from the Board of Directors of the Al-Quds Fund to visit certain Member States within the next six months to raise the required funds;
3. Also requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a progress report thereon to the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 5-13-P

PALESTINE STAMP

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3 - 7 Zul Qada, 1402H (22 - 26 August, 1981),

Proceeding from the provisions of the Charter and Resolutions of the Islamic Conference;

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah and Al-Taif (Session on Palestine and Al-Quds Al Sharif);

Commending the Member States which following the decision taken by the Sixth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Istanbul, issued a Palestine stamp as well as those which have transferred the proceeds from its sale to the Palestine Welfare Society;

Aware of the importance of issuing a Palestine stamp in all Member States according to prescribed specifications, on a regular and permanent basis, as long as the Palestine question remains unsolved and conscious of the informational benefit this stamp will render to the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the material benefit which will go to the families of the martyrs and Palestinian mujahideen;

1. Urges Member States, who have not done so yet to issue a Palestine stamp according to the prescribed specifications, on a regular and permanent basis, as long as the Palestine question remains unsolved.

2. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a progress report thereon to the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Minister.

RESOLUTION NO. 6-13 -P

THE ISLAMIC OFFICE FOR MILITARY COORDINATION
WITH PALESTINE

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3 - 7 Zul Qada, 1402H (22 - 26 August, 1982),

Proceeding from the provisions of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

In Implomentation of the resolutions of the Third Islamic Summit held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah and Al- Taif (the Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif session), notably the Islamic Programme of Action to confront the Zionist enemy, the Declaration of the Holy Jihad, and the Makkah Declaration;

1. Directs the completion of the task of setting up the Islamic Office for Military Coordination with Palestine in the General Secretariat of the OIC within the next three months This would enable the office to assume its assigned tasks and carry out military coordination with the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the Member States to ensure the utilisation of their potentials to serve the Palestinian Jihad and to quantitatively and qualitatively meet the Palestine Liberation Organisation's requirements in material qualified manpower, and logistics.

2. Requests the Secretary General to appoint, in consultation with the Palestine Liberation Organisation, a muslim officer of the rank of Major General to administer the Islamic Office for Military Coordination with Palestine, as well as adequate number of officers and personnel of other ranks, as provided for in the text of Resolution No. 14/12-P of the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

3. Further requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a progress report to the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 7/13-P

THE ISLAMIC OFFICE FOR THE BOYCOTT OF ISRAEL

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3 - 7 Zul Qada, 1402H (22 - 26 August, 1982),

Proceeding from the provisions of the Charter and the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conference;

Recalling the Resolutions adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah and Al-Taif (Session of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif) concerning the Islamic Programme of Action to counter the Zionist enemy and Declare a Holy Jihad, as well as the Makkah Declaration issued by the Summit;

Commending the resolutions adopted by the League of Arab States on the Boycott of Israel, the recommendations of the Conferences of the Liaison Officers of the Arab Regional Bureaux for the Boycott of Israel, and the vital role played by the Central Bureau for the Boycott of Israel;

1. Calls for the realization of the establishment of the Islamic Office for the Boycott of Israel at the General Secretariat, and to appoint as its Head a General Commissioner within the next three months so that the Office may commence its activities as per similar principles, provisions, duties, competence, procedures and privileges as those of the Central Bureau for the Boycott of Israel in Damascus affiliated to the League of Arab States.

2. Directs the Secretary General to appoint, in consultation with the Palestine Liberation Organization, a senior Muslim official with the rank of Ambassador to assume the duties of the General Commissioner for the Islamic Office for the Boycott of Israel, who shall be assisted by an adequate number of specialists and administrative staff, in accordance with Resolution No. 15/12-P.

3. Recommends that the closest possible ties of cooperation and coordination between the Arab Bureau for the Boycott of Israel and the Islamic Office for the Boycott of Israel be maintained to ensure the most effective application of provisions of the Boycott of Israel in all Member States.

4. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a progress report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 8/13-P

THE SUSPENSION OF ISRAEL'S MEMBERSHIP IN THE
INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY.

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3 - 7 Zul-Qada, 1402H (22 - 26 August 1982),

Taking into consideration the principles of Islamic Solidarity set out in the Charter;

Recalling the criminal act committed by Israel in launching its pre-meditated air attack on Iraqi nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purposes;

Noting the threats to peace and security in the region and to the basic rights of States posed by this act which has not precedent in all history;

Taking into consideration the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations, the Non- Aligned Movement and the International Atomic Energy Agency which condemned this criminal act and called for deterrent measures against Israel;

Noting in particular paragraph 3 of the Resolution by the Twenty-Fifth Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency by which the Agency decided to consider at its Twenty-sixth Conference the possibility of suspension of Israel's exercise of its rights and privileges of membership in the Agency unless Israel had abided by the provisions of Security Council Resolution 487 of 19 June, 1981;

Noting that Israel persists in its policies of aggression and threats to repeat its criminal act against Iraq and other Islamic countries, and continues to ignore the provisions of the above mentioned Security Council resolution which called upon Israel to urgently place its nuclear installations under the safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

Recalling the relevant portions in the Final Declaration issued by the Meeting of the Islamic Foreign Minister held at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 3 October, 1981;

1. Again Condemns the premeditated and pre-planned Israeli aggression on the Iraqi nuclear installation devoted to peaceful purposes and Israeli's continued threats to destroy those nuclear installation which it may judge to pose a potential threat to its so-called security.
2. Strongly condemns Israel for its policies of aggression against Islamic Countries aimed to obstruct their scientific and technological development.
3. Calls upon Member States to work seriously and effectively to implement paragraph 3 of the Resolution of the Twenty Fifth General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency by effectively participating in the work of the Twenty-Sixth Conference of the Agency to be held on 20 September, 1982 in Vienna with a view to ensuring that the conference would adopt a resolution suspending Israel's exercise of the rights and privileges of membership in the Agency.

RESOLUTION NO. 9/13-P

THE ISRAELI AGGRESSION ON LEBANON

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3 - 7 Zul Qada, 1402H (22 - 26 August, 1982),

Proceeding from the objectives and principles defined in the Charters of the Organisation of ^{the} Islamic Conference, United Nations Organisation, the League of Arab States, and the Organisation of African Unity, and the principles of the Movement of the Non-aligned countries, providing for the security, integrity of Member States and their sovereignty on all their territories and the inadmissibility of acquisition of territories by force;

Recalling and reaffirming the resolutions of the Islamic Summit Conferences, particularly those of the Third Islamic Summit of Makkah Al-Mukarramah and Al-Taif, and of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers, especially those of the Twelfth Conference held in Baghdad, and resolutions of the Arab Summit Conference, particularly the last Arab Summit in Fez, the resolutions of the conferences of Arab Foreign Ministers, and the United Nations resolutions, particularly the Security Council resolutions 508 and 509 and subsequent resolutions which provide for the immediate and complete withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the Lebanese territories, and for lifting the siege of Beirut;

Gravely concerned about the Israeli aggression on Lebanon and the events occurring there as well as their developments and repercussions on Lebanese territory and in the Middle East;

1. Strongly condemns the Israeli entity for its invasion of the Lebanese territories and its repeated savage acts of aggression on Lebanon's capital, towns and villages, and Palestinian refugee camps; supports and backs the Lebanese government in its efforts in all international forums and with concerned parties to implement the Security Council Resolutions, particularly Resolutions 508 and 509 and subsequent resolutions relating to the question of Lebanon; demands that effective pressures be applied on the Israeli enemy to force it to halt the aggression, lift the siege of Beirut and withdraw immediately, fully and unconditionally from the Lebanese territories; and appeals to the Security Council to shoulder its responsibilities and to take the deterrent measures against Israel as stipulated in the United Nations Charter.

2. Reaffirms its attachment to the independence of Lebanon, the integrity of its territory and the unity of its people as well as its sovereignty over its territory within its internationally recognised borders.

RESOLUTION NO. 10/13-P

THE IRAQ-IRANIAN CONFLICT

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers Meeting, in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3 - 7 Zul Qada 1402H (22 - 26 August, 1982),

Recalling Resolution 6/3-P/IS adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah Taif, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 19 - 22 Rabiul Awal 1401A.H, corresponding to 25 - 28 January, 1981, which called upon the two conflicting parties, Iraq and Iran, to reach a cease-fire and to agree to the formation of an Islamic force to monitor the enforcement of the ceasefire if necessary;

Taking into consideration the appeal made by H.E. President Seyni Kountche, Chairman of the Supreme Military Council and Chief of State of the Republic of Niger in his opening address to the Thirteenth Islamic Conference requesting the two parties, Iran and Iraq, to put an end to the war and to pledge mutual forgiveness;

Having heard to the report of the Secretary General on the efforts exerted by the Islamic Good Offices Committee;

Noting with satisfaction the willingness affirmed by Iran and Iraq to continue cooperating with the Islamic Good Offices Committee in its efforts for the settlement of their dispute;

Expressing again utmost concern over the continuation of the conflict between the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Iran, two Islamic countries Member States of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, which has caused heavy losses of lives and equipment and which constitutes a threat to international peace and security;

Reaffirming its commitment to the aims and principles enunciated in the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, particularly the obligations of Member States to apply provisions of sub-paragraphs 4 and 5 of Article III calling upon Member States to resort to peaceful means for the settlement of disputes that may arise among them and to refrain from the use of, or the threat to use force;

Recalling the United Nations Security Council resolutions 479 and 514 of 28 September, 1980 and 12 July, 1982 respectively,

1. Expresses its deep appreciation of the intensive efforts exerted by the Islamic Peace Committee to reach a just and honourable settlement of the conflict and requests the Committee to redouble its efforts for the accomplishment of its task.

2. Calls upon the conflicting parties to immediately cease all military operations and to withdraw their forces to the internationally recognized borders.

3. Also Calls upon the conflicting parties to accept the formation of an Islamic Observer force to verify and supervise the ceasefire and the withdrawal of military forces.

4. Urges the conflicting parties to strictly observe provisions of resolution No. 6/3-P (IS) of the Third Islamic Summit Conference and Security Council resolutions 479 (1980) and 514 (1982) and to implement these resolutions in a coordinated manner.

5. Requests all other Member States to refrain from any measures that may lead to the continuation of the conflict and to exert their good offices to facilitate the implementation of this resolution.

RESOLUTION NO. 11/13-P

AFGHANISTAN

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Miami (Flg) from 3 - 7 Zul Qada 1402H (22 - 26 August 1982);

Bearing in mind the commitment of all States to refrain from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of any state, or to act in any purposed of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the Charter of the United Nations;

Reaffirming the inalienable rights of all peoples to determine their own form of government and to choose their own economic, political and social systems, without any foreign interference, coercion or constraints of any kind whatsoever;

Seriously concerned over the continued Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and the consequent impediments which stand in the way of the Muslim people of Afghanistan to exercise their right to determine their political future according to their free will;

Recalling the principles and stands adopted by the Member States in the resolutions relating to the Soviet Military intervention in Afghanistan, at the two Conferences hold in Islamabad in Rabi-ul-Awwal 1400H (January 1980) and Rajab 1400 H (May 1980), the 3rd Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah/Taif in Rabi-ul-Awwal 1401H (January 1981), and the 12th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers hold in Baghdad in Rajab-Sha'aban 1401H (June 1981);

Considering the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its Sixth Emergency Special Session and its 35th and 36th Sessions, as well as the stand taken by the Ministerial Conference of the Non-aligned Countries held in New Delhi in February 1981, and the Ministerial Meeting of the Non-aligned Coordinating Bureau held in Havana in June 1982, against foreign military intervention in Afghanistan;

Considering further the great sufferings and distress of the valiant Afghan people ,

Calling upon all States to respect the sovereignty of Afghanistan, its territorial integrity, political independence, its Islamic identity and its non-aligned character ;

Deeply conscious of the urgent need for a solution to the grave situation prevailing in Afghanistan ;

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of the Organisation of ^{the} Islamic Conference to the Special Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in New York in October 1981 ;

1. Reaffirms its commitment to implement the relevant resolutions adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference and the previous sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

2. Also reaffirms its deep concern over the perpetuation of Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, and strongly reiterates its demand for the immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan.

3. Calls for urgent efforts to ensure respect for the inalienable national rights of the people of Afghanistan to determine their own form of government and to choose their economic, political and social system without any foreign interference or coercion.

4. Further calls for increasing efforts to ensure that Afghanistan remains independent and retains its Islamic and non-aligned character.

5. Expresses its deep concern over the continuous influx and the sufferings of millions of Afghan refugees who have sought refuge in Pakistan and in Iran and whose number continues to increase.

6. Strongly urges that propitious conditions be promoted so that the Afghan refugees may soon return to their homeland in security and honour.

7. Emphasises the commitment of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and its readiness to assist in resolving this issue which is of concern to the entire Islamic World.

8. Welcomes the efforts being made towards finding a political solution of the Afghanistan problem and expresses its support for the constructive steps taken in this regard by the Secretary General of the United Nations.

9. Again calls upon all States and peoples, as stipulated in the resolutions adopted by the Islamic conference, to extend assistance to alleviate the sufferings of Afghan refugees.

10. Expresses its gratitude to the States which have made generous donations to the Afghan refugees to alleviate their sufferings.

11. Recommends that the Ministerial Committee composed of the Secretary-General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, and the Foreign Ministers of Guinea, Iran, Pakistan and Tunisia, continue its efforts to find a political solution for the Afghan crisis and in this respect cooperate, in accordance with the foregoing provisions, with the Secretary-General of the United Nations in his endeavours to resolve the situation in Afghanistan.

12. Requests Member States to consult at the Special Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held annually at the UN Headquarters, and coordinate the course of future action for the early solution of the said issue.

13. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Special Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers scheduled to be held during the Thirty-Seventh Regular Session of the United Nations General Assembly, as well as to the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION 12/13-P

SUPPORT FOR THE LIBERATION STRUGGLE OF THE
PEOPLES OF NAMIBIA AND SOUTH AFRICA AND
DENUNCIATION OF THE COLLUSION BETWEEN THE SOUTH
AFRICAN REGIME AND THE ZIONIST ENTITY

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3 - 7 Zul Qada, 1402H (22 - 26 August, 1982),

Having examined the item entitled "support for the liberation struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa", as well as the report of the Secretary-General on this item, submitted in implementation of resolutions 23/12-P and 24/12-P, adopted by the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Baghdad (Iraq) from 28 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban 1401H (June 1 - 5 1981);

Proceeding from the provisions of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Recalling the pertinent resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council;

Considering that the racist ideology of the South African regime, its illegal occupation of Namibia, and its repeated aggressions against the independence Front-line States present similarities with the practices of the Zionist entity in the Palestinian and Arab occupied territories;

Noting with concern the collusion, especially the Nuclear Collusion, between the regime of South Africa and the Zionist entity, designed to enslave the African and Arab peoples, and to hamper their economic and social development;

Reaffirming that the liberation struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa and the struggle against Zionism in Palestine, constitute one and the same struggle;

Taking account of the Declaration of Paris, adopted in May 1981, by the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa;

1. Reaffirm solemnly that it recognizes the legitimacy and just nature of the struggle being waged by the peoples of South Africa and Namibia by all available means at their disposal, including armed struggle, to free themselves from colonial domination, racist oppression and Apartheid.
2. Strongly Condemns the South African minority regime for its policy of Apartheid which is a crime against humanity; for its illegal and continued occupation of Namibia; and for its repeated aggressions against the Front-line States.
3. Strongly denounces and condemns the collusion between the Zionist entity and the South African Minority Regime as well as the collaboration of certain Western powers and some multinational companies with the racist minority regime.

4. Denounces the establishment of the so-called Bantustan designed to consolidate the ignoble policy of Apartheid, disrupt the territorial integrity of the country, and perpetuate white minority domination.

5. Requests all governments to reject all forms of recognition of this so-called Bantustan.

6. Urges the Security Council to impose wide-ranging and effective sanctions against South Africa, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

7. Also Affirms that Resolution 435 (1978) of the Security Council remains the only basis for a transitional arrangement preparatory to the independence of Namibia.

8. Denounces the dilatory tactics of some members of the Contact Group and REQUESTS the latter to accelerate its proceedings so that Namibia may become independent by the end of 1982.

9. Supports the armed struggle being waged by the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) to achieve national independence in a united Namibia and the struggle of the militant people of South Africa and their movement for national liberation to put an end to the Apartheid regime and permit the South African people to exercise their fundamental rights and democratic liberties.

10. Urgently calls upon Member States to increase substantially their support for the national liberation movements of Namibia and South Africa.

11. Charges the Secretary General with the coordination and organization, at Member States' level, of this assistance to the oppressed peoples of Namibia and South Africa.
12. Urges Member States to encourage the opening and establishment, in their respective capitals, of offices representing the national liberation movements of Namibia and South Africa and grant them the privileges and immunities necessary for the accomplishment of their mission.
13. Requests the Secretary General to inform the Secretary General of the OAU the contents of this resolution.
14. Decides to include in the draft agenda of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, the item entitled: "Support for the liberation struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa" and charges the Secretary General to ensure implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon.

RESOLUTION NO.13/13-P
ON THE SECURITY AND SOLIDARITY OF ISLAMIC STATES

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3-7 Zul Qada 1402H, (22 - 26 August, 1982),

Recalling the resolve of the Member States expressed in the Charter of the Islamic Conference 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 to safeguard their dignity, independence and national rights;

Recalling Resolution No.16/11-P on the security and solidarity of Islamic Countries adopted by the Eleventh Islamic Conference of the Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad in May 1980;

Noting that an inter-governmental experts group was set up by the Secretary General of the Islamic Conference to study this matter in implementation of the aforestated Resolution;

Gravely concerned at the escalation of tension, the intensification of rivalries and conflicts in the world, the increased number of interventions or threats of intervention, the attempts at carving spheres of influence, and the relentless scramble for world resources which threaten the security and national independence of developing countries of the world, especially the Member States;

Expressing deep anguish at the continued occupation of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif and other Arab territories, 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;

Determined to pursue policies of independence vis-a-vis the power blocs, to oppose foreign domination, hegemonism and spheres of influence, which aim to limit the freedom of Member States to determine their political system and pursue economic, social and cultural development without hindrance, intimidation or pressure;

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

1. Reiterates that the security of each Muslim country is the concern of all Islamic states.
2. Resolves to strengthen the security of the Member States through cooperation and solidarity among Islamic States in accordance with the objectives and principles of the Charter of the Islamic Conference and the principles of the Non-Aligned movement.
3. Reaffirms the permanent sovereignty of the Islamic countries and all other 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. Requests the Secretary General to convene another meeting of the Experts Group set up by the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers to enable the Group to formulate and recommend concrete measures for strengthening the security of the Member States within the frame-work of the Charter of the Islamic Conference, and to submit these recommendations to the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.14/13-P
COMORO ISLAND OF MAYOTTE

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3-7 Zul Qada, 1402H (22-26 August, 1982),

Recalling the pertinent resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conference on the question of Mayotte, affirming that the Republic of Comoro is composed of four Islands, namely: Anjouan, Greater Comoro, Mayotte and Moheli;

Mindful of the willingness expressed by the Head of State of France to seek earnestly a just solution to this problem;

Deeply concerned at the slow progress of the talks in progress between France and the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoro on the question of the Comoro Island of Mayotte;

Convinced that the separation of Mayotte from the other Comoran Islands constitutes a violation of the territorial integrity of the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoro and is a serious handicap to the economic development of that country.

1. Reaffirms the unity and territorial integrity of the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoro and its sovereignty over the Comoro Island of Mayotte.

2. Again urgently appeals to both parties to pursue the talks with a view to speedily reaching a final solution to the problem.
3. Calls upon Member States to use their influence with France to speed up the negotiations with the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoro, on the basis of the unity and territorial integrity of that country.
4. Requests the Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to establish contact with the French authorities and to inform them of the concern of the Organisation of Islamic Conference on this problem, to follow the progress of this question in coordination with the Secretary General of the OAU and the Secretary General of the United Nations, and to present a report to the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.15/13-P
PROBLEMS OF THE SAHEL

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3-7 Zul Qada, 1402H (22-26 August, 1982),

Having heard the report of the Committee of Islamic Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel on its meeting held in Niamey on 23 August 1982;

Recalling the objectives and spirit of Resolution No.7/3-P(IS) of the Third Islamic Summit of Makkah Al-Mukurramah, and Resolution No.22/12-P of the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers of Baghdad;

1. Notes with great satisfaction the terms of the Resolution adopted by the Committee of Islamic Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel at its meeting of 23 August 1982.
2. Expresses its deep appreciation at the work and orientation of the Committee of Islamic Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel, and its Sub-Committee.
3. Calls upon all Member States to respond generously to the appeal for participation in the actions undertaken by the Committee of Islamic Solidarity with the People of the Sahel.

RESOLUTION NO.16/13-P
PERTAINING TO THE ISLAMIC COMMUNITIES IN
COUNTRIES WHICH ARE NON-MEMBERS OF THE
ORGANISATION OF ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3-7 Zul Qada, 1402H (22-26 August, 1982),

Recalling that more than one third of the population of the Islamic Ummah is living in non-Islamic States;

Inspired by the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of Islamic Conference, the resolutions adopted by previous Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers, and international conventions particularly those which stipulate the respect for human rights, liberty and the sovereignty of each state;

Mindful of ensuing the granting of social, economic, cultural and religious rights of the Muslim communities living in countries which are not members of the Organisation of Islamic Conference;

Recalling Resolutions NO.23/11-P and 26/13-P adopted by the Eleventh and Twelfth Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers respectively, stipulating the setting up of a Ministerial Committee composed of the Secretary General and the Foreign Ministers of Tunisia and Senegal, on this subject;

1. Approves the report and recommendations of the Ministerial Committee and the Panel of Experts which was set up by this Committee at its meeting held at the General Secretariat in Jeddah from 20-22 Shaaban 1402H, (12-14 June 1982).

