

FINAL DECLARATION

At the kind invitation of his Excellency President Seyni Kountche, 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 Organization 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).

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference was preceded by a preparatory meeting of the senior officials held on the 1st of Zul Qada 1402 H, (corresponding to 20 August 1982).

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
- King of Morocco
- Republic of Niger
- The Sultanate of Oman
- Islamic Republic of Pakistan
- Palestine
- The State of Qatar
- King 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

The following states were absent:

- Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.
(after having participating in the Senior Officials meeting)
- Republic of Chad.

The following countries, institutions and organizations attended as observers:

- Federal Republic of Nigeria.
- People's Republic of Benin.
- Turkish Muslim Community of Kibris.
- Moro National Liberation Front.

B) International Organizations:

United Nations Organization.
 Organization of African Unity.
 League of Arab States.
 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. (UNESCO).
 Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
 United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)
 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
 United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
 Arab League Education Scientific and Cultural Organization (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 Organization of The Islamic Conference:

Islamic Development Bank.
 International Islamic News Agency.
 Islamic states Broadcasting Organization.
 Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange.
 Organization of Islamic Capitals.
 Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
 Permanent Board of the Islamic Solidarity Fund.

D) Islamic Institutions and Societies:

Rabitah A1-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 Conferees to offer fateha 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 Organization 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.

He 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 declare that the people of Niger have denounced and condemned the criminal aggression perpetuated 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

organization. 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 Organization. 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 Israel 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 organizations.

7. The Conference decided to include the address of H.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. Sahebzadah Yaqub Khan and the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates, H.E. Rashed Abdullah Al-Nuaimi, 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 H.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 characterize

The current session as being held at a highly crucial and dangerous stage due to the saddening developments in Middle east and the continuation of the Iraqi-Iran war - two factors which have made cooperation and solidarity among Islamic countries and peoples all the more pressing.

10 The Secretary General of the Organization 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 emphasized the principal positions adopted by the Organization of the Islamic Conference in support of the Palestinian people in their heroic struggle championed by the Palestine Liberation Organization, 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 mobilization 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 Organization, 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 Israel invincibility.

The Secretary General then dealt with the Iraqi-Iranian war and explained the services rendered by the Islamic Good Office 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 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 Organization 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 cooperation 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 Organization 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 emphasized that the Organization 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 Saddoun Hamadi 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 Organization of the Islamic Conference. He went on to express his gratitude to the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Iraq, Dr Saadoun Hatmadi, 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 Organization 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. Daouda 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 Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Organization 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-Mukarrarnah Summit Conference.

His Excellency the Minister commended the achievements of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in all fields of science research and publication.

14. The message of the Secretary General of the United Nations, N.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 Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Organization. The speech also referred to major international problems in the political, economic, and social fields. It expressed the willingness of the United Nations Organization to boost coordination with the organization 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 Organization of African Unity. He dealt with the problems common to the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Organization 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 Organization 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 criticized 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 Organization of Islamic Conference.

17. The Conference approved the amendment of the Rules of procedure governing the meetings of the Organization 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 Organization of Islamic Conference, four sub-committees were set up and the items on the agenda were distributed to:

Political and Information

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 realize the objectives of the Organization 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 Organization 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 emphasized that the entire Islamic Nation stands by the Palestine Liberation Organization 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 against 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 Organization (ISESCO), and that Morocco will contribute effectively to the building of the premises of the said Organization.

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 Hadi Butaleb, the Secretary-General of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) in which he urged the Member States who have not yet signed the Agreement establishing the ISESCO, to join the Organization 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.

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 A1-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 Cooperation between the Organization 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 Awa1 1404 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 Jamahiryah, 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 Organization and its affiliated bodies and institutions as shown in the following table:

State	The Jerusalem Fund	The Jerusalem Fund Waqf	The IFSTAD Waqfs	The Islamic University in Niger	The Islamic Solidarity Fund
Islamic Republic of Pakistan	\$ 50,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 1,000,00(Half of it will be paid net year)	\$ 25,000	To issue a postal stamp carrying the Fund's emblem
The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	\$ 5,000,000 (in addition to \$ 5000000 to cover other activities) The remaining \$ 5,000,000 for other activities of OIC			\$ 5,000,000	\$ 10,000,000
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 Senegal				\$ 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 Organization, the

Lebanese people and the Syrian armed forces in confronting the Israeli invasion forces and preventing the Lebanese capital.