2. Requests the Secretary General to implement the recommendations of the Ministerial Committee and Panel of Experts and to report to the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.17/13-P
THE QUESTION OF SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES MUSLIMS

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3-7 Zul Qada 1402H (22-26 August, 1982),

Taking Note of the Explanatory Note of the General Secretariat on the question of the Muslims of Southern Philippines, and the outcome of the Quadripartite Ministerial Committee meeting held in Niamey on 25 August, 1982;

Recalling the resolutions of the Third Islamic Summit Conference on the question of the Muslims of Southern Philippines;

Also recalling Resolution No.27/12-P adopted by the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on this question;

Having taken note of the talks of the Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference with the President of the Philippines held in Jeddah within the frame-work of Islamic resolutions inviting the Philippines Government to abide, in letter and spirit, by the terms of the Tripoli Agreement and to implement the said Agreement with the participation of Moro National Liberation Front, which is one of the signatories of the Agreement;

Underlining the need to unify the ranks of the leadership of the Moro National Liberation Front to facilitate the attainment of this objective and to eliminate pretexts of divisions of the Islamic leadership and the absence of an interlocutor competent to hold talks to reach a settlement of the issue under the Tripoli Agreement and within the frame-work of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of the Philippines.

1. Invites the government of the Philippines to speed up the implementation of the Tripoli Agreement, in letter and spirit, and to endeavour to open negotiations towards this end with the Moro National Liberation Front and with the participation of the Islamic Quadripartite Ministerial Committee.
2. Appeals to the Moro National Liberation Front to prepare itself for these negotiations and participate in these talks as a united front.
3. Directs the Secretary General to officially communicate this resolution to the Government of the Philippines.
4. Requests the Secretary General to convene a meeting of Quadr'partite Ministerial Committee in December 1982 and to submit to it a report on his contacts with the government of the Philippines.
5. Also Requests the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution and on the recommendations of the Quadripartite Committee to the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.18/13-P
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS FREE ZONES
IN AFRICA, THE MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3-7 Zul Qada, 1402H (22-26 August 1982),

Recognising that the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in various regions of the World is one of the measures which can most effectively guarantee the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons as well as 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 such regions against the threat or use of Nuclear Weapons;

Recalling that the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly recommended the establishment of such Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia;

Also Recalling the resolutions adopted by previous Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia;

Recalling further Resolutions No.36/87-E and 36/86-A adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its Thirty-Sixth Session on Israeli nuclear weapons capability and the nuclear potential of South Africa respectively;

Noting the statements made at the highest level by the Governments of South Asian States pledging themselves not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons and to devote their nuclear programmes exclusively to the economic and social development of their peoples;

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first Ordinary Session, held in Cairo from 17 to 21 July, 1964;

Deeply concerned at the attempts and schemes of South Africa and Israel to acquire Nuclear Weapons;

Noting the opposition of these two racist entities to the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, Middle East and South Asia;

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

2. Strongly condemns the collusion between Israel and South Africa in the development of nuclear weapons, thereby foiling endeavours to establish Nuclear Weapon Free Zones.

3. Reaffirms the determination of Member States to take measures whereby to prevent nuclear proliferation on a non-discriminatory and universal basis.

4. Requests all Member States to pursue their cooperation at the United Nations and within other relevant international fora to promote the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.

5. Requests the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to closely follow-up developments in this regard and report thereon to the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO:19/13-P

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

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3-7 Zul Qada, 1402H(22-26 August, 1982),

Deeply concerned at the continuing escalation of the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, and the possible threat or use of nuclear weapons;

Taking into consideration that, until nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is imperative for the international community to develop effective measures to ensure the security of non-nuclear weapon states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons whatever their origin;

Recognising that effective measures to protect non-nuclear weapon states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons may positively contribute to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons;

Recalling resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the need for assurances from nuclear powers to non-nuclear weapon states to the effect that the former shall not resort to threat or use of nuclear weapons;

Further recalling that the Final Document of the Tenth Session of the United Nations General Assembly had called upon nuclear weapon states to conclude urgently arrangements to assure non-nuclear states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons;

Welcoming the in-depth negotiations initiated at the Committee on Disarmament and its Working Group on the question of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons.

Noting that the UN General Assembly at its Thirty Sixth Session has recommended that the Committee on Disarmament actively pursue negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of the international convention and giving consideration to any other proposal seeking to secure the same objective;

Further noting with disappointment that the recent special session of the UN General Assembly ended inconclusively;

1. Notes with satisfaction that, within the Committee on Disarmament, there is no objection, in principle, to the conclusion of an international convention to protect non-nuclear States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons, although there are still difficulties to be overcome in the Committee towards evolving common approach acceptable to all.

2. Requests the members of the Committee on Disarmament to reach an urgent agreement on an international convention to assure non-nuclear states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons.

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

4. Urges the two super powers and other military significant countries to engage in serious negotiations under the aegis of the Committee on Disarmament in Geneva on CTBT(Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty) and also on the CWT(Chemical Weapons Treaty).

5. Requests the Secretary General of the Islamic Conference to closely follow up new development in this respect and report thereon to the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO:20/13-P
CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE ORGANISATION OF THE ISLAMIC
CONFERENCE AND THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION.

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3-7 Zul Qada, 1402H(22-26 August, 1982),

Having heard with considerable interest the message of the Secretary General of the United Nations;

Recalling its Resolution No:14/6-P and 34/12-P on the initiation and enhancement of co-operation between the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Organisation;

Noting with satisfaction the factual establishment of co-operation between the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and several organs, organization and specialized institutions of the United Nations system;

Noting also that agreement on co-operation have been and are in the process of being signed between the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, and several specialised agencies of the United Nations Organisation system;

Recalling Resolution 3369(XXX) of the United Nations General Assembly adopted on 10 October, 1975, granting observer status to the Organisation of the Islamic Conference at the United Nations;

Further recalling Resolution No:35/36 and 36/23 of the General Assembly of the United Nations on Co-operation between the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Organisation;

Taking into account the wish of the two Organisations to seek solutions to world problems, such as issues related to international peace and security, disarmament, territorial integrity of States, and the right to self-determination of people, decolonization, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a New International Economic Order;

Convinced of the need to strengthen co-operation between the two organizations;

1. Takes Note with satisfaction of the annual report of the Secretary General of OIC.
2. Also Notes with satisfaction the report of the Secretary General ^{of the United Nations} on co-operation between the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Organisation, and in his efforts to solve peacefully the crucial problems facing Islamic States.
3. Notes with satisfaction the widening and deepening co-operation between the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, the United Nations Organisation and the Institutions of the United Nations System.
4. Encourages the two Organisations to convene and organize periodic meetings with a view to exchanging expertise at the level of the two Secretariats, as regards cooperation between the two Organisations and making proposals to enhance that cooperation and to cooperate more closely in their common quest for solutions to world

problems, such as issues related to international peace and security, disarmament, territorial integrity of States, self-determination of peoples, decolonization, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a New International Economic Order.

6. Requests the Islamic States Group to support the establishment, within the United Nations Secretariat, of a coordinating mechanism between the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, the United Nations Organisation and the specialized bodies and institutions of the United Nations System.

RESOLUTION NO:21/13-P
COOPERATION BETWEEN THE ORGANISATION OF THE ISLAMIC
CONFERENCE AND THE ORGANISATION OF THE
AFRICAN UNITY

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign
Ministers, meeting in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from
3-7 Zul Qada, 1402K(22-26 August, 1982),

- Keeping in view the principles and goals formulated in the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the Organisation of African Unity;
- Aware of the common aspirations of the African and Islamic peoples to peace, freedom and social and economic progress;
- Also Keeping in view that Islamic and African countries are members of the United Nations Organisation;
- Deeply concerned over the collusion between the racist South African minority regime and the Zionist entity aimed at perpetuating domination and colonial rule in Africa, Palestine and the Middle East;
- Also Concerned by the disastrous consequences of the present international economic situation on the economies of Islamic and African countries;
- Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the promotion of cooperation between the OIC and the OAU;

- Recalling previous resolutions of the OIC on this subject;

1. Reaffirms the need for close cooperation between the OIC and the OAU with regard to:

a. Confronting the collusion between South Africa and Israel, and hastening the political liberation of the peoples subjected to their domination.

b. Reinforcing political, economic, cultural and scientific cooperation between Islamic and African countries.

c. Working for the implementation of a New International Economic Order in conformity with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly.

2. Requests the Secretary General of OIC to follow up the conclusion of an Agreement on Cooperation between the OIC and the OAU, and to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO:22/13-P
INFORMATION ISSUE

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3-7 Zul Qada, 1402H(22-26 August, 1982),

Recalling the provisions of Article IIA Sub-paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Charter of the Organisation of Islamic Conference stipulating as its aims the support of the struggle of all Islamic peoples for the preservation of their dignity, their independence and their national rights, and to create an atmosphere likely to enhance cooperation between Member States and other countries;

to
Aware of the need/establish a more just and equitable New World Information and communication Order;

Recalling the pertinent resolution of the United Nations Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation; and the Non-Aligned Movement;

Reaffirming Resolutions NO.31/10-P and 40/11-P adopted respectively at the Tenth and Eleventh Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers relating to measures to counter propaganda directed against Islam and Muslims;

Convinced that the erroneous presentation of the message of Islam and of the values it represents proceeds in large part from the serious imbalance in the flow of communication data in the world at the expense of developing countries in general and of Islamic countries in particular;

Resolves to mobilize their material and human resources and to pool them in order to restore the image of Islam, to make the values it represents more widely known, and to set up a fairer and more equitable new World Information and Communication Order;

1.

DECIDES:

- a) to strengthen the national information Organs of Member States in the material and human field with a view to enabling them to play a more adequate role in the establishment of a New World Information and Communication Order;
- b) to ensure that close cooperation is established among the National Information Organs of Member States;
- c) to accelerate the activities assigned to the International Islamic News Agency (I.I.N.A) and the Islamic States Broadcasting Organisation (ISBO) in the field of Scientific and Technical aid and in the field of data exchange;

2.

Requests each Member State to draw up a list of its requirements and resources in this field and forward it to the General Secretariat for transmission by it to other Member States to enable them to have a clear idea of the scope for cooperation among their respective competent services.

3. Also Requests the General Secretariat to take all necessary measures with a view to utilizing the space in newspapers and Broadcasting and Television time in Member States for the promotion and information campaign decided upon by the Organisation of Islamic Conference.

4. Directs the Secretary General to undertake the necessary contacts for the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO:23/13-P

THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC NEWS AGENCY (IINA).

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3-7 Zul Qada, 1402H(22-26 August, 1982),

Appreciating the efforts of the International Islamic News Agency to develop itself into a steady source of information for the Islamic World;

Having noted that development of the activities of IINA is essential to fully meet the objectives laid down for it by the Organisation of Islamic Conference and that the Agency needs immediate financial assistance for the development of its activities;

and in pursuance of its earlier decisions:

1. Requests the Member States to regularly pay their annual contributions to IINA and clear their arrears as soon as possible.
2. Appeals to the Member States to make generous donations to the Agency to enable it to promote its present activities.
3. Recommends to the Member States to appropriately tariff of satellite channels to make it practical for IINA and the National News Agencies of the Member States to have access to modern means of communication.
4. Takes note of the recommendations of the Executive Board of the News Agency regarding a meeting of the Ministers of Information and Ministers of Telecommunications of Member States to be held to settle this issue.

THE ISLAMIC STATES BROADCASTING SERVICES ORGANISATION

(ISBO)

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3-7 Zul Qada, 1402H (22-26 August, 1982),

Taking note of 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 Services Organisation;

Recalling all previous resolutions of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers relating to the Islamic States Broadcasting Services Organisation;

1. Expresses its profound appreciation to the Member States who have made voluntary contributions to support the activities and programmes of the Islamic States Broadcasting Services Organisation (ISBO).

2. Reaffirms the need for Member States to settle their arrears and to pay their contributions to the 1982-83 budget of (ISBO).

3. Requests the Member States, in a position to do so, to come forth with more voluntary donations for ISBO.

4. Expresses its appreciation of the efforts successfully exerted by ISBO, its Chairman of the Executive Council, and by its Secretary General to promote the objectives of the Organisation and to make its presence felt in all forums.

The Conference also expresses its appreciation to all Member States and bodies which have favourably responded to the Resolution of the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers by extending support to ISBO to help it to conclude a co-operation agreement with the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation. (UNESCO).

RESOLUTION NO.25/13-P
STRENGTHENING ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY IN THE
CONTROL OF HIJACKING

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3-7 Zul Qada 1402H (22-26 August, 1982),

Recalling Resolution No.28/12-P on Strengthening Islamic Solidarity in the Control of Hijacking, adopted by the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Baghdad from June 1-5, 1981;

Taking into consideration that hijacking is an international crime punishable by appropriate penalties;

Deeply concerned at the anguish caused to innocent passengers and crews involved in incidents of hijacking of aircraft, including injuries and loss of life;

Conscious of the need to observe the international Conventions on hijacking;

1. Calls upon all states who are signatories to the Tokyo Convention (1963), the Hague Convention (1970), and the Montreal Convention (1971) on the Penalties for Hijacking and guarantees for the Safety of Civil Aviation in the World, to carry out their obligations under these Conventions.
2. Appeals to those states who have not yet signed any of the above Conventions to do so.

RESOLUTION NO.26/13-P
THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC COURT OF JUSTICE

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3-7 Zul Qada, 1402H (22-26 August, 1982),

Taking into consideration Resolution No.11/ 3-P (IS) of the Third Islamic Summit Conference on the establishment of an International Islamic Court of Justice;

Keeping in view that the establishment of such an institution would contribute to the peaceful settlement of disputes between Member States, thus promoting cooperation and peace among nations;

1. Agrees to establish the headquarters of the International Islamic Court of Justice in the City of Kuwait, capital of the State of Kuwait.
2. Requests the Member States to submit within a period not exceeding two months from this date, their ~~description~~ ^{draft} Statute of the Islamic Court of Justice to the General Secretariat.
3. Further Requests the Secretary General to convene a meeting of experts of all Member States, within a period not exceeding three months of the date of adoption of this resolution, to finalize the draft Statute of the Islamic Court of Justice, prior to its submission to the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

ANNEX II

REPORT AND
RESOLUTIONS
ON ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
ADOPTED BY
THE THIRTEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN
MINISTERS, HELD IN NIAMEY, REPUBLIC OF NIGER,
FROM:
3-7 ZUL QADA, 1402H
(22-26 AUGUST, 1982)

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REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS
ON ECONOMIC AFFAIRS,
ADOPTED BY
THE THIRTEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN
MINISTERS, HELD IN NIAMEY, REPUBLIC OF NIGER,
FROM:
3-7 ZUL QADA 1402H
(22-26 AUGUST, 1982)

REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS ON ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
ADOPTED BY THE 13TH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF
FOREIGN MINISTERS HELD IN NIAMEY, REPUBLIC
OF NIGER 3-7 ZUL QADA, 1402H (22-26 AUGUST, 1982)

1. The Economic Affairs Committee of the 13th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held its working sessions from 4-6 Zul Qada 1402H (corresponding to August 23 to 25, 1982).

2. Following the inauguration of the Committee's session by Dr. Hamman Radhi Al-Shama'a of the Republic of Iraq as outgoing Chairman, the Committee elected H.E. Mr. Sandi Yacouba, Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Republic of Niger as Chairman. The delegate of the Kingdom of Morocco, Mr. Abdelmajid Bouab was elected as Rapporteur.

The Committee also decided to set up a Drafting Committee composed of the representatives of Algeria, Bangladesh, Guinea, Malaysia, Niger, Pakistan, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Uganda and Upper Volta.

3. The Member States attending the 13th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers participated in the meetings of the Economic Affairs Committee. The representative of Benin participated as observer.

The following subsidiary and affiliated Organs of the Organisation of Islamic Conference as well as the invited observers from other Organisations attended the meetings of the Committee:-

1. Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRTCIC), Ankara, Republic of Turkey.
2. Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research (ICTVTR), Dacca, People's Republic of Bangladesh.
3. Islamic Centre for Development of Trade (ICDT), Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco.
4. Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange (ICCICE), Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
5. Islamic Development Bank (IDB), Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
6. International Association of Islamic Banks (IAIB).
7. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Rome.
8. United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), Vienna.
9. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), New York.

4. The General Secretariat was represented by H.E. Mr. Zainoel Arifin Oesman, Assistant Secretary General, Dr. Ashraf-Uz-Zaman, Director (Economic Affairs), and Mr. Naeq U. Hasan, Assistant Director (Economic Affairs).

5. During its deliberations, the Economic Affairs Committee discussed items No.52 to 75 on the agenda of the 13th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which were referred to it for examination and necessary recommendations. Following general debate on each item, the Committee adopted the following resolutions:-

Resolution No.1/13-E

The World Economy and Islamic Countries
during 1981.

Resolution No.2/13-E

Report of the High Level Inter-Governmental
Meeting of Experts on the Implementation of
The Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic
Cooperation Among Member States.

Resolution No.3/13-E

Economic Problems of the Least Developed
Member States.

Resolution No.4/13-E

Economic Problems of the Land-locked Member
States.

Resolution No.5/13-E

Report of the Ministerial Conference on Food
Security and Agricultural Development in Islamic
Countries

Resolution No.6/13-E

Report of the Ministerial Level Round Table
Consultations on Industrial Cooperation Among
Islamic Countries.

Resolution No.7/13-E

Promotion and Expansion of Trade Among Member States

Resolution No.8/13-E

Report of the Expert Group Meeting on Cooperation
Among Member States in the Field of Insurance and
Reinsurance.

Resolution No.9/13-E

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

Resolution No.10/13-E

Report on the Establishment of the Islamic Centre
For Development of Trade, Casablanca, Kingdom of
Morocco.

Resolution No.11/13-E

Signing and Ratification of the Agreement on
Promotion, Protection and Guarantee of Investment
Among Member States.

Resolution No.12/13-E

Report on the Implementation of the Resolution
on Consolidation of the Development Programme in
the Islamic World

Resolution No.13/13-E

Report of the Fifth Meeting of Governors of Central
Banks and Monetary Authorities of Member States

Resolution No.14/13-E

Report on the Expansion of Activities of the Islamic
Development Bank and The Increase of its Paid-up
Capital

Resolution No.15/13-E

Report on the Activities of the International
Association of Islamic Banks.

Resolution No.16/13-E

Report on the Third Expert Level Meeting on Civil
Aviation.

Resolution No.17/13-E

Report of the Second Expert Meeting on Cooperation
Among Member States in The Field of Telecommunications.

Resolution No.18/13-E

Status Report on Establishment of the Islamic Shipowners
Association.

Resolution No.19/13-E

Report of the Expert Level Meeting on Labour,
Know-how and Social Security.

Resolution No.20/13-E

Activities of the Islamic Centre for Technical
and Vocational Training and Research, Dacca.

Resolution No.21/13-E

Technical Cooperation Among Member States

Resolution No.22/13-E

Activities of the Statistical, Economic and
Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic
Countries, Ankara.

Resolution No.23/13-E

Signing and Ratification of the General Agreement
for Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation
Among Member States

Resolution No.24/13-E

Campaign for Eradication of Bovine Plague in African
Member States

Resolution No.25/13-E

Support of the Organisation of Islamic Conference
to the Lagos Plan of Action.

6. The above listed Resolutions were unanimously adopted. However, concerning Resolution No. 15/13-E, the delegation of Algeria remarked that it was unable to support the activities of the International Association of Islamic Banks since the Association had not been set up by Member States.

7. The Committee recorded the following observations during the course of discussions on some of the items:-

I. Under Resolution No.3/13-E, it noted the statement of the delegation of Sierra Leone that, on the recommendation of the United Nations Committee for Development and Planning, and on the approval of the last session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly of the United Nations, will at its forthcoming Thirty-seventh Regular Session, consider the possibility of classifying Sierra Leone as a Least Developed Country.

II. While adopting Resolution No.5/13-E, the Committee recognised the importance of cooperation in agriculture among Member States but could not recommend the setting up of an Islamic Agricultural Council at this stage to avoid proliferation of institutions within OIC since the centres and bodies already created required to be strengthened and consolidated. Similarly,

the proposal of the Ministerial Conference on Agriculture and Food Security recommending 50% allocation for agriculture from the Islamic Development Programme (\$3 billion Programme) could not be accepted as the Committee felt it was not possible to presently suggest specific proportions for sector-wise allocation from the Development Programme for the Islamic World. Thus the relevant paragraphs (Nos.2 and 7) on these two proposals contained in the Resolution adopted by the First Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development could not be recommended for adoption.

The Committee, however, agreed that the \$3 billion Development Programme should give top priority for agriculture, and should also give due regard to the national and regional priorities in this sector in the national plans of recipient Member States.

III. During the debate on Resolution No.7/13-E, the Committee advised the Secretary-General of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange to establish contacts with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Kingdom of Morocco in connection with the organising of the Second and Third Islamic Trade Fairs.

- IV. Under Resolution No.9/13-E, the Committee was not convinced of the need to change the nomenclature of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange.
- V. Regarding Resolution No.12/13-E, the Committee recommended that the General Secretariat may be kept informed by Member States of those projects which are submitted directly to the National Development Funds of the donor Member States under the Development Programme for the Islamic World.
- VI. Under Resolution No.16/13-E, the Committee warmly welcomed and applauded the statement of the delegate of the Republic of Turkey that his country had withdrawn its earlier reservation to Article No.6 of the Draft Statute of the Islamic Civil Aviation Council.

The Committee was of the view that any amendments to the aforementioned Statute could be considered by the Council's General Assembly as per relevant provisions in the Statute.

VII. Finally, as regards Item No.70 of the Agenda entitled "Report on the proposed Expert Level Meetings on Cooperation among Member States in the fields of Postal Services, Tourism, Air Transport, Railway Transport, and Meteorology", the Committee took note of the progress report presented by the General Secretariat and the preparations underway to organise these meetings.

8. The Committee, at the conclusion of its work, expressed gratitude and appreciation to the Chairman for the excellent manner in which he presided over the sessions of the Committee. It also thanked the Rapporteur for preparation of the report.

9. The Chairman felicitated the members of the Committee for their spirit of cooperation and traditional solidarity which facilitated his work and resulted in successful conclusion of the task assigned to the Committee. He also thanked the General Secretariat, and others involved in the technical and administrative work, for the efficient manner in which they functioned which greatly helped the smooth functioning of the Committee.

10. The Committee expressed its deep gratitude to the Government and the people of the Republic of Niger for the traditional hospitality and the excellent facilities arranged for the meeting.

Abdelmajid Bouab
Rapporteur
Niamey, August 25, 1982.

RESOLUTION NO.1/13-E
THE WORLD ECONOMY AND THE ISLAMIC COUNTRIES
DURING 1981

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3-7 Zul Qada, 1402H (22-26 August, 1982),

Reaffirming Resolution 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) adopted on 1 May 1974 by the United Nations General Assembly containing the Declaration of Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and Resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December, 1974, containing the Charter of the Economic Rights and Duties of States;

Recalling Resolutions No.4/5-P,1/9-E,1/10-P,2/11-E and 1/12-E adopted respectively by the Fifth, Ninth, Tenth, eleventh and Twelfth sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Stressing the efforts made at the Cancun (Mexico) and Versailles (France) Summits on the problem of global negotiations;

Expressing deep concern that the world economic situation in 1981 has continued to deteriorate mostly due to the inward looking protectionist economic and trade policies of the developed countries, with adverse consequences on the developing countries as a whole and particularly in terms of galloping inflation and high interest rates;

Noting with alarm the effect of these policies on the growth rates in the developing countries which continue to be far below the minimum targets necessary for their development, and the continuing trend of higher inflation and unemployment rates, increased debt burden and debt servicing, and the mounting difficulties in securing new financial resources for these countries;

Deploring the lack of political will on the part of some developed countries to make commitments at international forums for resource transfers to developing countries;

Reiterating that a strong commitment towards the resumption, on priority basis, of the North-South dialogue is paramount to achieving the New International Economic Order;

Convinced that the unity of the South can be strengthened by making use of the existing institutions, mechanism and modalities of cooperation among developing countries;

Noting with satisfaction that the Organisation of the Islamic Conference has already initiated bold steps in this direction;

Aware of the fact that the crisis which is impairing World Economy is a structural crisis calling for global and integrated solutions;

Taking note of the background documents prepared by the General Secretariat and the Ankara Centre on the World Economic Situation in 1981 with special reference to Islamic Countries;

1. Recalls the initiative taken by the developing countries to the effect of initiating global negotiations on international economic cooperation and development.

2. Affirms that only a global and integrated approach to the present World Economic problems, with the participation of all states, can restructure international economic relations.
3. Fully supports the Group of "77" in its efforts to bring about an agreement on the agenda, procedure and calendar of global negotiations, in conformity with the interests of developing countries.
4. Stresses the urgent and vital need to initiate forthwith global negotiations, with an open mind, and in a spirit of dialogue that reflect a firm will to arrive at mutually beneficial results.
5. Urges the Member States to cooperate fully and exert all effort for the implementation of the Plan of Action to strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States.
6. Calls upon the General Secretariat to continue to follow closely the developments towards the holding of global negotiations within the U.N. framework and to report the progress to the 14th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.
7. Directs the Ankara Centre to ensure that future reports on World Economic Situation comprise a more detailed and quantitative analysis of the economic situation of the Member States.

RESOLUTION NO. 2/13-E
REPORT OF THE HIGH LEVEL INTER-GOVERNMENTAL
MEETING OF EXPERTS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE PLAN OF ACTION TO STRENGTHEN ECONOMIC
COOPERATION AMONG MEMBER STATES

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3-7 Zul Qada, 1402H (22-26 August, 1982),

Recalling Resolution No.1/3-E (IS) of the Third Islamic Summit Conference and Resolution No.2/12-E adopted by the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on "The Plan of Action to strengthen Economic Cooperation among the Member States;"

Appreciating the efforts exerted by the General Secretariat in preparation for implementation of the Plan of Action and the encouraging response from Member States in this direction;

Noting with satisfaction the keen interest and enthusiasm of the Member States for the timely implementation of the Plan of Action;

Expressing thanks and appreciation to the Governments of Pakistan and Turkey for hosting the Ministerial Conference on Industrial Cooperation, and the Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agriculture, respectively, which provided necessary guidelines for the implementation of the Plan of Action in these two vital sectors;

Noting that the Plan of Action adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference has called for such meetings on periodic basis at Ministerial level and at least once every two years in the fields covered by the Plan of Action;

Having considered the Report of the High-level Inter-governmental Meeting of Experts to implement the Plan of Action, held in Jeddah from November 9-11, 1981, in pursuance of the relevant resolution of the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Realising that continuous efforts would have to be made by the Member States individually and collectively to fulfil the recommended tasks, sector by sector, included in the Plan of Action;

1. Approves the report and programme of action contained in the report of the High-level Inter-governmental meeting of Experts which includes convening of several expert level meetings and undertaking of studies to implement the recommendations of the Plan of Action.
2. Requests the General Secretariat to continue to take the necessary steps and follow-up action in this regard and to submit a progress report to the 14th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.
3. Urges the Member States to extend all possible help and assistance to the General Secretariat and its specialised and affiliated bodies to facilitate their task of implementing the Plan of Action.

4. Expresses hope that Member States would continue to come forward to host periodic Ministerial Conferences and Expert Level Meetings on the various sectors in the Plan of Action to formulate policies and plans, to set out guidelines, and to solve implementation problems.

RESOLUTION NO.3/13-E
ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE LEAST DEVELOPED
MEMBER STATES

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3-7 Zul Qada 1402H (22-26 August, 1982),

Recalling Resolution No.5/3-E (IS) of the Third Islamic Summit Conference and Resolution No.5/12-E of the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Taking note of the report of the General Secretariat on its participation in the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries held in Paris, France, in September 1981;

Noting that the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed countries, which, while not fully achieving the desired results, is a step towards alleviating the economic difficulties and problems faced by these countries;

Noting with satisfaction the increased aid from the Islamic Development Bank to the least developed Member States;

1. Directs the General Secretariat to follow closely the developments on the implementation of the decisions of the Paris Conference on Least Developed Countries and to periodically report to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;
2. Requests the Member States and the Islamic Development Bank to provide greater assistance to the least developed Member States as recommended by the Third Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO.4/L3-E
ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE LANDLOCKED MEMBER
STATES

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3-7 Zul Qada, 1402H (22-26 August, 1982),

Recalling Resolution No.6/12-E of the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and earlier Resolutions on the problems of the Landlocked Member States;

Having noted the steps taken by the General Secretariat to implement the aforesaid resolutions in the overall context of the economic problems of the Least Developed Member States, including its participation at the United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries;

Also noting the latest study prepared by the Ankara Centre in this regard which highlights the hindrances in the way of economic development and progress of the Landlocked Member States;

Further noting with satisfaction that the Islamic Development Bank, as part of its activities, has been providing assistance and financial help to various projects in the Landlocked Member States;

Reaffirming the "Specific Measures to Meet the Particular Problems of Landlocked Developing Countries" as provided in Resolutions 63 (III), 98 (IV) and 123 (V) of UNCTAD;

1. Appeals to all States, particularly Member States of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, to implement without further delay and as a matter of priority, specific measures to meet the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries as provided in Resolutions 63 (III), 98 (IV) and 123(V) of UNCTAD.
2. Directs the Ankara Centre to continue to study the problems of the Landlocked Member States within the overall context of the Least Developed Member States, and to submit a comprehensive document in this regard to the 14th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers through the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs.
3. Requests the General Secretariat to give the problems of the Landlocked Member States utmost consideration, and to maintain close contacts with the Member States concerned, and to submit its report on this question to the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 5/13-E
MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON FOOD SECURITY AND
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3 - 7 Zul Qada, 1402H (22 - 26 August, 1982),

Recalling Resolution No. 1/3-E (IS) adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference on the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States;

Also Recalling Resolution No. 3/12-E adopted by the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which identified agriculture as one of the three priority sectors to be financed within the framework of the Consolidation of the Development Programme in the Islamic world;

Making note of the report and recommendations of the Eighth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Expressing thanks and appreciation to the Government of the Republic of Turkey for hosting the First Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development in Islamic Countries, in Ankara from October 20 - 22, 1981;

Having studied the report and recommendations of the Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development, and the report of the Coordination Meeting of Ministers of Agriculture of the Member States held in Rome in November 1981 during the FAO Conference;

Taking note of the recommendations concerning Agricultural Development and Food Security contained in the report of the High-Level Inter-governmental meeting of Experts on Implementation of the Plan of Action to strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States;

Recognizing the importance of safeguarding the economic and political security of Member States by achieving self-sufficiency in food within the Islamic World and adopting adequate measures to meet food shortages of an emergency nature in Member States;

Noting with concern the continued dependence of most Islamic countries on sources outside the Islamic world in meeting their food requirements;

Taking into account the vast potential of Member States to substantially increase their food production to the greater benefit of the Islamic world as a whole;

Fully aware that agricultural development is one of the main factors of economic development;

Recalling also the important share of resources in the agriculture sector to be utilized within the overall Development Programme in the Islamic world as decided upon by the Third Islamic Summit Conference;

Welcoming the offer of the Republic of Sudan to host the Second Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development in 1983, and the offers of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Republic of Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and the Republic of Turkey to host expert level meetings for the implementation of the recommendations of the First Ministerial Conference;

1. Approves the report and recommendations of the First Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development except for operative paragraphs number 2 and 7 in the Resolution adopted by that Conference, and also affirms that the agriculture sector be given the highest priority in the Development Programme in the Islamic world with due consideration to the national and regional development plans.
2. Appeals to the Member States to prepare and complete, at an early date, the studies entrusted to them by the First Ministerial Conference and render all possible assistance to the General Secretariat and the Ankara Centre in the implementation of the recommendations of the First Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development.

3. Directs the General Secretariat and the Ankara Centre to follow up the progress of recommendations contained in the report of the Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development.
4. Invites the Member States to draw up and communicate to the General Secretariat national or joint projects aimed at securing food self-sufficiency.
5. Reaffirms the determination of the Member States to take all necessary measures towards maximum utilization of their potential for food production in order to ensure their food security and encourage their agricultural development.

RESOLUTION NO. 6/13-E
REPORT OF THE MINISTERIAL LEVEL ROUND
TABLE CONSULTATION ON INDUSTRIAL
COOPERATION AMONG MEMBER STATES

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3 - 7 Zul Qada, 1402H (22 - 26 August, 1982),

Recognising that development of industrial cooperation among the Member States would be for their mutual benefit and progress and that rapid industrialisation of the Islamic countries is an essential element for achieving collective self-reliance and economic independence;

Recalling Resolution No. 20/12-E of the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Round Table Consultation on Industrial Cooperation;

Appreciating and Expressing Thanks that the Ministerial level Round Table Consultation on Industrial Cooperation was hosted by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in Islamabad from February 14 - 17, 1982, with high-level participation from a vast majority of Member States;

Expressing thanks to the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) for rendering valuable technical assistance for the success of the meeting;

Noting the report, the recommendations and the declaration issued by the Ministerial level Round Table Consultation on Industrial Cooperation;

Welcoming the offer of the Republic of Turkey to host the Expert Group meeting charged to study the Statute of the Cement Association of Islamic countries;

Appreciating the efforts being exerted by the Islamic Development Bank and the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange to promote industrial cooperation and encourage joint ventures among Member States;

Noting with appreciation the offer of the Republic of Turkey to host the Second Ministerial Consultation on Industrial Cooperation in Istanbul in 1984 and the offer of the Islamic Republic of Iran to host the Third Ministerial Consultation in 1986;

1. Approves the report and recommendations of the First Ministerial Consultation on Industrial Cooperation;
2. Calls upon the General Secretariat to follow up with the Member States and the relevant agencies the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Ministerial Consultation on Industrial Cooperation, and to submit a progress report to the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;
3. Urges the Member States to render every assistance to the General Secretariat and the specialised and affiliated bodies of the Organisation of Islamic Conference for the implementation of the recommendations of the Islamabad Conference on Industrial Cooperation.

RESOLUTION NO. 7/13-E
PROMOTION AND EXPANSION OF TRADE
AMONG MEMBER STATES

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3 - 7 Zul Qada 1402H (22 - 26 August, 1982),

Recalling Resolutions Nos. 11/11-E and 13/12-E of the Eleventh and Twelfth Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers;

Noting the important recommendations in the Trade field in the Plan of Action to strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States;

Noting further the recommendations in the Trade field contained in the Report of High Level Inter-Governmental meeting of Experts to implement the Plan of Action;

Appreciating the expanding role of the Islamic Development Bank in trade financing activities;

Also appreciating the studies undertaken in the field of Trade by the Ankara Centre;

Welcoming the offer of the Republic of Turkey to host the meeting on Standardization, provided sufficient interest and response is shown by the Member States;

Noting that the Second Islamic Trade Fair could not be held in Dacca, Bangladesh in December, 1981 as planned;

Recalling the offers of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Kingdom of Morocco for holding Islamic Trade Fairs;

Realising the need for Member States to coordinate and harmonize their positions in the trade field at various international forums;

1. Calls for the early preparation of various studies in the trade field, and for the convening of an expert level meeting to make concrete recommendations for the implementation of the trade sector proposals contained in the Plan of Action.
2. Urges the Member States to participate actively in the expert level meeting on Standardization which Turkey has offered to host.
3. Approves the holding of the Second Islamic Trade Fair in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in 1983, and the Third Islamic Trade Fair in the Kingdom of Morocco in 1984.
4. Urges the Member States to respond favourably and participate actively in the Expert-level meeting on Trade and at the Second and Third Islamic Trade Fairs.
5. Requests the Member States to coordinate and harmonize their positions at the forthcoming Ministerial meetings of GATT and UNCTAD, and directs the General Secretariat to participate in these two important meetings.

RESOLUTION NO. 8/13-E
EXPERT GROUP MEETING ON COOPERATION AMONG
MEMBER STATES IN THE FIELD OF INSURANCE
AND REINSURANCE

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3 - 7 Zul Qada, 1402H (22 - 26 August, 1982),

Recalling Resolution No 13/12-E of the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which noted with satisfaction the offer of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to host an Expert Group Meeting on Insurance and Reinsurance;

Appreciating the role played by the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh in preparing a study on the subject and in hosting the Expert level meeting in Dacca on April 1 - 4, 1982;

Appreciating also the work undertaken by the Group of Experts on Insurance and Reinsurance as reflected in their report;

Recognising the fact that the question of insurance and reinsurance requires study taking into account the principles of Islamic Shariah;

Noting that other Islamic Institutions, such as the Islamic Development Bank, have been established according to Islamic Shariah for the benefit of the Islamic world, and to promote economic development and trade among the Member States;

1. Directs the General Secretariat to circulate the recommendations of the Expert Group Meeting on Insurance and Reinsurance to the Member States and to the International Association of Islamic Banks for their views whether they conform with Shariah laws.

2. Calls upon the General Secretariat to submit these comments to an expert level meeting consisting of experts from the Islamic Development Bank, the International Association of Islamic Banks, the Rabita Al-Alam Al-Islami, the Jamia Dawa Islamiyah, the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange, along with a representative of the Government of Bangladesh, to study that the recommendations of the Expert Group in their report on Insurance and Reinsurance are not inconsistent with the principles of Islamic Shariah.

RESOLUTION NO. 9/13-E
REPORT OF THE THIRD MEETING OF THE GENERAL
ASSEMBLY OF THE ISLAMIC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
INDUSTRY AND COMMODITY EXCHANGE

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3 - 7 Zul Qada, 1402H (22 - 26 August, 1982),

Recalling Resolution No. 14/12-E of the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Noting the recommendations of the Eighth and Ninth Sessions of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs pertaining to the activities of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange;

Noting also the report of the Third General Assembly meeting of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from February 21 - 23, 1982;

Appreciating the progress achieved by the Islamic Chamber in its activities in the field of Trade and Industrial Cooperation including the proposals received by the Chamber in the field of joint ventures;

Noting with deep concern the unsatisfactory financial situation of the Islamic Chamber due to inadequate receipt of annual contributions and insufficient donations which is hampering the work of the Chamber and the construction of the Chamber's permanent headquarters building;

1. Requests the Islamic Chamber to continue its activities and to coordinate and follow up its proposals for joint venture projects with the General Secretariat and the Islamic Development Bank.
2. Urges Member States to invite their national chambers of commerce to pay the arrears of their contributions to the Islamic Chamber in order to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities effectively.
3. Also urges Member States to come forth with generous donations to help enable the Chamber to finance its building project as well as its work programme.

RESOLUTION NO. 10/13-E
ISLAMIC CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE,
CASABLANCA, KINGDOM OF MOROCCO

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Niamey, Republic of Niger, for 3 - 7 Zul Qada, 1402H (22 - 26 August, 1982),

Recalling Resolution No. 11/12-E of the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Taking note of the progress report submitted by the General Secretariat and the Director of the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade on the establishment of the Centre;

Noting with satisfaction that the Director of the Centre has assumed his duties and that the Members of the Board of Directors of the Centre have been designated;

Appreciating the steps taken by the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco to make the Centre operational;

Lauding the generous donation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia towards the budget of the Centre;

Recognising the importance of trade and commercial cooperation among Member States, and the important task entrusted to the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade in realising these noble objectives;

1. Requests the General Secretariat to continue its contacts with the Kingdom of Morocco for early operation of the Centre, and to finalise the Headquarters Agreement for the Centre with the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco:

2. Urges the Member States to accelerate payment of their regular contributions, to make generous donations to the budget of the Centre, and to render the necessary assistance to the Centre, including personnel support, to help attain its aims and objectives.

RESOLUTION NO. 11/13-E

SIGNATURE AND RATIFICATION OF THE AGREEMENT ON PROMO-
TION, PROTECTION AND GUARANTEE OF INVESTMENTS
IN MEMBER STATES

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Niamey, Republic of Niger from 3 - 7 Zul Qada, 1402H (22 - 26 August, 1982),

Recalling Resolution No. 7/12-E of the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Reaffirming the importance of the Agreement for Promotion, Protection and Guarantee of Investments in Member States to help foster economic and commercial cooperation among Islamic Countries;

Expressing satisfaction that 6 (six) Member States have signed the Agreement, and noting that some other Member States are completing the necessary formalities to do so;

Noting that the General Secretariat has been exhorting the Member States to sign the Agreement at their earliest convenience so that the required number is reached to make the Agreement come into effect;

1. Urges the Member States who have not yet signed or ratified the Agreement to do so as early as possible.
2. Directs the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of this Resolution.

RESOLUTION NO. 12/13-E
CONSOLIDATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN THE
ISLAMIC WORLD

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3 - 7 Zul Qada, 1402H (22 - 26 August, 1982),

Recalling the Final Declaration of the Third Islamic Summit Conference, which decided that Member States in a position to do so, contribute at least US \$3 billion for the Consolidation of the Islamic World Development Programme;

Recalling also resolution NO.3/12-E of the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers expressing thanks for the generous contributions announced by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Kuwait amounting to US \$ 1 billion and US \$ 500 million respectively towards this Development Programme;

Noting the report of the General Secretariat on the first meeting of the National Development Funds of concerned Member States;

1. UNGES all Member States, in a position to do so, to announce their contributions to the Development Programme.
2. DIRECTS the General Secretariat to convene another meeting of the representatives of the National Development Funds of donor Member States to work out the procedures for implementation of the relevant resolution of the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, and thereafter inform the Member States.

3. REQUESTS the Member States to submit to the various National Development Funds their proposals for development projects in the fields of Infrastructure, Electricity, and Agriculture for financing under the Development Programme, either directly or through the General Secretariat.