The Conference reaffirmed the resolutions of previous Conferences on the Palestine Question, which is the 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 crime committed by Israeli forces during- their invasion of Lebanon in witch they attempted to annihilate Palestinian people with all kind of weapons including those prohibited internationally.

The Conference condemned the hostile attitude of the United States of America to the inalienable national right of the Palestinian people; the policies witch the United State of America is trying to impose on the region at the depones of the Palestinian people; and the continued support of the United States of America for Israel on all front : 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 Organization 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-iterate 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 reiterated 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 donation.

40. The Conference exhorted those .Member States who have not yet made donations to the Al-Quds Waqf to come forth-with 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 honorable 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-Pil/IS adopted by the Third Islamic Summit and with Resolutions 479 and 514 of the Security Council, and to work for the implementation of these Resolution.

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 continuous 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 Conference for Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel held in 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 Organization (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 Boycott to the Republic of Comoro.

47. The Conference urged the Government of the Philippines to begin negotiations, without further delay, with the International 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.

48. 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 Organization.

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 Organization 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 favorably; 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 weapon-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 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 Agreement 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 Organization 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 States 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 Organization of the- Islamic Conference and the United Nations Organization, the Conference noted with satisfaction the progress of the expanding and growing cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Organization and its affiliated bodies and specialized agencies. It urged the Member States to support the establishment of a Coordinating Body to liaise between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Organization.

56. The Conference reaffirmed the necessity for establishing cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Organization of African Unity It decide that the efforts exerted to conclude an Agreement of Cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Organization of African Unity .

57. The Conference expressed profound gratitude to the Member States which had made voluntary contribution to the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization (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'a 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 Organization of African Unity. It expressed its support and solidarity to the Somali Democratic Republic in its endeavors 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 Organization 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 specialized 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 OIC 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 Center 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 Jamahiriya 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's and Re-insurance's 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 their 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 Aviator.

76. The Conference asked the General Secretariat to convene a meeting; of experts to finalize 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 possible.

78. The Conference welcomed. The offer of the Government of Malaysia to host the expert group meeting on Labor and Social Security. It recommended that this meeting should formulate specific recommendations for cooperation 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 coordination with the relevant OIC bodies, General Agreement on Multilateral Technical Cooperation 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 Center for Islamic States, Ankara, as well as the report 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 Cooperation 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 realize the objectives of economic and social development in Africa, as provided for in the Lagos Plan.

84. The Conference recommended that Islamic organizations cooperate with the Organization of African Unity, Food and Agriculture Organizations 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 specialized 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 decision 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-Mukarrama and to request the Centre to establish cooperation and coordination with the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development in respect of curricula of Islamic education.

87. The Conference requested the Islamic Education, Cultural and Scientific Organization to accord highest priority in its programmes to eradicate illiteracy and spreading information in rural areas and to call upon the Organization 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 Organization to carry out its tasks. It expressed its gratitude to the Government of Morocco and Islamic Solidarity Fund for their tireless efforts to establish this young institution.

89 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:

His Royal Highness Prince Faisal Ben Fahd to be also the Chairman of the Committee.
A scholar in Islamic heritage to be nominated by the Palestine Liberation Organization.
Dr. Haider Gulzar FROM Pakistan.
Mr. Wisber Louis from Indonesia.
Mr. Abelhadi Boutaleb, the Director-General of the Islamic Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization.

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, pledging 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 and to provide, as soon as possible, the necessary 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 Organization 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 the 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 Center in Timbuctu, Mali, into a Regional Center 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 Organization 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 Center 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 Organization of the Islamic Conference of the Closing; Account 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 Organization 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 Organization 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 Organization.

116. The Conference authorized 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 Organization , institutions and centres set up by the Organization, 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 Organization of Islamic Conference addressed the Conference to demonstrate the great interest which the Organization 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 Seyni 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. Hbib Chatty, Secretary General of the Organization 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.