4. DIRECTS the General Secretariat to continue to follow up the implementation of the decisions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on this subject, and to submit annual progress reports to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 13/13-E

REPORT OF THE FIFTH MEETING OF GOVERNORS OF CENTRAL BANKS
& MONETARY AUTHORITIES OF THE MEMBER STATES

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3 - 7 Zul Qada, 1402H (22 - 26 August, 1982),

Recalling Resolution No. 8/12-E of the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers pertaining to the Third and Fourth Meetings of the Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities;

Appreciating the steps taken by the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of various recommendations made by the Governors at their Third and Fourth Meetings, as well as their previous annual meetings;

Taking note of the report of the Fifth Meeting of Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities, held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from May 21-23, 1982;

1. Approves the recommendations of the Fifth Meeting of Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities of the Member States.
2. Directs the General Secretariat to continue to follow up the implementation of the various recommendations of the meetings of the Governors.
3. Also Directs the General Secretariat to establish contact with the Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities of the Member States as regards the date and venue of their Sixth meeting, and report the results of such contacts to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs for necessary recommendation.

RESOLUTION NO. 14/13-E

ACTIVITIES OF THE ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3 - 7 Zul Qada, 1402H (22 - 26 August, 1982),

Recalling Resolution NO. 6/3-E(IS) of the Third Islamic Summit Conference which urged that the unsubscribed part of the authorised capital of the Islamic Development Bank be subscribed with a view to expanding the Bank's resources and enabling it to fulfil its functions;

Also recalling Resolution No. 9/12-E of the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the same subject;

Noting with appreciation the steps taken by some Member States to increase their share of contribution to the paid-up capital of the Bank;

Also noting with satisfaction that the Trade financing operations and other Development financing activities of the Islamic Development Bank continue to expand;

1. Urges those Member States who have not yet done so, to expedite payment of their increased share of contributions to the paid-up capital of the Islamic Development Bank.
2. Requests the Bank to continue its accelerated trade financing operations along with its other activities.
3. Also calls upon the Bank to place greater emphasis on promotion and financing of joint venture projects among Member States.

RESOLUTION NO. 15/13-E
ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF ISLAMIC BANKS

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3 - 7 Zul Qada, 1402H (22 - 26 August, 1982),

Recalling Resolution No. 10/12-E of the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers pertaining to the activities of the International Association of Islamic Banks;

Noting with satisfaction the results of the meeting convened by the General Secretariat to examine the duplication of activities between the International Institute of Islamic Banking and Economy (IIIBE) and the Islamic Research and Training Institute (IRTI) of the Islamic Development Bank, which concluded that there is no duplication in the activities of the two Institutes;

Also taking note of the recommendations on this subject of the Fifth Meeting of Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities;

Further taking note of the annual report of the activities of the International Association of Islamic Banks;

1. Approves the findings of the report on the comparative study on the Islamic Research and Training Institute and the International Institute of Islamic Banking and Economy, and recommends that the two Institutes may cooperate and collaborate among themselves in their research and training activities.

2. Requests the Member States to extend necessary financial and moral support to the International Association of Islamic Banks to enable it to continue its activities as well as for the establishment and promotion of National Islamic Banks.

RESOLUTION NO. 16/13-E

THIRD EXPERT LEVEL MEETING ON CIVIL AVIATION

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3 - 7 Zul Qada, 1402H (22 - 26 August, 1982),

Recalling Resolution No. 15/12-E of the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers deciding to establish the Islamic Civil Aviation Council with its headquarters in Tunis, Republic of Tunisia;

Noting with satisfaction that the Third Expert Group Meeting on Civil Aviation was held in Tunis from February 24 - 27, 1982, followed by a Drafting Group which met in Jeddah from March 23 - 25, 1982, to finalise the Draft Statute of the Islamic Civil Aviation Council (ICAC);

Appreciating the efforts of SAUDIA, the National Airline of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, in preparing the Draft Statute of the Association for National Airlines of Member States;

Reaffirming the need for strengthening coordination and cooperation among Member States in the field of air transport;

1. Approves the report of the Third meeting of the Group of Experts on Civil Aviation and the Statute of the Islamic Civil Aviation Council (which is annexed).

2. Urges Member States to sign and ratify, at an early date, the Statute of the Council and to render all necessary assistance, including financial and personnel support, to make the Council operational and to help achieve its aims and objectives.

3. Directs the General Secretariat to initiate necessary steps, in Cooperation with the Republic of Tunisia, for the early establishment of the Islamic Civil Aviation Council.

4. Agrees to the convening of another expert group meeting to examine the Draft Statute of the Association of National Airlines, after receipt of comments on the draft circulated by the General Secretariat among the Member States.

RESOLUTION NO. 17/13-E

COOPERATION AMONG MEMBER STATES IN THE FIELD OF
TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3 - 7 Zul Qada, 1402H (22 - 26 August, 1982),

Noting the importance of cooperation among the Member States in the field of Telecommunications to establish, improve and develop their system, ties and networks of communications to strengthen the relations among them;

Recalling Resolution No. 5/10-E of the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, and the recommendations contained in the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States, in Telecommunications field;

Noting with appreciation the excellent work done by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for preparing the draft statute of the Islamic Telecommunications Union;

Expressing thanks to the Government of Malaysia for holding the Second Expert-level meeting on Telecommunications;

Appreciating the work undertaken so far by the Expert Group on Telecommunications, including their endeavour to finalise the Draft Statute of the Islamic Telecommunications Union;

Directs the General Secretariat to convene another meeting of the Group of Experts to finalise the Draft Statute of the Islamic Telecommunications Union, and to submit the finalised draft text to the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers through the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs.

RESOLUTION NO. 18/13-E

ISLAMIC SHIPOWNERS ASSOCIATION, JEDDAH, KINGDOM
OF SAUDI ARABIA.

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3 - 7 Zul Qada, 1402H (22 - 26 August, 1982) ,

Recalling Resolution No. 15/12-E of the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Taking note that the Statute of the Association has so far been signed by 6 Member States while 10 signatures are required to make the Association operational;

Noting with satisfaction the steps being taken by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the General Secretariat to set up the Association as early as possible after the required number of signatures;

Noting with appreciation the generous donation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia towards the Islamic Shipowners Association;

1. Urges the Member States, who have not yet done so, to sign the Statute of the Islamic Shipowners Association as early as possible.
2. Requests the Member States to provide every assistance to the Association to enable it to realise its aims and objectives.

RESOLUTION NO. 19/13-E

REPORT OF THE EXPERT LEVEL MEETING ON LABOUR, KNOW-HOW
AND SOCIAL SECURITY

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3 - 7 Zul Qada, 1402K (22 - 26 August, 1982),

Recalling the important recommendations in the field of Manpower contained in the Plan of Action to strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States approved by the Third Islamic Summit Conference;

Also recalling Resolution No. 20/12-E of the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which called for the convening of the Expert Group meeting on Labour, Know-how and Social Security;

Noting the report of the Expert Group meeting which was held in Ankara, Republic of Turkey, from October 26 - 28, 1981;

Further taking note of the recommendations on Manpower and Social Affairs contained in the report of the High-level Inter-governmental Meeting of Experts on Implementation of the Plan of Action;

1. Takes note of the report of the Expert Group meeting on Labour, Know-how and Social Security.

2. Welcomes the offer of the Government of Malaysia to host a follow-up meeting on Labour and Social Security, and directs that this meeting should draw up concrete

recommendations for cooperation in these fields and to submit them through the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs to the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

3. Directs the Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research to undertake research and studies in the field of manpower exchange and development, including a detailed study on the problem and reasons of brain-drain migration in Member States. The Ankara Centre and the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development are requested to assist in carrying out this task.

RESOLUTION NO. 20/13-E

ACTIVITIES OF THE ISLAMIC CENTRE FOR TECHNICAL
AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING & RESEARCH, DACCA,
BANGLADESH

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3 - 7 Zul Qada 1402H (22 - 26 August, 1982),

Recalling Resolution No. 18/12-E of the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Expressing satisfaction at the activities of the Dacca Centre and the progress of work so far achieved on the construction of the Centre's building project in spite of its acute financial difficulties;

Emphasising the importance of the completion of the Centre's building project on schedule to make the Centre operational and commence its training programme by August, 1983;

Noting with deep appreciation the generous donations by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Kuwait which have made possible maintenance of the tempo of the Centre's construction activities;

Noting with concern the difficult financial situation of the Centre due to irregular rate of contributions and insufficient donations from the Member States;

Having heard the report of the Director on the activities of the Centre;

1. Takes note of the Report of the Fifth Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research, Dacca.
2. Urges the Member States who have so far not paid their arrears, to do so at their earliest convenience.
3. Requests Member States to make generous donations and timely contributions to the budget for the financial year 1982/83 so that the Centre's building project construction may continue uninterrupted.
4. Requests also the Islamic Solidarity Fund and the Islamic Development Bank to make generous donations so that the Centre's building project could be completed on schedule.
5. Requests Member States to provide relevant information to the Centre regarding their training needs, to expedite nomination of personnel and experts required by the Centre, and to designate national contact points for the Centre.

RESOLUTION NO. 21/13-E

TECHNICAL COOPERATION AMONG MEMBER STATES

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Niamey, Republic of Niger from 3 - 7 Zul Qada, 1402H (22 - 26 August 1982),

Recalling Resolution No. 16/11-E of the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on technical cooperation among Member States and calling upon the General Secretariat to conclude Technical Cooperation Agreements with relevant United Nations Agencies;

Taking note of the recommendations on the subject by the High-level Inter-governmental meeting of Experts to implement the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation among the Member States;

Noting with satisfaction that the General Secretariat has initiated action towards concluding cooperation agreements between the Organisation of Islamic Conference and the relevant United Nations Agencies;

Noting further with satisfaction that the Ankara Centre has successfully completed its first training programme on the subject of "Project Evaluation and Management" in 1981, and has announced its second training programme entitled "Project Preparation and Evaluation in Agricultural and Rural Development" to be held from October 18-November 12, 1982;

Noting also that the Ankara Centre has established contacts with a number of national and regional training and educational institutions to organise training programmes and joint seminars on several subjects;

Taking note that the Ankara Centre is preparing for publication of directories about institutions of Training and Research, Technical Assistance and Consultancy, and Higher Education in the Member States;

1. Directs the General Secretariat, in collaboration with the relevant OIC Institutions, to draw up a General Multilateral Technical Cooperation Agreement for the Member States in keeping with the pertinent provisions of the Plan of Action and the recommendations of the High-level inter-governmental meeting of Experts, and to finalise the Draft through an Expert level meeting.

2. Urges the Member States to provide financial and personnel support to the greatest extent possible to the OIC institutions dealing with technical cooperation and training, so that the implementation of the Plan of Action in this regard could be realised at an early date.

RESOLUTION NO. 22/13-E

ACTIVITIES OF THE STATISTICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL
RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC COUNTRIES,
ANKARA, REPUBLIC OF TURKEY.

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3 - 7 Zul Qada, 1402H (22 - 26 August, 1982),

Recalling Resolution No. 17/12-E of the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers concerning the activities of the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries, Ankara, Republic of Turkey;

Noting the reports of the Second Meeting of the General Assembly and the Sixth and Seventh Sessions of the Board of Directors of the Centre held in Ankara;

Expressing satisfaction that the activities of the Centre continue to grow;

Expressing appreciation to the Government of the Republic of Turkey for having ratified the Centre's Status Agreement;

Recognising the important role which the Ankara Centre is expected to play in implementing the Plan of Action of Strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States and the resultant added responsibilities for the Centre;

Noting with deep appreciation the generous donation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the Centre;

Noting with concern that the Centre continues to suffer from financial and administrative problems due to non-payment of contributions by some Member States, irregular payments of Member States, and shortage of qualified staff;

1. Takes notes of the report of the Second meeting of the General Assembly of the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries, Ankara, and the reports of the Sixth and Seventh meetings of the Board of Directors.
2. Urges Member States to financially support the Centre by paying their contributions to the budget of the Centre, settling the arrears, and to make voluntary contributions to the Centre.
3. Also urges the Member States to participate actively in the Centre's activities, and to provide the requisite staff to fill in the vacant posts available in the Centre.
4. Appeals to the Member States to designate contact points and to provide up-to-date information and statistics in the economic and social fields to the Ankara Centre on a regular basis for utilisation in its work.

RESOLUTION NO. 23/13-E

GENERAL AGREEMENT FOR ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL AND
COMMERCIAL COOPERATION AMONG MEMBER STATES OF
THE ORGANISATION OF ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3 - 7 Zul Qada, 1402H (22 - 26 August, 1982).

Recalling Resolution No. 19/12-E of the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and previous Resolutions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers pertaining to the General Agreement for Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation among the OIC Member States;

Noting with satisfaction that the General Agreement has gone into effect;

Reaffirming the importance of the General Agreement in developing and promoting economic and commercial relations amongst Member States;

Urges the Member States who have not yet signed/ratified the General Agreement for Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation to do so as early as possible.

RESOLUTION NO. 24/13-E

CAMPAIGN FOR THE ERADICATION OF BOVINE PLAGUE
IN AFRICAN MEMBER STATES

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Niamey, Republic Niger, from 3 - 7 Zul Qada, 1402 H (22 - 26 August, 1982),

Keeping in view the very extensive economic losses due to the cattle plague in both Asia and Africa and the threat to livestock in many Islamic countries from this disease;

Noting the achievements of the emergency campaign against this disease in West Africa and the need to intensify and expand this campaign at continental level in accordance with the strategy for the eradication of cattle plague adopted by the FAO, OAU, and IOE;

Emphasising the need to promote trade exchanges among Islamic countries;

Gratified at the results recorded during the fund-raisers' meeting held in Paris on 23 - 24 February 1982 at the Headquarters of the International Office of Epidemics;

1. Recommends to Islamic Organisations to participate, in cooperation with the OAU, the FAO and the IOE, in raising the necessary funds for a campaign to eradicate cattle plague from the African Continent.
2. Requests Islamic countries and their specialised bodies to provide financial assistance for the campaign in the spirit of Islamic Solidarity.

RESOLUTION NO. 25/13-E

SUPPORT OF ORGANISATION OF ISLAMIC CONFERENCE FOR THE LAGOS
PLAN OF ACTION DESIGNED TO IMPLEMENT THE MONROVIA STRATEGY
FOR THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICA

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign
Ministers, meeting in Niamey (Republic of Niger) from
3 - 7 Zul Qada 1402H (22 - 26 August 1982),

Reaffirming U.N. General Assembly Resolutions
No. 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1st May 1974 containing
the Declaration and Working Programme on the Introduction
of a New International Economic Order;

Deeply concerned by the aggravation of the current
economic world crisis and its harmful effects on the fragile
economies of developing countries in general, and especially
those particularly vulnerable economies of African countries;

Convinced that the Plan of Action for the Implementation
of the Strategy of Monrovia for the Economic and Social
Development of Africa, adopted by the OAU Heads of State and
Government Summit held in Lagos (Nigeria) during April - May 1980
provides a proper setting for action, conducive to the speedy
development of the African continent;

Convinced that the achievement of the aims and
objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action requires the harnessing
of considerable financial resources;

1. Extends its total support to the Lagos Plan of Action for the economic and social development of Africa, which is a laudable initiative and constitutes an unprecedented experience.

2. Requests international financing institutions and the organs, organisations and bodies of the United Nations system to provide substantial aid for Africa, in the course of the decade of the Eighties.

3. Also requests all the Member States of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to financially contribute for the achievement of the objectives of the economic and social development of Africa set out in the Lagos Plan of Action.

4. Requests the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic countries, Ankara, to undertake an exhaustive study of the Lagos Plan of Action with a view to assessing the nature and modalities of the contribution that could be provided by the Organisation of the Islamic Conference in order to implement it, and to submit that study to the Eleventh Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs.

5. Directs the General Secretariat to submit a report on the implementation of this Resolution to the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Affairs through the Islamic Commission of Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs.

DRAFT STATUTE FOR
THE ISLAMIC CIVIL AVIATION COUNCIL

P R E A M B L E

The Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,
Conscious of the need to promote and strengthen
Civil Aviation among the Member States,

Mindful of the fact that the lack of adequate
and regular air transport services between most of the
Islamic countries constitutes a serious constraint in
promoting greater commercial and economic collaboration
among the Member States of the Organisation of the
Islamic Conference,

Noting the decision of the Third Islamic Summit
Conference to speedily implement various recommendations
towards promoting and strengthening coordination and
cooperation in the field of Civil Aviation and to
speed up the creation of institutional mechanism
necessary for such activities,

Has agreed and Resolved hereby to establish the
Islamic Civil Aviation Council as outlined below:

ARTICLE 1 : DEFINITIONS

The words and expressions given below shall mean
as follows, unless stipulated otherwise in the text :-

- (i) The "Council" - The Islamic Civil Aviation
Council (ICAC) established by this Statute.

- (ii) The "General Assembly" - The General Assembly of the Islamic Civil Aviation Council comprising of Member States.
- (iii) The "Executive Committee" - The Executive Committee of the Islamic Civil Aviation Council.
- (iv) "Member States" - Member States of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.
- (v) The "Organisation" - The Organisation of the Islamic Conference.
- (vi) "Members" - Member States signatory to the statute of the Islamic Civil Aviation Council.
- (vii) "President" - The President of the General Assembly of the Islamic Civil Aviation Council.
- (viii) "Secretary General" - The Secretary General of the Islamic Civil Aviation Council.

ARTICLE 2 : NAME

The Islamic Civil Aviation Council, hereinafter referred to as the Council, established by this Statute, shall be a subsidiary organ of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference. Without prejudice to the Laws and Regulations in force in the Member States, the provisions of this Statute shall be construed as not inconsistent with the Laws and Regulations of the country in which the Council is based or the Laws of any other Member State.

ARTICLE 3: HEADQUARTERS

1. The Headquarters of the Council shall be located in Tunis, Republic of Tunisia. The host country shall provide all necessary facilities for its smooth functioning by providing building, equipments and necessary benefits, concessions, diplomatic immunities and privileges.

2. The Headquarters of the Council may be shifted on proposal of at least ten Member States and by a decision of not less than two-third Members of the General Assembly, subject to the approval of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

ARTICLE 4: LEGAL STATUS

1. The Council shall enjoy the status of full-fledged legal and corporate person, using it with full legal capacity to exercise its functions and fulfil its objectives.

2. The Headquarters of the Council shall enjoy all the diplomatic immunities and privileges granted to the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.

ARTICLE 5: AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE COUNCIL

1. The aims and objectives of the Council shall, bearing in mind the special relations among

- (a) To make a general review of the development of civil aviation between the Member States, with a view to strengthening the relations among them;
- (b) To work for the achievement and promotion of common regulations in the technical and economic field of air transport;
- (c) To consider any special problems that may arise in the field of civil aviation;

2. For the achievement of these objectives, the Council shall have, inter alia, the following tasks:

- (a) The elaboration of procedures for the exchange among Member States of information, know-how and training facilities available in the field of civil aviation;
- (b) The establishment of air services and the development of air traffic among the Member States;
- (c) Efficient utilization of the passenger, cargo and mail air transport capacities of the airlines of the Member States;
- (d) Co-ordination and harmonization of air services, and freedom of air services and tariff policies for Member States;
- (e) Co-operation among the national airlines of the Member States;
- (f) Promotion of the economic development of air services between the Member States;
- (g) Maximum utilization of the resources of the Member States in the field of civil aviation.

ARTICLE 6: MEMBERSHIP OF THE COUNCIL

The Council shall be composed of the Member States of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference except those States who have air agreements and airlinks with the Zionist entity in the occupied Palestine. No person shall represent more than one Member State.

ARTICLE 7: RELATIONS BETWEEN THE COUNCIL AND OTHER ORGANISATIONS

The Council shall maintain close relations with the International Civil Aviation Organisation to help achieve its aims and objectives. It shall establish relations with any other governmental or non-governmental international and regional organisation concerned with Civil Aviation to and from the Member States including the Arab Civil Aviation Board and the African Civil Aviation Council.

ARTICLE 8: ORGANS OF THE COUNCIL

The organs of the Council shall be :

- (a) The General Assembly.
- (b) The Executive Committee.
- (c) The General Secretariat, and
- (d) Specialised Committees.

ARTICLE 9: THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1. The General Assembly shall hold an ordinary session once every two years. Extraordinary sessions may be held, if necessary, at the request of ten Members, subject to the agreement of two-third Members of the Council. Each Member shall be entitled to one vote.

2. The powers and duties of the General Assembly shall be to :-

- (a) elect the President and the Vice-Presidents for a term of two years renewable by another term only, taking into consideration the principle of equitable geographical distribution.
- (b) elect the Executive Committee on the basis of equitable geographical representation,
- (c) draw up the general policy of the Council,
- (d) adopt the budget, establish and control the financial policy and the general work programme of the Council and methods for fulfilling this programme,
- (e) elect the Secretary General of the Council on proposals and recommendations put forward by the Member States,
- (f) adopt recommendations, resolutions and reports.

ARTICLE 10: THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL

1. The President shall convene, conduct and preside over the sessions of the Council. He shall have no vote.

2. He will represent the Council between its Sessions.
3. He may be assisted by representatives of Member States for carrying out the tasks assigned to him.
4. He may delegate whatever powers he deems fit to the Vice-President.
5. In case the Office of President temporarily falls vacant for any reason, the first Vice President shall assume his functions during the period of non-availability of the President.

ARTICLE 11: THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1. The Executive Committee shall be composed of 12 Member States elected by the General Assembly on the basis of equitable geographical representation. Members of the Executive Committee are elected for a period of 2 years. Half of the sitting Members are eligible for re-election for another term only at each Ordinary Session of the General Assembly.
2. The President of the Council will chair the meetings of the Executive Committee. He will have the right to vote.
3. In addition to the 12 Members, the Secretary General of the Council, and a representative of the General Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference would also be Members of the Executive Committee but without voting powers.
4. The quorum of the Executive Committee shall consist of two-third of the Members and its resolutions shall be adopted by two-third majority of Members.

ARTICLE 12: MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee shall meet once a year normally at the Headquarters of the Council. Extraordinary meetings of the Executive Committee may be convened by the President when necessary.

ARTICLE 13: DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee shall be responsible to the General Assembly. Its duties and powers are as follows :-

- (a) to ensure the efficient working of different organs of the Council,
- (b) to work out the general calendar of meetings (Sessions, Committees, Working Groups and Groups of Experts),
- (c) to prepare the provisional agenda for the regular and extraordinary session in consultation with the Member States,
- (d) to coordinate the activities of the Specialised Committees and to take necessary measures to complete the required work,
- (e) to decide on the advisability of inviting to the sessions of the Council, and to, meetings of the Specialised Committees, any person or organisation as expert or observer,
- (f) to review the budget and financial statements of the Council, and to submit them to the General Assembly,

- (g) to try to mediate in settling any dispute that may arise between two or more Members in the Member States with respect to Civil Aviation matters,
- (h) to set up Specialised Committees as and when necessary and prepare their agenda, appoint their members and fix their duration of work,
- (i) to submit details reports to the General Assembly on the activities of the organs of the Council.

ARTICLE 14: THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF THE COUNCIL

The General Secretariat of the Council shall be headed by the Secretary General in charge of its overall management.

The Secretary General shall carry out his responsibilities under the Executive Committee of the Council for conducting the work and the activities of the Council. He shall be responsible for implementing the Council's resolutions, recommendations and decisions in conformity with the Statute and internal rules and regulations.

ARTICLE 15: THE SECRETARY GENERAL

The Secretary General of the Council is appointed by the Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, on recommendation of the

General Assembly, for a term of four years renewable by one term only in conformity with the provisions of Article 6, paragraph 2; of the Charter of the Organisation, and in accordance with the provisions of Rule IV of the Regulations of the Personnel of the Organisation.

ARTICLE 16: OTHER OFFICIALS

Officials of the General Secretariat of the Council shall be appointed by the Secretary General of the Organisation on the basis of proposals made by the Secretary General of the Council, and in accordance with the provisions of Article 6, paragraph 2 of the Charter of the Organisation and in accordance with the provisions of Rule IV of the Regulations of the Personnel of the Organisation.

ARTICLE 17: FINANCE

The Budget of the Council shall be financed by :

- (a) Annual contributions received by the Council from Member States based on the formula of assessment of contribution applied to the budget of the General Secretariat of the Organisation.
- (b) Donations and voluntary contributions.

~~The Secretary General shall be responsible for~~
the funds of the Council and its expenditure in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Rules of the Council.

ARTICLE 18: OFFICIAL LANGUAGES

The official languages of the Council shall be Arabic, English and French.

ARTICLE 19: AMENDMENT OF THE STATUTE

The Statute may be amended by the General Assembly by two-third majority of the Member States and the amendment shall become effective after approval of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

ARTICLE 20: COMING INTO FORCE

This Statute shall be submitted to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers for approval and shall enter into force after 10 Member States have signed or ratified the Statute with the General Secretariat of the Organisation.

ARTICLE 21: DENUNCIATION

Any Member State may denounce its membership of the Council by a written notification to the Secretary General of the Council who shall inform the Secretary General of the Organisation and the Member States. Such denunciation shall become effective one year after its deposit with the General Secretariat of the Organisation.

ARTICLE 22: DISSOLUTION

The Council shall not be dissolved except by a decision of four-fifth majority of the General Assembly at an extraordinary session held in accordance with Article 9 of this Statute. Dissolution shall become effective after approval of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

ARTICLE 23: DISPOSAL OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The assets and liabilities of the Council, after dissolution, shall be transferred to the Organisation.

ARTICLE 24: FINAL PROVISION

This Statute has been drawn up in Arabic, English and French texts, each being equally authentic.

ANNEX III

REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS
ON
CULTURAL AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
ADOPTED BY THE
13TH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS HELD
IN NIAMEY, REPUBLIC OF NIGER: 3-7 ZULQADA, 1402H (22-26 AUGUST, 1982).

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REPORT OF THE
CULTURAL AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Bismillah ul Rahman ul Rahim

REPORT OF THE CULTURAL AND SOCIAL
AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

The OIC Assistant Secretary-General for Cultural and Social Affairs and for the Islamic Solidarity Fund H.E. Mr. Bakary Drame, inaugurated the first meeting of this Committee on 4 Zul Qada, 1402H, corresponding to August 23, 1982. He announced to members of the delegations participating in the work of the Committee that, in accordance with the procedures adopted at previous conferences whereby the host state nominates some of its senior officials to chair the various committees stemming from the Conference, the Government of Niger had chosen the Secretary-General of the Ministry of Higher Education, H.E. Abdul Rahman Ketta. to chair this Committee. The OIC Assistant Secretary-General then requested the Chairman to take his chair.

The Chairman, in a brief address renewed his country's welcome to the members of the delegations participating in the Conference, and expressed satisfaction at the confidence placed in him. He said he was convinced that all members of the Committee would spare no efforts to co-operate with him in running the Committee's work and ensuring the success of its task.

The Chairman then requested the members to elect the members of the Committee's Bureau. The delegate of the Kingdom of Morocco asked for the floor and suggested H.E. Sheikh Ahmed al-Mubarak, member of the delegation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, for the office of First Vice-Chairman, H.E. Haj Soliman Bin Haj Sherif, the delegate of Malaysia, for the office of the Second Vice-Chairman, and H.E. Dr. Mahmoud al-Zubair, the delegate of the Republic of Mali for the office of Rapporteur of the Committee. These proposals were un-animously approved.

The Committee reviewed the following items on its Agenda:

- (1) The Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development.
- (2) The World Centre for Islamic Education.
- (3) The Islamic Organisation for Education, Culture and Science.
- (4) The Islamic Committee of the International Crescent.
- (5) The Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture.
- (6) Islamic Heritage:
 - (a) The International Commission of the Islamic Heritage.
 - (b) Preservation of the Islamic historical cities.

- (c) Cooperation and Coordination with the Organisation of the Islamic Capitals.
- (7) (a) Teaching of the Arabic Language and propagation of the Islamic Culture in non-Arabic speaking Member States.
(b) Establishment of a Regional Institute for Complementary Studies in Pakistan.
- (8) Unification of the dates of the Lunar-Months and of Islamic Festivals.
- (9) The Project of the Establishment of the Islamic University in Niger.
- (10) Project of the Establishment of the Islamic University in Uganda.
- (11) Project for the construction of the Zaytouniya Faculty for Sharia and Usul al Din and the High Institute for Islamic Studies in Tunisia.
- (12) The Islamic Centre in Guinea-Bissau.
- (13) Ahmad Baba Centre in Timbuctu.
- (14) The Islamic Translation Institute in Khartoum.
- (15) The Federation of Islamic Solidarity Games.
- (16) The International Islamic Law Commission.
- (17) Setting up of The Islamic Fiqh Academy.
- (18) Project of the Establishment of an Islamic Cultural Centre in Moroni.
- (19) International and National Programmes marking the Advent of the 15th Hijra Century.

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(20) The Islamic Solidarity Fund and its Waqf:-

- (a) Report of the Chairman of the Permanent Council.
- (b) Study of the status of the Fund.
- (c) Aid to refugees and to countries suffering from natural calamities.

Following a visit to the site of the Islamic University of Niger in Say, the Committee resumed its discussion of the items of the Agenda, introduction of each item by H.E. Bakary Drame, Assistant Secretary-General for Cultural and Social Affairs and the Islamic Solidarity Fund.

The members of the Committee discussed each item on the agenda in a spirit of Muslim brotherhood and complete friendship and understanding. The Committee also reviewed the draft resolutions submitted by some delegations or were agreed to in the light of the positive discussions which took place during the sessions.

All draft resolutions attached to this report were unanimously adopted.

The Committee also discussed the item on the national and international programmes concerning the 15th Century of the Hijra. It commended the activities and achievements of the member states through their national Committees. The Committee lauded the active role played by the General Secretariat in this respect. This included the organising of international exhibitions and important Islamic Conferences and Seminars.

The Committee reviewed the important annual report on the activities and achievements of the Islamic Solidarity Fund in the humanitarian, social and cultural spheres. The Committee showed great interest in the reports submitted to it by H.E. Dr. Ezzledin Ibrahim, the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund. Great interest was also shown by the Committee in the extensive explanations of last year's budget and the proposals concerning next year's budget, 1982-83.

The Committee tabled a motion of thanks to Dr. Ezz.eddin Ibrahim for the great efforts he made during the period of his Chairmanship of the Fund's Permanent Council.

At the end of the Committee's meeting, the Chairman, Mr. Abderahm ane Keita expressed his gratitude to the Members for the spirit of brotherhood they showed during the consideration and discussion of the different items of the Agenda. This, he said, had greatly contributed to the success of the Committee's work and its positive constructive conclusions.

The representatives of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, the Republic of Uganda and the Republic of Tunisia, who expressed the appreciation of all the Members of the Committee for the great efficiency displayed by the Chairman in conducting the sessions, and for his flexibility throughout the discussions, instrumental in helping

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the Committee conclude its work on time. The delegates then paid tribute to the efforts made by the General Secretariat in preparing the Committee's documents and explanatory notes, and they commended the exhaustive explanations of H.E. the Assistant Secretary General, Mr. Bakary Drame, on each subject.

May Allah guide us onto the right path.

Dr. Mahmoud Al Zubeir
Rapporteur
Representative of the Republic
of Mali
Niamey, August 26, 1982

RESOLUTIONS
ON
CULTURAL AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
ADOPTED BY THE
13TH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS HELD
IN NIAMEY, REPUBLIC OF NIGER: 3-7 ZUL QADA, 1402H (22-26 AUGUST, 1982).

RESOLUTION NO. 1/13C
THE ISLAMIC FOUNDATION FOR SCIENCE
TECHNOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT.

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3 - 7 Zul Qada, 1402H (22 - 26 August, 1982),

Having reviewed Resolution No. ICFM/12-81/CS-1 adopted by the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers regarding the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development,

Taking note of the memorandum submitted by the OIC General Secretariat on this matter,

Proceeding from the recommendation adopted by the Scientific Consultative Board of the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development in its first session held in Jeddah, May 8 - 10, 1982,

Emphasising the vital need to secure the funds necessary for the Foundation to accomplish its task;

Expressing satisfaction over the contacts conducted by the OIC delegation with the aim of acquainting the member-states with the importance of the objectives of this Foundation and the need to support it;

1. Urges member states once again to contribute to the funds required for this Foundation, totalling US \$ 50 million as approved by previous Islamic Conferences, and to provide the technical assistance required to support the Foundation's activities,

2. Approves the amendments that the Scientific consultative Board proposed to incorporate into the charter of the Foundation (IFSTAD).

3. Approves the resolutions adopted by the scientific consultative Board at its last session, as well as the plan of action prepared by it,

4. Expresses thanks to the Governments of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Republic of Indonesia, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Republic of Tunisia for the support they have extended to the Foundation.

RESOLUTION NO. 2/13-C
THE WORLD CENTRE FOR
ISLAMIC EDUCATION

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Niamey, Republic of NIGER, from 3 - 7 Zul Qada, 1402H (22 - 26 August, 1982),

Noting the wish of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to attach the World Centre for Islamic Education to Um El-Qora University in Mecca Al-Mukarramah,

Having reviewed the note of the General Secretariat on the willingness of the Government of Saudi Arabia to undertake to provide for all requirements of the Centre to achieve its objectives,

1. AGREES to annex the World Centre for Islamic Education to Um El-Qora in Mecca Al-Mukarramah;
2. INVITES the Centre to maintain cooperation and coordination with the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation in respect of curricula for Islamic Education.

RESOLUTION NO. 3/13-C
THE ISLAMIC EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND
CULTURAL ORGANISATION.
ISLAMIC ORGANIZATION FOR EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3-7 Zul Qada 1402H (22-26 August, 1982),

Recalling the provisions of the Charter of the Islamic Conference which among others, fixed as an objective, the consolidation of cooperation among Member States in the economic, social, cultural and scientific fields as well as in other fields of vital importance,

Noting with satisfaction that the Constituent General Conference of the Islamic Organisation for Education, Science and Culture was held at Fez, Kingdom of Morocco, from Rajab 9 to 11 1402H (May 3 - 5 1982),

Noting with satisfaction the coming into force of the statute of the Islamic Education, Science and Cultural Organisation. ,

Considering the objectives of the organization, and more especially those relating to the consolidation of Islamic Culture and the safeguard of its relics and characteristics as defined in its statute;

Emphasising that illiteracy constitutes one of the greatest ills which the Islamic community has to deal with, in that it checks the economic progress and inhibits the process of cultural, scientific, technical and spiritual bloom of the great majority of the Muslim masses,

1. Calls upon ISESCO to spread education and information in rural areas and give top priority to this work among the priorities in its programme,
2. (a) Decides that ISESCO draw up, in collaboration with the International Committee for Islamic Heritage, a systematic and methodical inventory of the Islamic patrimony and draw up a plan of action for its safeguard and protection,
 - (b) Decides that ISESCO closely cooperate with Member States concerned to carry out an identification campaign of holders of Islamic manuscripts in the non-Arabic speaking Member States;
 - (c) Decides to acquaint these holders with cultural, historical and religious importance of these documents so as to encourage them to participate in the constitution of a General Fund for Islamic manuscripts in their respective countries;

3. Requests ISESCO to make all necessary endeavours so as to restore to their countries of origin, the works of Art or other elements of the Islamic heritage illegally transferred out of these countries;
4. Urges the member states to grant to ISESCO all the financial and moral aid it needs to bring these tasks to successful conclusion;
5. Invites the member states who have not yet signed the Organisation's statute to do so as early as possible.
6. Expresses gratitude to the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco and the Islamic Solidarity Fund for their untiring efforts in bringing into existence this youthful organisation;
7. Asks the Director General of ISESCO to implement this resolution and submit a report to the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 4/13-C

THE ISLAMIC COMMITTEE OF THE
INTERNATIONAL CRESCENT

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Niamey, Republic of NIGER, from 3 - 7 Zul Qada, 1402H (22-26 August, 1982),

Noting the provisions of Resolution 4/12-C of the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, approving the creation of a nine-man Committee to follow up the establishment of the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent;

Taking note of the recommendations adopted by the Eighth Session ^{of the} Islamic Commission for Economic Cultural and Social Affairs held in Tripoli, Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah,

Referring to the reports of First and Second Meetings of the Follow-up Committee, held in Benghazi on 11-14 January 1982 and in Jeddah on 16-17 March 1982 respectively,

1. Requests Member States to sign, as early as possible, the Convention of the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent;

2. Approves in principle the draft 1982-1983 budget of the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent;

3. Approves the designation of the following Member States as members of the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent: Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Republic of Mali, United Republic of Cameroun, Republic of Indonesia, Republic of Turkey, Republic of Senegal, State of Kuwait, State of Qatar, and Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

RESOLUTION NO. 5/13-C

THE RESEARCH CENTRE ON ISLAMIC
HISTORY, ART AND CULTURE

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3-7 Zul Qada, 1402H (22 - 26 August, 1982),

Recalling Resolution No. 5/12-C of the Twelfth Islamic Conference, ratifying the constitution of an Administrative Council for the Research Centre on Islamic History, Art and Culture,

Having noted the report of the Centre on the first meeting of the Administrative Council in Istanbul, November 10 - 12, 1981,

Taking cognizance of the recommendations of the Eighth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs,

1. Approves the work programme endorsed by the Administrative Council of the Research Centre on Islamic History, Art, and Culture for 1982/83.
2. Urges member states, which have not yet paid their contributions to the Centre's budget, to do so as early as possible to enable the Centre to carry out its noble task,

3. Appeals to all member states to make financial donations to the Centre to enable it to carry out the necessary repairs to Tshit Palace, that the Government of the Republic of Turkey has generously offered to the Centre.

4. Expresses its thanks and appreciation to the Republic of Turkey for its moral and financial support of the Centre, and for granting it diplomatic immunity and exemption from customs and other taxes. It also thanks the Republic of Turkey for assigning Tshit one of the palaces of Yildiz to house the research and documentation sections of the Centre as well as its library.

5. Commends the Centre for the efforts exerted by it to achieve its objectives.

RESOLUTION NO:6/13-C
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF ISLAMIC
CULTURAL HERITAGE.

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3-7 Zul Qada, 1402H (22-26 August, 1982),

Having reviewed Resolution No:6/12-C adopted by the 12th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage,

Emphasizing the resolutions adopted by previous Islamic Conferences on this subject,

Taking note of the recommendations of the Eighth Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs,

Also taking note of the explanatory note submitted by the General Secretariat on this subject,

1. Approves the Statute of the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage,
2. Approves the designation of the following as members in the Commission:
 - His Royal Highness Prince Faisal Bin Fahd, Chairman.
 - A scholar in Islamic cultural heritage to be nominated by the Palestine Liberation Organisation.
 - Dr. Haider Gulzar of Pakistan.
 - Mr. WISBEE LOEIS of Indonesia.
 - Mr. Abdel Hadi Boutaleb, Director-General of the ISESCO.
3. Requests the General Secretariat to make preparations for the first meeting of the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage, and to present a report on the conclusions of that meeting to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs.

RESOLUTION NO:7/13-C
SAFEGUARDING HISTORIC ISLAMIC CITIES

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,
held in Niamey, Republic of NIGER, from 3 - 7 Zul Qada,
1402H (22 - 25 August, 1982),

Affirming the importance of the resolutions adopted
by the Tenth and Eleventh Islamic Conferences on Safeguarding
historic Islamic cities in some of the Member States,

Recalling the third operative paragraph of Resolution
(6/12 - C) urging the Member States concerned to dispatch
to the General Secretariat all the necessary data on their
historical cities,

Taking note of the wish expressed by some Member States
that the General Secretariat follow up their efforts in
implementing the resolutions passed in this connection;

1. Entrusting the General Secretariat to undertake the
studies required for the Safeguarding of historical towns
in the Republic of Mali, and the restoration of the Demak
Mosque in the Republic of Indonesia; to send experts to do
the preliminary field work and to prepare the necessary
technical reports;

2. Also directs the General Secretariat to make the necessary contacts with the Republic of Niger, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and the Tunisian Republic to undertake studies connected with the Safeguarding of the Islamic monuments in those countries, and to subsequently send experts and report to the forthcoming sessions of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs.

RESOLUTION NO:8/13-C
COORDINATION AND COOPERATION BETWEEN THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT
OF OIC AND THE ORGANISATION OF ISLAMIC CAPITALS TO
SAFEGUARD HISTORICAL ISLAMIC CITIES IN THE MEMBER
STATES

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Niamey, Republic of NIGER, from 3-7 Zul Qada, 1402H (22-26 August, 1982),

Recalling Resolution No 6/12-C adopted by the 12th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which requested the General Secretariat to conduct contacts with the Organisation of Islamic Capitals to transfer the subject of Safeguarding historical Islamic cities in Member States to the jurisdiction of Organisation of Islamic Capitals,

Having Reviewed the relevant recommendations adopted by the Eight Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs,

Taking note of the explanatory note submitted by the General Secretariat on the contacts it had conducted with the General Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Capitals regarding the implementation of the aforementioned resolution,

1. Reaffirms resolution of the Twelfth Islamic Conference on transferring to the Organisation of Islamic Capitals the question of Safeguarding historical Islamic cities;

2. Urges the General Secretariat to pursue its contacts with the Organisation of Islamic Capitals with a view to implementing that resolution and submit a detailed report on the results of these contacts to the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 9/13-C

TEACHING OF ARABIC AND PROPAGATION
OF ISLAMIC CULTURE

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Niamey, Republic of NIGER, from 3 - 7 Zul Qada, 1402H (22 - 26 August, 1982),

Conscious of the need to promote Islamic values and the unity of the Islamic Ummah through education,

Aware of the urgent need to remedy the serious deficiencies in material and human resources in some Member States in the field of Arabic-Islamic education,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on the teaching of Arabic and the propagation of Islam and particularly Resolution No. 7/12-C adopted by the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in which it urged Member States to provide teachers of Arabic language to Niger, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal and Mali,

1. Requests those Member States, in a position to do so, to urgently provide for the needs of the other Member States with regard to didactic materials, teachers and any other type of aid immediately available, without waiting for drawing up an education scheme as called for in Resolution 7/C adopted by the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

2. Calls upon Member States, wishing to receive such aid, to communicate to other Member States, either directly or through the General Secretariat, their human and material requirements, in the field of Arabic - Islamic education ;

3. Call upon the Secretary General to explore all possible aid immediately available from the Islamic Solidarity Fund, the World Federation of Arab-Islamic Schools and the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and to report to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

4. Decides to institutionalise a meeting, at the beginning of each regular session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, in which contributions to the Fund for assistance to Arab-Islamic schools will be announced.

RESOLUTION NO:10/13-C
REGIONAL INSTITUTE FOR COMPLEMENTARY
STUDIES IN THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3-7 Zul Qada, 1402H (22 - 26 August, 1982),

Recalling Resolution No. 18/12 - C of the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the establishment of the Institute for Complementary Studies in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan,

Having noted the recommendations of the Eighth and Ninth Sessions of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs,

Having reviewed the detailed memorandum prepared by the General Secretariat on the subject,

1. Requests the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to forward to the General Secretariat the necessary studies required for establishment of the Regional Institute for Complementary Studies;
2. Entrusts the General Secretariat with the task of submitting these studies, after examination, to the next sessions of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs for submission to the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO:11/13-C
ESTABLISHMENT OF A CALENDAR FOR THE
BEGINNING OF LUNAR MONTHS AND UNIFI-
CATION OF ISLAMIC HOLIDAYS

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3 - 7 Zul Qada, 1402H (22 - 26 August 1982),
Recalling Resolution No 8/12 - C adopted by the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers of on the establishment of a calendar for the beginning/Lunar months and unification of Islamic holidays,

Having examined the recommendations of the Eighth and Ninth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having taken note of the detailed note submitted by the General Secretariat on its follow-up of the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the Islamic Conference and on its participation in the fourth session of the Hijri Calendar Committee held in Algiers in March 1982,

1. Commends the efforts and works of the Hijri Calendar Committee stemming from the Istanbul Conference on the unification of Lunar months and Islamic holidays ;
2. Requests all Member States to join this Committee and to work within its framework to achieve the basic objectives stated in the resolutions of past Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers concerning the unification of Lunar months and Islamic holidays in Member States ;
3. Requests the General Secretariat to continue to study the possibility of holding the first enlarged meeting of the Committee at the end of the current year in consultation and coordination with the General Secretariat of the Istanbul Conference on unification of lunar months and Islamic holidays.

RESOLUTION NO:12/13-C
ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF NIGER

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Niamey, Republic of Niger from 3 - 7 Zul Qada, 1402H (22 - 26 August, 1982),

Recalling the previous resolutions of the Islamic Conference regarding the Project for the establishment of two Islamic Universities in Niger and Uganda,

Noting the resolution of the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers affirming the necessity of providing a sum of \$66 million for the first phase of the Project for the construction of the Islamic University of Niger, and inviting the Member States to make donation for this project,

Further Noting the relevant recommendation of the Eighth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic and Cultural and Social Affairs,

Noting with satisfaction that work has commenced on the construction of the Islamic University of Niger,

1. RENEWES its commitment to make available all necessary material and human resources for the realization of this project,
2. RECOGNIZES the urgent necessity of providing the necessary funds for the carrying out of the first Phase of the Project.
3. REQUESTS the Secretary General to step up its efforts with Member States in order to encourage them to contribute to the financing of the Project, to keep the authorities in the Republic of Niger regularly informed of the results of such contacts, and to submit a report thereon to the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers ;
4. URGES the Islamic Solidarity Fund to keep on and increase the allocations earmarked for helping the project.

5. REQUESTS the Islamic Development Bank to set aside part of its charity funds for the implementation of the project for the construction of the Islamic University in Niger ;
6. EXPRESSES its thanks and gratitude to the Governments of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Republic of Iraq, the Republic of Indonesia, the State of Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, which made donations to the Project and urges them to continue their generous support; also thanks the Government of the Republic of Niger for the attention it has paid to the project and for its financial and moral support for it; and to the government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for its readiness to provide technical aid in running the University ;
7. REQUESTS all member states, who have not yet done so, to contribute to the financing of this Project ; at their earliest convenience.
8. REQUESTS the Secretariat General as an exceptional emergency measure, to approach urgently the Member States so that the remaining amount of \$66 million provided for the implementation of the first phase of the project be made available as early as possible ;
9. ALSO REQUESTS the Secretary General to examine, in close cooperation with the authorities of Niger and in the spirit of understanding and solidarity that characterizes the Islamic Community, any other problems relating to the implementation of this Project ;
10. FURTHER REQUESTS the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report on it to the Fourteenth Session of the Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO:13/13-C
THE PROJECT OF THE ESTABLISHMENT
OF THE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY IN UGANDA

The Islamic Conference of Foreign Minister,
meeting held in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3-7
Sul Qada, 1402H(22-26 August, 1982),

Recalling Resolution 4/3-C (IS) of the Third Islamic
Summit concerning the establishment of the Islamic
University in Uganda,

Further recalling Resolution No.9/12-C of the
Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,

Taking Note of the report of the General Secretariat
on the project contained in DOC. ICFM/13-82/CS/D.10,

1. Commends the Government of Uganda and the General
Secretariat for the efforts so far made towards the
establishment of the Islamic University in Uganda;
2. Approves the recommendations contained in the
Explanatory Note ICFM/13-82/CS/D.10, the project of the
Islamic University in Uganda, provided that the Joint
Committee should be formed of 10 members, with five
members from Uganda and 5 members from the General Secretariat;
3. Appeals to Member States to make generous donations
towards the realisation of the project;
4. Requests the General Secretariat to continue its
efforts, in coordination with the government of Uganda,
towards the early establishment of the Islamic University
in Uganda;
5. Decides to seek the help of the Islamic
Foundation for ^{Science} Technology and Development in providing
technical assistance for the project of the establishment
of the Islamic University in Uganda.

RESOLUTION NO.14/13-C

PROJECT OF THE NEW BUILDING OF THE ZEYTOUNIYYA COLLEGE
IN TUNISIA

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3-7 Zul Qada, 1402H (22-26 August, 1982),

Recalling Resolution No.10/12-CS of the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the construction of the new building of the Zeytouniyya College in the Republic of Tunisia,

Highlighting the important role which this Islamic educational institution continues to play in the dissemination of Islamic culture in North Africa and elsewhere,

Noting the recommendations of the Ninth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs,

1. Affirms provisions of Resolution No.10/12-CS regarding the construction of the new building of Al Zeytounyya College in Tunisia.
2. Requests the General Secretariat to circulate to Member States a memorandum appealing to them to respond favourably to the call for support for this project.
3. Expresses its thanks to the governments of Indonesia and Kuwait and to the Islamic Solidarity Fund, for their favourable response to the appeal of the Organisation for contributions to the efforts extended by Tunisia to complete this project.

RESOLUTION NO.15/13-C
THE ISLAMIC CENTRE IN GUINEA-BISSAU

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3-7 Zul Qada, 1402H (22-26 August, 1982)

Recalling Resolution No.11/12-C adopted by the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,

Noting with great interest the eagerness shown by the General Secretariat and the Republic of Guinea-Bissau to implement the project for establishment of the Islamic Centre in Guinea-Bissau in stages and according to the availability of financial resources,

Having noted the explanatory note submitted on the subject by the General Secretariat, and having listened with great attention to the clarifications thereon by the Representative of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau,

1. Reaffirms its decision to entrust to the General Secretariat ^{with} pursuing its contacts with the Government of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau on the implementation of the project of the Islamic centre in Guinea-Bissau the possibility of beginning ^{with the construction of the mosque in consultation with} the Government of Guinea-Bissau,
2. Appeals to Member States to provide the funds required to implement this project ,
3. Expresses thanks and appreciation to the Governments of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Republic of Indonesia, as well as to the Islamic Solidarity Fund, for their generous contributions to promote this project.

RESOLUTION NO.16/13-C
TURNING THE AHMED BABA CENTRE IN TIMBUCTU,
MALI, INTO A REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF ISLAMIC STUDIES

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3-7 Zul Qada 1402H (22-26 August, 1982),

Recalling the Resolutions adopted by previous Islamic Conferences, and in particular Resolution (12/12-C) adopted by the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, on turning the Ahmed Baba Centre in Timbuctu into a Regional Institute of Islamic Studies, Affirming anew the contents of Resolution No. (4/3-C) adopted by the Third Islamic Summit, stressing the Organization of the Islamic Conference's commitment to support this project,

Commending the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund's policy of continuing to provide the Centre with financial assistance,

Having taken cognizance of the General Secretariat in this regard, as well as the report of the UNESCO mission of experts who visited the Republic of Mali at the request of the General Secretariat,

1. Affirms the follow-up of the implementation of the project for turning the Ahmed Baba Centre in Timbuctu, Mali, into a Regional Institute of Research and Islamic Studies, and urges Member States, in general, and neighbouring African Member States, in particular, to provide the Government of the Republic of Mali with moral and financial support to execute the project;
2. Requests the General Secretariat and the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund to cooperate with the government of the Republic of Mali, with a view to implementing the project and extending the necessary aid;
3. Expresses gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Iraq, to the Republic of Indonesia and to the Islamic Solidarity Fund for the assistance rendered to the Government of Mali to start the implementation of this important Islamic project.

RESOLUTION NO. 17/13-C

THE ISLAMIC INSTITUTE FOR TRANSLATION
AT KHARTOUM

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3 - 7 Zul Qada 1402H (22 - 26 August, 1982),

Recalling Resolution 13/12-C, of the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers regarding the Islamic Institute for Translation at Khartoum,

Having reviewed the explanatory note submitted by the General Secretariat regarding the steps taken to implement the project and the stages so far completed,

Commending the policy of the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund of granting fixed annual assistance to the Democratic Republic of the Sudan to carry out the project,

1. Approves the statute of the Islamic Institute for Translation in Khartoum;
2. Renews its request to all Member States and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to offer more financial aid to cover the budgetary estimates required to implement the various stages of construction of the Institute;
3. Requests the General Secretariat and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to continue to coordinate their efforts with the government of the Democratic Republic of Sudan with a view to pursuing the implementation of the project according to schedule.

RESOLUTION NO:18/13-C
ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY SPORTS FEDERATION

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3 - 7 Zul Qada, 1402H (22 - 26 August, 1982),

Recalling Resolution NO. 7/3-C of the Third Islamic Summit Conference on the Islamic Solidarity Sports Federation,

Also recalling Resolution 14/12-C of the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on this subject,

Noting the recommendations of the Eighth and Ninth Sessions of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs,

Also taking note of the steps taken by the General Secretariat to prepare the final draft of the Statute for the Islamic Solidarity Sports Federation, in the light of the observations made by Member States,

1. Approves the Statute of the Islamic Solidarity Sports Federation;

2. Urges the host State, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to make the necessary arrangements regarding the establishment of the Headquarters and other facilities for the Federation in cooperation and coordination with the General Secretariat;

3. Requests the General Secretariat to convene a meeting of the Federation's General Assembly in coordination with the host country.

RESOLUTION NO. 19/13-C

INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC LAW COMMISSION

The Thirtieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3 - 7 Zul (Qada 1402H (corresponding to 22 - 26 August, 1982),

Recalling Resolution No. 15/12 of the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers regarding the International Islamic Law Commission,

Noting the recommendations on this subject of the Eighth and Ninth Sessions of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs,

Having reviewed the report of the Experts Group meeting held in Baghdad from 2 - 6 April 1982 and the Draft Statute of the International Islamic Law Commission prepared by the Experts Group,

Taking note of the efforts exerted by the General Secretariat to elicit the views of Member States with regard to the new draft statute,

1. Charges the General Secretariat to follow up its contact with the Member States in order to obtain their views and comments on the Draft Statute of the International Islamic Law Commission;
2. Further charges the General Secretariat to prepare a detailed report on these views and to revise the draft statute in the light of such views and subsequently to submit the statute to the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers through the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs.

RESOLUTION NO. 20-13/C

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ISLAMIC FIQH ACADEMY

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Niamey, Republic of Niger, 3 - 7 Zul Qada, 1402H, (22 - 26 August, 1982),

Recalling Resolution S/3-C on the Islamic Fiqh Academy, of the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makka al-Mukarramah, Taif,

Also recalling Resolution No. 16/12-C on the same subject of the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.,

Taking note of the recommendations of the Eight and Ninth Sessions of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs,

Having reviewed the results of the meeting of the Enlarged Committee of Experts held in Jeddah and the new Draft Statute for the Academy,

Having noted the explanatory note submitted on this subject by the General Secretariat,

1. Approves the final draft of the statute of the Islamic Fiqh Academy;
2. Reiterates that the General Secretariat should cooperate and coordinate with the host State, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, with a view to holding a general constituent conference for the Islamic Fiqh Academy as early as possible and to complete the necessary measures for establishing the Academy;
3. Requests the General Secretariat to submit all observations and suggestions made by Member States on the Statute of the Academy to the General Constitutive Conference of the Islamic Fiqh Academy for study and adoption of appropriate decisions.

RESOLUTION NO. 21 '13 C

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ISLAMIC CULTURAL CENTRE
IN MORONI, ISLAMIC FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF COMOROS.

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3 - 7 Zul Qada, 1402H (22 - 26 August, 1982),

Expressing concern at the expansion of Christian missionary activities in Africa and more especially, in the Indian Ocean Zone,

Conscious of the necessity of countering these alarming activities,

Having considered Memorandum NO. ICFM/13-82/CS/D.21, submitted by the delegation of the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoro on this subject,

1. Requests the Islamic Solidarity Fund and the concerned specialized Islamic Organizations to undertake the necessary studies on the establishment of an Islamic Cultural Centre in Moroni, Islamic Federal Republic of Comoros;
2. Also requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this Resolution and to submit a report to the Member States before the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;
3. Urges the Member States and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to extend necessary aid for the realisation of this project immediately after its adoption by the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 22/13-C
CELEBRATIONS MARKING THE FOURTEENTH HIJRA CENTURY

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3-7 Zul Qada 1402H (22-26 August, 1982),

Recalling the Resolution of the earlier session of the Conference of Foreign Ministers concerning the programme of celebrations at the international and national levels marking the advent of the Foundation of Hijra Century,

Hailing the progress so far realised on the implementation of the programmes on this historic occasion,

Commending the measures undertaken by the General Secretariat for implementing these programmes,

1. Urges Member States to render the support necessary for the holding of other official Conferences and Exhibitions envisaged in the programme of celebrations marking the Fourteenth Hijra Century;
and appreciation
2. Expresses thanks /to the Islamic Solidarity Fund for its financial contribution to the programme of celebrations;
3. Urges the Islamic Solidarity Fund to grant greater assistance for the realisation of the preparation, editing and publication of works and the production of films on this occasion;
4. Requests the General Secretariat to expedite the implementation of programmes pertaining to the publication of works and production of films.

RESOLUTION NO. 23/13-C
THE ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY FUND

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3-7, Zul-Qada 1402H (22 - 26 August 1982),

Recalling Resolution No. 9/3C of the Third Islamic Summit Conference "Palestine and Al-Quds Sharif" Session on consolidating the resources and 'WAOF' of the Islamic Solidarity Fund,

Taking note of the report submitted by the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund on the Fund's activities,

Convinced of the necessity of consolidating the Islamic Solidarity Fund to enable it to perform its task and achieve its noble objectives, stipulated in the Fund's Statute,

Also convinced of the Fund's effective role in financing the spiritual, cultural and social activities of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference,

1. APPROVES the report of the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund;
2. AGREES to convene a special session for the purpose of announcement of contributions to the Fund by the Member States;

3. ALSO AGREES to hold a special session at which the Member States would announce their contributions to the Fund's WAQF;

4. APPROVES the Fund's closing accounts for the financial year 1981/1982 and its budgetary estimates of the financial year 1982/1983;

5. ELECTS the following member States as members of the Permanent Council of ^{the Islamic} Solidarity Fund for the period July 1, 1982 to June 30, 1984 : Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, State of Kuwait, Republic of Iraq, State of Qatar, Somali Democratic Republic, Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Republic of Tunisia, Republic of Sierra Leone, People's Republic of Bangladesh, Republic of Indonesia, Palestine;

6. EXPRESSES gratitude and appreciation to the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the Fund, Dr. 'a-seddin Ibrahim, for his great services to the Fund, as well as to the Executive Bureau of the Fund;

7. AGREES TO grant permanent membership of the WAQF's Board of Trustees to Member States which contribute more than Dollar two million to the WAQF's capital;

8. REQUESTS the Fund to continue to support the institutions and organisations stemming from the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

9. ALSO REQUESTS the Fund to support large scale projects along with other assistance.

RESOLUTION NO. 24/13C

AID TO REFUGEES AND TO COUNTRIES SUFFERING
FROM NATURAL CALAMITIES

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3 - 7 Zul Qada 1402H (22 - 26 August, 1982),

Expressing its concern on the increasing number of refugees all over the world,

Conscious of the fact that a large majority of these refugees are of Muslim origin and that they constitute a heavy burden for the countries granting them assylum and help,

Taking note of the report of the General Secretariat on the problem of Muslim Refugees,

1. Commends the aid granted by the Member States and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to the countries who provide shelter to the refugees;
2. Appeals to the Member States/^{of the Organization} to render all possible assistance to these refugees on a purely humanitarian and fraternal basis;
3. Requests the Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to follow up, in close cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the developments of the situation of refugees;
4. Urges all Member States and the affiliated institutions of the Organisation of Islamic Conference to provide all forms of aid and assistance to the Government of the Peoples' Democratic Republic of Yemen to help it face the damage resulting from the natural calamity that has befallen it recently.

ANNEX IV

FINAL DECLARATION
OF THE
THIRTEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF
FOREIGN MINISTERS
NIAMEY, REPUBLIC OF NIGER.

FROM: 3-7 ZUL QADA, 1402H (22-26 AUGUST, 1982).

IN THE NAME OF ALLAH, THE MERCIFUL, THE COMPASSIONATE.

FINAL DECLARATION
OF THE
THIRTEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF
FOREIGN MINISTERS

Niamey - Republic of Niger
3 - 7 Zul Qada 1402H
Corresponding to
22 - 26 August 1982

1. At the kind invitation of His Excellency President Seyni JOUANTECHE, Chairman of the Supreme Military Council and Head of State of the Republic of Niger, and pursuant to the Resolution adopted by the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Baghdad, the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference was held in Niamey, Capital of the Republic of Niger, during the period 3 - 7 Zul Qada 1402H, (corresponding to 22 - 26 August 1982).

2. The Thirteenth Islamic Conference was preceded by a preparatory meeting of the senior officials held on the 1st of Zul Qada 1402H, (corresponding to 20 August 1982).

3. The Conference was attended by the following member-states :-

People's Democratic Republic of Algeria.

The State of Bahrain.

People's Republic of Bangladesh.

United Republic of Cameroon.

Islamic Federal Republic of Comoro.

Republic of Djibouti.

Republic of Gabon.

Republic of the Gambia.

People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea.

Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Republic of Iraq.

Republic of Indonesia.

Islamic Republic of Iran.

The State of Kuwait.

Republic of Lebanon.

Malaysia.

Republic of Maldives.

Republic of Mali.

Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

Kingdom of Morocco.

Republic of Niger.

The Sultanate of Oman.
Islamic Republic of Pakistan
Palestine.
The State of Qatar.
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
Republic of Senegal.
Republic of Sierra Leone.
Democratic Republic of Somalia.
Democratic Republic of Sudan.
Syrian Arab Republic.
Republic of Tunisia.
Republic of Turkey.
Republic of Uganda.
United Arab Emirates.
Republic of Upper Volta.
Yemen Arab Republic.
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

4. The following states were absent :-

- Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.
(after having participated in the Senior Officials
meeting)
- Republic of Chad.

5. The following countries, institutions and organisations attended as observers :-

- A) - Federal Republic of Nigeria.
- People's Republic of Benin.
- Turkish Muslim Community of Kibris.
- Moro National Liberation Front.
- B) International Organisations :
- United Nations Organisation.
 - Organisation of African Unity.
 - League of Arab States.
 - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation. (UNESCO).
 - Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).
 - United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR).
 - United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
 - United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO).
 - Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (ALESCO).
 - United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF).
 - United Nations Commission for the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

C) Institutions Emanating from the Organisation of The Islamic Conference

- Islamic Development Bank.
- International Islamic News Agency.
- Islamic States Broadcasting Organisation.
- Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange.
- Organisation of Islamic Capitals.
- Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.
- Permanent Board of the Islamic Solidarity Fund.

D) Islamic Institutions and Societies :

- Rabitah Al-Alam Al-Islami.
- World Muslim Congress.
- Islamic Council of Europe.
- World Federation of International Arab and Islamic Schools.
- Islamic Daawa Society.
- World Assembly of Muslim Youth.
- International Association of Islamic Banks.

6. The Conference was inaugurated by His Excellency Seyni Kountche, Chairman of the Supreme Military Council and Head of State of the Republic of Niger. He called upon the Conference to offer فاتحة in memory of His Majesty the Late King Khaled Ibn Abdel-Aziz of Saudi Arabia . He then

delivered an important speech in which he expressed the pleasure and pride felt by Niger and its people in welcoming the representative of the Muslim World to attend the proceedings of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.

His Excellency the Head of State of Niger added that Niger has for several centuries been a glorious meeting point of Negro-African and Arab-Berber civilization, and today she strongly reflects the image of a people who have successfully resisted the alien trends of thought and life to preserve intact the Islamic Cultural heritage and its immense treasures.

We then extended fraternal greetings to the Conference on his behalf and on behalf of the Supreme Military Council and the Government of Niger. He pointed to the great hopes the people of the Third World are pinning this Conference, which is being held on at a crucial and decisive point in the history of relations between human communities, at a time when the spirit of domination and aggression is holding sway over the virtues of tolerance and respect for others, and at a time when international economic relations are going

through one of their most serious crises.

He went on to say that "We find it difficult to understand why, at a time when some countries, which no longer know what to do with their surplus wealth and are piling up the most sophisticated weapons to fuel tension, some of our countries continue to live in conditions of misery, hunger, malnutrition, disease, illiteracy, inflation and unemployment. We fail to understand why the Palestinian people are still subject to so much humiliation and are still being shamefully denied their right to their homeland."

His Excellency the Head of State of Niger declared that the people of Niger have denounced and condemned the criminal aggression perpetrated by Israel against Lebanon, which constitutes a flagrant violation of basic human rights, and peace and security of the people of the region, and constitutes a flagrant violation of international laws and conventions.

He paid homage to the valiant peoples of Lebanon and Palestine who are being martyred, and requested the Conference to be guided in its work by the underlying three themes of self-communion, unity and solidarity of all Muslims against the Zionist enemy.

Reference to the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Mecca Al Mukarramah/Taif, the Chief of State stressed the originality of the resolutions adopted at that historical Islamic gathering.

He then proceeded to discuss the Organization of the Islamic Conference, saying that this active and youthful Organization has surmounted the obstacles it encountered, and faced with resolve and determination the major challenges threatening humanity. He added that this Organization has opened a new path for Muslims to face all forms of domination and political, ideological, economic and cultural subservience.

The Head of State of Niger, in the name of the people of Niger, launched a fraternal appeal to all Islamic States in conflict to lay down their arms, renounce war and revert to the virtues of dialogue and accept mediation and reconciliation.

He then elucidated the foundations without which no powerful and respectful Islamic Society could be established.

He observed that our distinguished place at the United Nations and in the Non Alignment Movement was an asset, which, when added to our gradually increasing resources and the financial potentials available to us, was bound to give strength and power to our organisation. However, he continued, the effectiveness of such assets depended on our ability to put them to best use.

He further noted that our duty consists, primarily, in supporting the just causes, foremost among which is that of protecting "Al-Quds Al-Sharif", liberating it from Zionist desecration, and restoring its religious character as the place which has received the three divine revelations.

He paid tribute to "Al-Quds Committee" and its Chairman, His Majesty Al-Hassan II, King of Morocco, for the total devotion and true sense of responsibility with which that Committee was countering the Israeli policy of 'fait accompli'

He saluted the Palestinian people and their sole legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organisation. He described the Palestine tragedy as being the most cruel affront to the human race. He likewise expressed sympathy with the peoples and governments of the front-line states which are exposed to continuous brutal

atrocities whether in the Middle East or in South Africa. He called upon the friends of Isreal and South Africa to refrain from insisting on continuing their support for what the international community has branded as the most horrible crime ever perpetrated against humanity.

He asked the conference to consider ways and means likely to consolidate cooperation, integration and maximum use of potentials and resources in such a way as to benefit the entire Muslim nation. He also called for joint efforts in the fields of science and technology development, adding that the OIC has made an admirable achievement by establishing a host of centres, institutes and various organisations.

7. The Conference decided to include the address of E.E. the Head of State of the Republic of Niger, as an official document of the Conference in view of the importance of that address and the valuable directives included therein.

8. The Foreign Minister of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, H.E. Haj Abdoulaye Toure, the Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, H.E. Sahabzadah Yaqub Khan and the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates, H.E. Rashed Abdullah Al-Muaini, respectively representing the Member States in Africa, in Asia and the Arab States in OIC respectively, delivered speeches in which they expressed their profound respect for the important address which E.E. the Head of

State of the Republic of Niger inaugurated the conference. They also expressed their thanks to the President, Government and people of Niger for the kind reception, generous hospitality and warm welcome they extended to all delegations during their stay in the Muslim land of Niger.

9. The Foreign Minister of the Republic of Iraq, Dr. Saadoun Hammadi, in his capacity as Chairman of the Twelfth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, delivered a speech in which he thanked the President, Government and people of Niger for their warm welcome and generous hospitality and expressed complete confidence that the current session will achieve success. Dr. Hammadi characterized the current session as being held at a highly crucial and dangerous stage due to the saddening developments in the Middle East and the continuation of the Iraqi-Iranian war - two factors which have made co-operation and solidarity among Islamic countries and peoples all the more pressing.

10. The Secretary-General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference delivered a speech at the inaugural sitting and hailed the Republic of Niger as one of the solid bases which radiated Islamic culture and civilisation throughout the African continent. The Secretary-General then presented an analysis of some issues of concern to the Islamic world, headed by the cause of Palestine, Jerusalem, the barbarous Israeli aggression against

Lebanon and the Lebanese people and cause of Islamic solidarity.

H.E. The OIC Secretary-General called attention to the fact that the Thirteenth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers was being held whilst our Ummah is passing through one of the most dangerous stages of its modern history. He emphasised the principal positions adopted by the Organisation of the Islamic Conference in support of the Palestinian people in their heroic struggle championed by the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and the vanguard of their efforts to liberate their usurped homeland and recover their inalienable national rights.

Referring to the developments in the Middle East during the past few months, the Secretary-General said that the developments could have grievous repercussions on the fate of the Ummah due to the continuation of the policies of the Zionist entity and those in collusion with it. The Secretary-General strongly censured the invidious position in which the United States Government had placed itself in international gatherings where it has continued to support the Zionist thrust into Lebanon by all means, a position which has freed the hands of the Zionist military machinery to destroy Lebanese cities and Palestinian refugee camps. He also pointed out that the United States would not have adopted such a position of support for the Zionist military entity had our Islamic and Arab efforts progressed to a stage of positive action.

The Secretary-General called for the mobilisation of all resources to seek the withdrawal of the occupation forces from Lebanon, and the maintenance of its independence, territorial integrity, and national unity, and to simultaneously approach just solution to the Palestinian problem and prevent any attempt to eliminate the Palestinian leadership as represented in the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the sole representative of the Palestinian people. He also lauded the heroes of the Palestinian, Lebanese and Syrian resistance who have demonstrated, by their steadfastness and heroic acts, their capacity for struggle and shattered the myth of Israeli invincibility.

The Secretary-General then dealt with the Iraqi-Iranian war and explained the services rendered by the Islamic Good Offices Committee, and its attempts to conciliate the two warring states and bring this bloody war, which does not serve the interests of either, to an end. He pointed out that there is need, more than ever before, that such efforts may put an end to this war, so that we may devote all our efforts to confronting our common and true enemy - Israel.

On the issue of Afghanistan, the Secretary-General declared that the Soviet Union had paid no attention to

perpetual calls for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan, or for respect for its political independence, territorial integrity and the Non-aligned character of this brotherly Islamic country. He then repeated an earlier statement that there was no dispute with the Soviet Union except over the problem of Afghanistan because Afghanistan was an indivisible part of the Islamic world and because of our sincere belief that peoples should enjoy the right to manage their own affairs and choose their own political systems.

Reviewing some of the activities of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, the Secretary-General stated that many Islamic establishments and bodies operating in cultural, economic and social fields have, during the past year, come of age, thanks to Allah Almighty and the spirit of co-operation and solidarity permeating relations between the General-Secretariat and Governments of Member States.

On relations between Africa and the Arab World, the Secretary General said that those relations were by no means the offshoot of circumstantial political and economic conditions but were, rather, premised on ancient cultural bonds dating back to the dawn of Islam. He expressed satisfaction over the fact that almost one third of the inhabitants of Africa have Islam as their faith, adding that the future of Islam in Africa is absolutely secure, Allah willing.

The Secretary-General stressed that the Organisation of the Islamic Conference condemned racial discrimination and the policy of Apartheid pursued by the white minority in Southern Africa. This condemnation, he said, corresponded with the tolerant nature of our Islamic faith. The Secretary-General also emphasised that the Organisation of the Islamic Conference fully supported the peoples of Namibia and South Africa in their struggle against colonialism, and urged the need for the measures necessary to confront racial discrimination.

Concluding his speech, the Secretary-General called on the Islamic nation to stand up to the challenges mounted against, to act effectively and to adopt a new method of action based upon total solidarity and the legitimacy of our struggle.

11. The Thirteenth Conference unanimously elected the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Republic of Niger, H.E. Daouda Diallo as Chairman.

12. The Conference also unanimously elected the Head of the Palestinian delegation, H.E. Gamal Al-Sourani, and the Foreign Minister of Bangladesh, H.E. A.R. Shams-ud Doha, as Vice-Chairman. The Conference also decided to elect the Foreign Minister of Republic of Iraq,

~~H.E. Dr. Saddam Husayn~~ H.E. Dr. Saddam Husayn as Rapporteur. It agreed to designate the Secretary-General, H.E. Mr. Habib Al-Chatty as Spokesman of the Conference.

13. Following his election as President of the conference, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Republic of Niger, H.E. Daouda Diallo, delivered a speech

in which he thanked the Conference for electing him Chairman of the current session, a move which he considered as an appreciation of the role played by his country in the Organisation of the Islamic Conference. He went on to express his gratitude to the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Iraq, Dr Saadoun Hammadi, for the efficiency, skill and ability with which he managed the work of the Twelfth Session. The Foreign Minister of Niger also lauded the efforts exerted by the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and stressed the importance of the current session in view of international developments whose dire consequences, both political and economic were now being witnessed.

H.E. Dauoda Diallo said that the Islamic nation was now facing major challenges, the most mischievous of which was the depressing situation in Lebanon, and the Iraqi -Iranian war.

The Chairman of the Conference stressed his country's solidarity with the Arabs in the occupied territories and called for the adoption of decisive measures to foil all attempts aimed at the dismemberment of Lebanon and the liquidation of the Palestinian Resistance Movement.

He invited the conference to pay special attention to the recommendations of the Sixth Session of the Jerusalem Committee which met in the Kingdom of Morocco under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II.

The Chairman of the conference said that the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war represented a source of sadness and deep sorrow. He then referred to the services rendered by the Islamic Good Office Committee aimed at bringing this war to an end and called for support for these efforts.

He then spoke about the situation in Southern Africa and called on the Conference to effectively unite with the Islamic African countries and Africa as a whole in order to give them support in their battle against racism, Apartheid and imperialistic domination. He appealed for the fostering and strengthening of cooperation between the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the Organisation of African Unity.

He went on to mention the deteriorating international economic situation, and the need to study ways and means of encouraging the dialogue between the North and South. He called for the revival of negotiations aimed at handling the ^{critical} /situation

and preparing the way for the establishment of a new and just International Economic Order. He paid tribute to the Third Islamic Summit Conference for its resolutions on working programmes aiming at fostering economic cooperation among member states and emphasized the need for the implementation of these resolutions.

He called on the Conference to pay special attention to the three committees (which His Majesty King Hassan of Morocco had suggested be set up and to be headed by 3 Heads of Member States) so that they might proceed with the work assigned to them by the Makkah al-Mukarramah Summit Conference.

His Excellency the Minister commended the achievements of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference in all fields of science research and publication.

14. The message of the Secretary General of the United Nations, H.E. Javier Perez de Cuellar was read out by Mr. Ioussoufou Djermakoye, the United Nations Assistant Secretary General. In his message, Mr. Cuellar lauded the cooperation between the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Organisation. The speech also referred to major international problems in the political, economic, and social fields. It expressed the willingness of the United Nations Organisation to boost coordination with the organisation of the Islamic Conference for the benefit of the Islamic world and the world at large.

15. His Excellency Dr. Peter Onu, the Assistant Secretary General of the Organisation of African Unity, delivered the speech of the Secretary General of the Organisation of African Unity. He dealt with the problems common to the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the Organisation of African Unity, and expressed the OAU's special interest in the conclusions that would be reached by the Thirteenth Islamic Conference. He stated that the Organisation of African Unity was currently facing a crisis and expressed hope that the African governments would shortly manage to overcome this crisis. The OAU Assistant Secretary-General then dealt with the problem of Southern Africa and stressed the need to enhance efforts aimed at liberating it from the domination of the racist regime.

On the Middle East crisis, he denounced the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the attempt to eliminate the Palestinian resistance movement. He also criticised the exercise of the veto right in the United Nations Security Council to support the Zionist entity and expressed the support of Africa for the struggling people of Palestine and their brotherly people of Lebanon. On the Iran-Iraq war, he lauded the efforts exerted by the Islamic Good Offices Committee to settle this dispute.

16. The Conference unanimously approved the admission of the People's Republic of Benin as observer in the Organisation of Islamic Conference.

17. The Conference approved the amendment of the Rules of procedure governing the meetings of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference in accordance with Resolution 2/12-ORG.

18. Mr. Sandi Yacouba, the Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Republic of Niger, in his capacity as Chairman of the Meeting of Senior Officials (held on August 20, 1982), read out the report of that meeting.

19. The Conference then adopted its agenda submitted by the Meeting of Senior Officials.

20. As stipulated in Article 4 of the Rules of Procedure of the Organisation of Islamic Conference, four sub-committees were set up and the items on the agenda were distributed to:-

- Political and Information Affairs Committee
- Economic Affairs Committee
- Cultural and Social Affairs Committee
- Administrative and Financial Affairs Committee.

21. During the course of the general debate, the heads of Delegation delivered speeches in which they dealt with the principal subjects and issues submitted for consideration during the Conference meetings and also touched upon current issues of concern, expressing the need to adopt the measures necessary to handle these issues in such a way as to realise the objectives of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference through the implementation of the resolutions resulting from the conference. They likewise expressed their gratitude to and esteem for the Head of State, Government and people of the Republic of Niger for hosting this Conference and for their warm welcome and generous hospitality.

22. The Conference addressed a cable to Mr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in which it lauded the heroic resistance of the Palestinian people in repulsing the Zionist aggression backed by the United States, despite the heavy odds.

The cable emphasised that the entire Islamic Nation stands by the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the sole legitimate representative of the people of Palestine.

23. The Conference addressed a cable to His Excellency President Hafez Al Assad of the Syrian Arab Republic, expressing solidarity and support against the treacherous Israeli designs on brotherly Syria. The Conference hailed Syria's steadfast stand vis-a-vis the expansionist Zionist entity - the enemy both of the Arab and Islamic Nations.

24. The Conference commended the announcement made during the Conference by the Foreign Minister of the Kingdom of Morocco, that His Majesty King Hassan II has donated 700,000 dollars for the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (ISESCO), and that Morocco will contribute effectively to the building of the premises of the said Organisation.

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25. The Conference commended the announcement made by His Excellency the Foreign Minister of the United Arab Emirates that the Government of the United Arab Emirates has decided to present the Republic of Niger with a million copies of the Holy Quran.

26. The Conference heard a statement by Mr. Abdel-Kadi Butaleb, the Secretary-General of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (ISESCO) in which he urged the Member States who have not yet signed the Agreement establishing the ISESCO, to join the Organisation in accordance with the constitutional measures applied in their respective countries. He also pointed out that the Member States elected to the Executive Council were called upon to appoint their representatives as soon as possible, to enable the Council to convene next November. The Director-General commended the donation of 50,000 dollars to the ISESCO by the Islamic Solidarity Fund.

27. The Conference proceeded to consider the items included in the agenda and approved the following decision:

I. Organic and General Matters.

28. The Conference decided to conduct further deliberations regarding the election of Members of the three Ministerial Committees to be presided by Heads of States which the Islamic Summit, held in Makkah Al-Mukarrama and Taif decided to set up. It agreed that members to those Committees be elected during the annual coordination meeting to be held in New York by the Foreign Ministers of the Member States in October next, during the forthcoming session of the United Nations General Assembly.

29. It endorsed the Agreement on Co-operation between the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the League of Arab States and entrusted the Secretary-General of the OIC with the task of signing the said agreement.

30. In view of the fact that the Fourteenth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers is to be held in the People's Republic of Bangladesh during the month of Rabiul Awwal 1404AH, corresponding to December 1983, and in accordance with the provisions of Article III, paragraph 5 of the OIC Financial Regulations, the Conference empowered the Secretary General to assume administrative expenditures for 1983-84 on the basis of the 1982-1983 budget. It urged the Member States to pay their contributions covering the said period of the 1983-1984 budget on the basis of their contributions in the 1982-1983 budget, and that such a procedure would be a general rule to be applied in case of necessity.

31. The Conference elected the following Members of the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund, in addition to the Secretary:-

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, State of Kuwait, Republic of Iraq, State of Qatar, Somali Democratic Republic, Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Republic of Tunisia, Republic of Sierra Leone, People's Republic of Bangladesh, Republic of Indonesia, Palestine.

32. The following Member States have announced their voluntary donations to the Organisation and its affiliated bodies and institutions as shown in the following table:-

S T A T E	The Jerusalem Fund.	The Jerusalem Fund Naqf	The IFSTAD Waqfa.	The Islamic University in Niger.	The Islamic Solidarity Fund.
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN	\$ 50,000	\$40,000	\$1,000,000 (Half of it will be paid next year)	\$25,000	To issue a Postal Stamp Carrying the Fund's emblem
THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA	\$5,000,000 (in addition to \$5,000,000 to cover other activities)			\$5,000,000	\$10,000,000
	The remaining \$5,000,000 for other activities of OIC.				
REPUBLIC OF NIGER	\$ 25,000				\$50,000
PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY REPUBLIC OF GUINEA	\$ 10,000			\$ 25,000	\$ 15,000
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES				\$ 1,000,000	
REPUBLIC OF DJIBOUTI	\$ 3,000			\$ 3,000	\$4,000
REPUBLIC OF UPPER-VOLTA			\$5,000	\$ 5,000	\$5,000
REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA	\$40,000		\$20,000	\$ 20,000	\$100,000
KINGDOM OF MOROCCO				\$100,000	
REPUBLIC OF SPAIN				\$ 30,000	

II: POLITICAL AFFAIRS

33. The Conference extolled the glorious resistance and heroic steadfastness demonstrated by the Palestinian Resistance forces led by the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the Lebanese people and the Syrian armed forces in confronting the Israeli invasion forces and preventing them from entering the Lebanese capital.

The Conference reaffirmed the resolutions of previous Islamic Conferences on the Palestine Question, which is the essence of the "Middle East Conflict.

The Conference decided to work, during the Thirty-Seventh Session of the United Nations General Assembly, for the setting up of an international commission whose task will be to investigate the crimes committed by Israeli forces during their invasion of Lebanon in which they attempted to annihilate the Palestinian people with all kinds of weapons including those prohibited internationally.

The Conference condemned the hostile attitude of the United States of America to the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people; the policies which the United States of America is trying to impose on the region at the expense of the Palestinian people; and the continued support of the United States of America for Israel on all fronts and particularly in the military, political and economic fields.

The Conference reaffirmed its rejection and condemnation of both the Camp David Accord and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, and decided to provide material and moral assistance to the Palestinian people with a view to reinforcing its resistance to the home rule conspiracy.

The Conference reaffirmed the necessity of applying economic and financial pressures against the states which are supportive of Israeli aggression. It called upon Member States of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to reconsider their diplomatic relations with the United States of America. It further stressed the need for Islamic States to implement the declaration of all-out Jihad and to adopt a united attitude to confront continued Israeli expansionism.

34. As regards Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the Conference re-iterated the recommendations of previous sessions of the Al-Quds Committee including the Sixth Session held in May 1982 in Ifrane, Kingdom of Morocco.

The Conference decided to step up its financial, political, military and informational support to the Palestinian Resistance and to pursue its contacts with the United Nations with a view to implementing the resolutions on Al-Quds.

35. The Conference reiterated its condemnation of the premeditated air attack against the Iraqi nuclear installations for peaceful purposes and strongly condemned Israel for its aggressive policy against Islamic States. It appealed to Islamic States to seriously work for the suspension of Israel's membership of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

36. The Conference called upon the General Secretariat to finalize the establishment of the Islamic Bureau for Military Cooperation with Palestine.

~~37. The Conference also decided to proceed with the establishment of the Islamic Bureau for the Boycott of Israel.~~

38. The Conference strongly condemned the Israeli entity for its invasion of Lebanese territory and its aggression against the capital of Lebanon, towns and villages, and against Palestinian camps in Lebanon. It came out in support of the efforts undertaken by the Lebanese government to implement the Security Council resolutions. It demanded that effective pressure be applied against the Israeli enemy to compel it to halt its aggression, lift the siege of Beirut, and make total and unconditional withdrawal from Lebanese territory. The Conference re-iterated its commitment to the independence of Lebanon, the integrity of its territory and people, and its sovereignty over all its territories within its international frontiers.

39. The Conference urged Member States to give generous donations and pay their annual voluntary contributions so as to cover the capital of the Al-Quds Fund amounting to One Hundred (100) Million \$. It also directed the General Secretariat to take the necessary measures for the realization of scheduled visits to Member States of the delegation from the Permanent Council of the Fund to collect the necessary donations.

40. The Conference exhorted those Member States who have not yet made donations to the Al-Quds Waqf, to come forthwith donations so that the capital of the Waqf, amounting to U.S. Dollar 100 Million may be covered.

41. The Conference requested those Member States who have not yet issued the Palestine Stamp on a permanent basis to do so as long as the Palestine question lasts.

42. The Conference expressed its great appreciation for the sustained efforts made by the Islamic Peace Committee to achieve a just and honourable solution to the Iraq-Iran conflict. It exhorted the Committee to ^{pursue} its mission and appealed to the two belligerents to halt military operations immediately and withdraw their troops to their recognized international frontiers.

The Conference, in this connection, emphasized the necessity of respecting with Resolution 6/3-P11/15 adopted by the Third Islamic Summit and with Resolutions 479 and 514 of the Security Council, and to work for the implementation of these Resolutions.

43. As regards the question of Afghanistan, the Conference expressed deep concern for the continued Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, and again demanded the immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan. It also called for the deployment of urgent measures to guarantee respect for the inalienable national rights of the people of Afghanistan to choose their regime and political, economic and social systems without foreign interference.

The Conference expressed its deep concern at the continued suffering of the millions of refugees seeking refuge in Pakistan and Iran, and whose number is constantly increasing. The Conference also stressed the commitment and readiness of the OIC to help find a solution to this problem, which concerns the whole of the Islamic World. It recommended that the Ministerial Committee composed of the Secretary General of the OIC and the Foreign Ministers of Guinea, Iran, Pakistan and Tunisia, to pursue efforts to reach a political solution to the Afghan crisis. The Conference requested the members of the Ministerial Committee to hold consultations during the annual Coordination Meeting at the UN headquarters.

44. The Conference heard the report of the meeting of Islamic Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel held in Niamey on the 23rd of August 1982, and noted with great satisfaction the resolution adopted by the Committee at this meeting, in which it reaffirmed approval of the middle and long-term programmes drawn up by the Inter-State Committee for Control of Drought in the Sahel.

The report also included an appeal to the Member States who have not yet made donations, to contribute generously to the work of the Islamic Committee for Solidarity with the People of the Sahel.

The Conference expressed its profound appreciation for the work of the Islamic Committee for Solidarity with the People of the Sahel and its Sub-Committee and for the objectives they have set for themselves. It called upon all member states to respond to the appeal to contribute to the activities of the Committee.

45. The Conference reaffirmed the legitimate and just struggle of the peoples of Namibia and Southern Africa to free themselves from the clutches of colonialism, racial oppression and Apartheid. The Conference strongly condemned the minority regime in South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its policies of Apartheid and racial discrimination.

It also resolutely denounced and condemned the collusion between the Zionist entity and the minority regime in South Africa, and all forms of support for the policy of occupation, apartheid and racial discrimination in Namibia and South Africa.

The Conference expressed its support for ^{the} armed struggle being waged by the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) for national independence in a united Namibia to the struggle of the people of South Africa who are denied their rights, and to the national liberation movement of the people of South Africa.

46. The Conference requested the member states to use their influence with France to speed up its negotiations with the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoro for the return of Mayotte to the Republic of Comoro.

The Conference urged the Government of the Philippines to begin negotiations, without further delay, with the Moro National Liberation Front, with the participation of the Islamic four-Member committee, to settle the issue of the Muslims of the Southern Philippines on the basis of implementation of the Tripoli agreement in both letter and spirit.

The Conference reviewed developments concerning the Cyprus question and concluded that the best way of reaching a final solution satisfactory to both national communities on the island was to enter into negotiations to be held under the auspices of the Secretary General of the United Nations Organisation.

The Conference expressed the hope that the two communities in Cyprus would refrain from taking any initiative which might endanger the negotiating process between them.

The Conference reaffirmed its support for the efforts of the Secretary General of the United Nations to reach a just and permanent negotiated settlement of the Cyprus question within the framework of the good-offices mission with which he was entrusted by the United Nations Security Council. It also urged the Member States of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to take the necessary steps to promote their solidarity with the Muslim Cypriots.

49. The Conference decided that the Seat of the Islamic Court of Justice will be in the city of Kuwait.

50. The Conference called upon all states to respond favourably to the proposals for the establishment of Nuclear Weapon-Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia. The Conference also condemned the collusion between Israel and South Africa in production of nuclear weapons, and their attempts to frustrate all efforts to establish nuclear weapon-free zones. In this connection, the Conference stressed the determination of Member States to take the measures necessary to prevent nuclear proliferation on a world-wide scale. It also urged the Member States to continue their cooperation in the United Nations and other forums to promote the establishment of nuclear weapons-free zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.

51. The Conference also called upon the Disarmament Committee to reach a consensus at an early date regarding the International Agreement on the Protection of Non-Nuclear States against the use of Nuclear Weapons or the threat to use them. The Conference urged the Member States to cooperate in the Disarmament Committee, the UN General Assembly, and other concerned international forums with a view to promoting the security of non-nuclear states against the use of nuclear weapons or the threat to use them.

52. The Conference urged all countries particularly those who signed the Tokyo Agreement of 1963, the Hague Agreement of 1970 and the Montreal Agreement of 1971, on punishment of hijackers and guaranteeing the security and safety of Civil Aviation throughout the world, to fulfil their obligations under the aforementioned Agreements. The Conference appealed to countries which have not yet signed the said Agreements to do so as soon as possible.

53. As regards the Muslim Communities in OIC non-member states, the Conference endorsed the reports of the Meetings of the Ministerial Committee and the Committee of experts. The Conference requested the Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to work for the implementation of the recommendations made by the Ministerial Committee and the Committee of Experts on the holding of contacts with the Governments of non member countries in which Islamic Communities are living.

54. The Conference emphasized that the security of each individual Member State is of concern to all Member States. It reaffirmed the permanent sovereignty of States over their natural resources and expressed the determination of its Member States to preserve their common Islamic values and way of life, and to work to uphold the common spiritual, political, social and economic values of the Ummah.

55. As regards cooperation between the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Organisation, the Conference noted with satisfaction the progress of the expanding and growing cooperation between the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Organisation and its affiliated bodies and specialized agencies. It urged the Member States to support the establishment of a Coordinating Body to liaise between the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Organisation.

56. The Conference reaffirmed the necessity for establishing cooperation between the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the Organisation of African Unity. It decided that the efforts being exerted to conclude an Agreement of Cooperation between the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the Organisation of African Unity ^{of} may continue.

57. The Conference expressed its profound gratitude to the Member States which had made voluntary contributions

to the Islamic States Broadcasting Organisation (ISBO). It stressed the importance of settlements of arrears of previous budgets and requested Member States concerned to pay those arrears in addition to their share of the 1982 budget. The Conference urged Member States, in a position to do so, to make additional voluntary contributions. It also expressed appreciation for the successful efforts exerted by ISBO in serving the purposes for which it was established.

58. The Conference urged the Member States to pay their annual subscriptions to the budget of the International Islamic News Agency on a regular basis and also to pay their arrears, if any. It recommended the Member States to reduce the tariffs for the use of their satellite channels to enable the International Islamic News Agency and the national news agencies in Member States to have greater access to the modern means of communication.

59. (a) The Conference endorsed the candidature of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for membership of the United Nations Security Council during the election to be held at the forthcoming UN General Assembly Session.

(b) The Conference recommended to support the candidature of Mr Dafa Allah El Haj Youssouf, of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, for the post of UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

60. The Conference took note of the statement of the delegation of the Somali Democratic Republic regarding the violation of its territory by Ethiopia. It reaffirmed its commitment to the security and territorial integrity of Member States confirming to the aims and principles of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Charters of the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity. It expressed its support and solidarity to the Somali Democratic Republic in its endeavours to preserve its territorial integrity and independence.

THIRD: ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

61. While evaluating the international economic situation with Special reference to the Islamic countries, the Conference stressed the fact that a comprehensive and integrated approach to the current international economic problems, within the context of total participation of all states, is the only way to contribute to the restructuring of International economic relations. The Conference expressed total support for the Group of 77 in their efforts to bring about an agreement on the agenda of comprehensive negotiations in such a manner as would be in keeping with the interests of developing countries. The Conference called for conducting comprehensive negotiations within the framework of a dialogue to achieve mutually beneficial results. The Conference also urged the Member States to enter into total cooperation and to exert all possible efforts to implement the Plan of Action to strengthen economic cooperation among the Member States of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.

62. The Conference, after considering the report of the High Level Intergovernmental meeting of experts for the implementation of the Plan of Action, held in Jeddah from 9-11 November, 1981 in pursuance of the relevant resolution adopted by the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, decided to endorse both the report and the programme of action included in the aforementioned report. It urged the Member States to offer all possible help and assistance to the General Secretariat, its specialised bodies and all bodies stemming from it so as to facilitate their task in the implementation of the Plan of Action.

- 63 - The Conference paid stress on the need to follow up the economic problems facing the landlocked Member States within the framework of the problems of least developed Member States . In this connection, it asked the General Secretariat of O.I.C. to give the utmost consideration to the problems of land locked Member States. It also appealed to all states particularly O.I.C. Member States, to implement measures to meet the specific needs and problems of land locked countries as provided in the relevant resolutions of UNCTAD.
- 64 - The Conference approved, with some amendments the report and recommendations of the First Ministerial Conference of Food Security and Agricultural Development in Islamic countries held in Ankara during October 1981.

The Conference appealed to the concerned Member States to expedite the preparation of studies entrusted to them by the First Ministerial Conference. It also appealed to all Member States to offer maximum assistance to the General Secretariat and to the Ankara Centre to help them implement the recommendations of the said conference.

- 65 - The Conference entrusted the OIC General Secretariat with the task of following up the developments pertaining to the implementation of the results of the United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries held in Paris in September 1981, and to periodically report to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.
- 66 - The Conference approved the report and recommendations of the Ministerial level Round Table Consultation on Industrial Cooperation, held in Islamabad from 14-17 February, 1982, which was

attended by a vast majority of Member States.

- 67- The Conference called for early preparation of the various studies in the field of Trade, and for the convening of a high-level meeting of experts to draw up specific recommendations for the implementation of the proposals in the Trade sector contained in the Plan of Action to strengthen Economic Co-operation among Member-States. The Conference approved the holding of the Second Islamic Trade Fair in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in 1983, and the Third Islamic Trade Fair in the Kingdom of Morocco in 1984.
- 68 - The Conference requested the General-Secretariat to refer the recommendations of the Group of Experts on Insurance and Re-Insurances to the Member States and to the International Association of Islamic Banks for their comments as regards the conformity of these recommendations to the rules of Sharia.
- 69 - The Conference decided that the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange pursue its activities and to coordinate its proposals of joint ventures with the General Secretariat and the Islamic Development Bank. The Conference urged the Member States to offer generous donations to the Chamber to enable it to finance the construction of its headquarters building and its work programme. The Conference urged the Member States to expedite the payment of their contributions, to make generous donations, and offer other assistance, including personnel, to the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade to enable it to achieve its aims and objectives.
- 70 The Conference urged the Member States who have not yet signed the Agreement on Promotion, Protection and Guarantee of Investments to do so at their earliest convenience.

- 71 - The Conference appealed to the Member States, in a position to do so, to announce their contributions to the consolidation of Development Programme in the Islamic World. In this connection, the General Secretariat was asked to convene a meeting of the representatives of the National Development Funds in the Islamic donor states to decide on the procedures required to implement the relevant resolution adopted by the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and thereafter inform the Member-States.
- 72 - The Conference approved the recommendations of the Fifth Meeting of Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities in Member States. It requested the General-Secretariat to continue the follow up of implementation of the various recommendations adopted by the meetings of the Governors.
- 73 - The Conference urged the Member States, who have not yet done so, to expedite payment of their increased share of contributions to the paid-up capital of the Islamic Development Bank. It also requested the Islamic Development Bank to continue to accelerate its trade financing operations along with its other activities.
- 74 - The Conference called upon the Member States to extend financial and moral support to the International Association of Islamic Banks to enable it to pursue its activities.
- 75 - The Conference approved the report of the Third Meeting of the Group of Experts on Civil Aviation as well as the Statute of the Islamic Civil Aviation Council. It urged Member States to sign and ratify the said statute as early as possible, and to financially support the Council. It entrusted the General-Secretariat to take the necessary measures, in cooperation with the Republic of Tunisia, for the early establishment of the Islamic Council for Civil Aviation.

76. The Conference asked the General Secretariat to convene a meeting of experts to finalise the draft Statute of the Islamic Telecommunications Union and to submit the final draft to the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

77. The Conference urged the Member-States who have not yet signed the Statute of the Islamic Shipowners Association to do so as early as possible.

78. The Conference welcomed the offer of the Government of Malaysia to host the expert group meeting on Labour and Social Security. It recommended that this meeting should formulate specific recommendations for co-operation in these two fields to be submitted to the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

79. The Conference requested the Member-States to provide the Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research, Dacca, with all available data on their requirements in the field of training related to the activities of the Centre. The Conference recommended to the Member-States to designate national focal points for the Centre.

80. The Conference directed the General-Secretariat to draw up, in co-ordination with the relevant OIC States, General Agreement on Multilateral Technical Co-operation among Member-States.

81. The Conference noted the Report on the Second Meeting of the General Assembly of the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic States, Ankara, as well as the reports of the two meetings of the Board of Directors of the Centre. It also urged the Member-States to expedite payment of their contributions to the budget of the Centre and to make voluntary donations.

82. The Conference urged the Member-States, who have not yet signed or ratified the General Agreement for Economic, Technical and Commercial Co-operation among Member-States, which has gone into effect, to do so as early as possible.

83. The Conference extended its full support to the Lagos Plan of Action for Economic and Social Development in Africa welcoming it as a worthy initiative and an unprecedented experience. The Conference requested the Member-States to financially contribute to help realise the objectives of economic and social development in Africa, as provided for in the Lagos Plan.

84. The Conference recommended that Islamic organisations co-operate with the Organisation of African Unity, Food and Agriculture Organisations and the International Bureau of Animal Epidemics, to seek the necessary funds required for the campaign to eliminate cattle plague throughout Africa. It also recommended that Islamic states and their specialised bodies contribute financially to support this campaign in a spirit of Islamic solidarity.

FOURTH: CULTURAL AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

- 85 - The Conference reaffirmed its support for the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development and to endorse the decisions of the Scientific Council of the Foundation.
- 86 - The Conference approved the affiliation of the World Centre for Islamic Education to Umm Al-Qura University in Makkah Al-Mukarramah and to request the Centre to establish co-operation and co-ordination with the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development in respect of curricula of Islamic education.
- 87 - The Conference requested the Islamic Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation to accord highest priority in its programmes to eradicate illiteracy and spreading information in rural areas, and to call upon the Organisation to make an effort to draw up a systematic inventory of Islamic heritage and to prepare a plan of action to preserve and protect this heritage.
- 88 - The Conference requested Member-States to extend all moral and material support to the Islamic Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation to carry out its tasks. It expressed its gratitude to the Government of Morocco and the Islamic

Solidarity Fund for their tireless efforts
to establish this young institution.

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The Conference urged member states to sign
the Convention on the Islamic Committee of
the International Crescent as early as possible.

90. The Conference approved the Statute of the International Commission for the preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage. It also endorsed the designation of the following as members of the Committee:

1. His Royal Highness Prince Faisal Ben Fahd -
to be also the Chairman of the Committee.
2. A scholar in Islamic heritage to be nominated
by the Palestine Liberation Organisation.
3. Dr. Haider Gulzar from Pakistan.
4. Mr. Wisber Loeis from Indonesia.
5. Mr. Abdelhadi Boutaleb, the Director-General
of the Islamic Educational, Scientific, and
Cultural Organisation.

91. The Conference directed the General Secretariat to undertake necessary studies for the restoration of the historical cities in the Republic of Mali, and the restoration of Dimak Mosque in the Republic of Indonesia; and to establish contacts with the Republic of Niger, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and the Republic of Tunisia for the preparation of necessary studies on the preservation of the Islamic historical cities in these countries.

92. The Conference urged Member States, in a position to do so, to provide teachers, educational aids etc for the spread of teaching of Arabic and propagation of Islamic culture. It also decided to convene at the beginning of each of its regular ordinary sessions, plenary meetings for the Fund for assistance to Arab Islamic Schools.

93. The Conference requested the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to forward to the General Secretariat the required studies for the establishment of the Regional Institute for Complementary Studies.

94. The Conference reaffirmed its commitment to mobilize all financial and manpower resources, necessary for the establishment of the Islamic University in Niger, and to provide, as soon as possible, the necessary funds to carry out the first stage project.

95. The Conference commended the Government of Uganda and the General Secretariat for the efforts exerted by them to establish an Islamic University in Uganda. It requested the Islamic Foundation of Science, Technology and Development to provide the technical assistance required for this project.

96. The Conference reaffirmed Resolution No.10/12-C adopted by the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the construction of new premises for the Zaituniya College in Tunisia. It expressed its thanks to the Governments of Indonesia and Kuwait and to the Islamic Solidarity Fund for having responded to the appeal launched by the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to assist the efforts of Tunisia to complete this project.

97. The Conference reiterated that the General Secretariat should pursue its contacts with the Government of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau to realize the project of an Islamic Centre in Guinea-Bissau, in stages, starting with construction of the mosque in agreement with the government of Guinea-Bissau. It also appealed to member states to provide necessary funds to carry out the project.

98 - The Conference requested the General Secretariat and the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund to cooperate with and to give the necessary assistance to the Republic of Mali to carry out the project of turning Ahmed Baba Centre in Timbuctu, Mali, into a Regional Centre for Research and Islamic studies.

99 - The Conference welcomed the decision of the Government of Malaysia to establish an International Islamic University in Malaysia, as soon as possible, in line with its commitment to the objectives and principles of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and its resolutions.

100 - The Conference approved the statutes of the Islamic Translation Institute in Khartoum, and to appeal to Member States and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to increase their financial aid to cover the budget estimates for the various phases of establishing the institute.

101 - The Conference approved the draft Statutes of the Sports Federation of Islamic Solidarity and urged the host country (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) to take the necessary measures to set up, in cooperation and coordination with the General Secretariat, the headquarters of the Federation and the necessary means for its operation.

102 - The Conference approved Final Text of the statutes of the Islamic Fiqh Academy and directed the General Secretariat to establish, in cooperation and coordination with the host country, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Academy as soon as possible. It also decided to request the General Secretariat to compile all comments and proposals received from Member States on the Academy's Statute for submission to the Consultative Assembly for consideration and adoption of appropriate decisions.

103 - The Conference requested the Islamic Solidarity Fund to undertake the necessary studies on the establishment of the Islamic Cultural Centre in Moroni, Islamic Federal Republic of Comoro.

104 - The Conference appealed to Member States to provide the required support for the activities envisaged under the programme of celebrations of Fifteenth Hijri Century. It urged the Islamic Solidarity Fund to increase its assistance for the implementation of the publications plan on this occasion, and expressed its thanks and appreciation for the financial support extended by the Fund to this programme.

105 - The Conference requested that the Islamic Solidarity Fund should extend aid and assistance to institutions and organs of the Islamic Conference.

106 - The Conference decided to grant permanent membership on the Board of Trustees of the Waqf of the Islamic Solidarity Fund to Member States contributing more than \$2,000,000 to its capital.

FIFTH : ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL

107 The Conference approved the third report of the Financial Control Organ of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference on the Closing Accounts of the General Secretariat and its Subsidiary Organs for the Financial Year ending on 30 June 1981.

108. The Conference approved the budget Proposals of the General Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference for the Financial Year 1982-1983, and to finance the budget by contributions from Member States.

109. The Conference appealed to Member States concerned to speed up the payment of their arrears to the budget of the General Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the subsidiary organs to enable the General Secretariat and its subsidiary bodies to effectively discharge their tasks.

110 The Conference approved the budget proposals of the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries, Ankara, for the Financial Year 1982-83 and to finance the budget by contributions from Member States.

111. The Conference approved the budget proposals for the Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research, Dacca, for the financial year 1982-83 and to finance the budget by assessed and voluntary contributions from Member States and financial institutions such as the Islamic Development Bank and the Islamic Solidarity Fund.

112. The Conference approved the budget proposals of the Research Centre for Islamic History, Arts and Culture, Istanbul, for the Financial Year 1982-83 and to finance the budget fully by contributions from Member States.

113. The Conference approved the budget, proposals of the Islamic Centre for the Development of Trade, Casablanca, for the Financial Year 1982-83, and to finance the budget fully by contributions from Member States.

114. The Conference approved the budget proposals of the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development for the Financial Year 1982-83 and to finance the budget through voluntary contributions and the revenues earned by the Institution through technical consultancy services.

115. The Conference also decided to approve some amendments to the Personnel Regulations of the Organisation.

116. The Conference authorised the Secretary General to convene, well before the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, a small Committee of Government experts to study the activities of the organisations, institutions and centres set up by the Organisation, with a view to coordinating their work and avoiding duplication and to make proposals to increase their efficiency and effectiveness.

117. On the occasion of Namibia Day falling on August 26, the Secretary General of the Organisation of Islamic Conference addressed the Conference to demonstrate the great interest which the Organisation of Islamic Conference takes in African issues.

He highlighted the coincidence of Namibia Day falling on the closing of the session and stressed the identity of struggle being waged by the brothers in Southern Africa and in occupied Palestine. These two peoples are heroically resisting two racist entities, one in Southern Africa and the other in occupied Palestine.

118. The Conference adopted a motion of thanks in which it expressed gratitude to H.E. Colonel Scyni Kountche, Chairman of the Supreme Military Council and Head of State of the Republic of Niger for his solicitude to the Conference and for his thought provoking inaugural address which guided the work of the Conference. It also expressed its deep thanks to the Government and people of Niger for the warm reception and generous hospitality accorded to the participants.

The Conference specially thanked and felicitated H. E. Daouda Diallo, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Republic of Niger for the sagacious and effective manner in which he conducted the proceedings. It thanked the Members of the Bureau for their immense contribution to the work of the Conference. The Conference also expressed its warm regard to H.E. Mr Habib Chatty, Secretary General of the Organisation of Islamic Conference and for his eminent qualities as Head of the General Secretariat. It also lauded the Members of the General Secretariat for the efforts exerted by them for the success of the Conference.