

## **POLITICAL RESOLUTIONS**

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## **REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE FOR POLITICAL AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION**

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:-

- DR.1 Suspension of Israeli Membership in the International Atomic Energy Agency.
- DR.2 Israeli aggression against Lebanon.
- DR.5 The Comoran Island of Mayotte.
- DR.6 On Information.
- DR.7 Support of the liberation struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa.
- DR.10 Al-Quds.
- DR.11 Cooperation between the OIC and the OAU.
- DR.12 Afghanistan.
- DR.13 Cooperation between the OIC and the UNO.
- DR.15 Creation of denuclearized zones in Africa, in the Middle East and in South Asia.
- DR.17 Iran and Iraq Conflict.
- DR.16 Strengthening the security of non-nuclear weapon states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons.
- DR.20 Strengthening of Islamic Solidarity against the highjacking of aircraft.
- DR.21 Islamic International News Agency.
- DR.22 Islamic States Broadcasting Organization.
- DR.24 Islamic International Court Of Justice.
- DR.27 Palestine and the Middle East.
- DR.28 Islamic office for Military Coordination with Palestine.
- DR.30 Waqf of Al-Quds Fund.
- DR.31 Islamic Office for the Boycott of Israel.
- DR.32 Palestine postage stamp.
- DR.33 Al-Quds Fund.
- DR.35 Islamic Communities in the Non-Member-States of the OIC.
- 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.

Niamey, August 26, 1982

Chairman  
Ide Oumarou.

**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 Organization of Islamic Conference and the resolution adopted by its Conferences;

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

Inspired by the Declaration of Makkah Al-Mukarrama 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 Organizations 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 Organization 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 violation 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 the 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-Mukarrama and Taif (Session on Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif) as contained in Resolution No. 2/3-P (IS).

3. Reaffirms that any solution witch 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 :

Its right to return to its homeland Palestine.

Its right to self-determination without foreign interference.

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 defense 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 organizations 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:

Extermination of the Palestinian people.

Massacre of unarmed citizens and non-combatants.

violations and destruction of the Holy Places.

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.

Use of internationally-prohibited weapons.

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 realization 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 autonomy plot.

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

16. Strongly condemns:

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.

The policy which the United States is trying to impose in the region at the expense of Palestinian and Arab rights and territories.

The continuous and massive support given by the United States to Israel in all fields especially in the military, political and economic fields.

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 Organization, 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 Organization in the capitals of the remaining Islamic States, in recognition of the Organization 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 Organization 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. Request 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:

Resolution No. 4/12-P on the Israeli project to dig a canal connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea.



Resolution No. 5/12-P on Israeli violations in the city of Al-Khalil (Hebron).  
Resolution No. 6/12-P on Israel's violations of Mosques and Islamic Holy sites in occupied Palestine.  
Resolution No. 7/12-P on the policy of continuation of the settlement and Judaisation process in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories.  
Resolution No. 8/12-P on the evictions of Palestinian citizens from the occupied Palestinian territories.  
Resolution No. 9/12-P on the permanent sovereignty over the physical resources in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories.  
Resolution No. 10/12-P on the Israeli aggression against the Palestinian camps in Lebanon.  
Resolution No. 16/12-P on the situation in Lebanon.  
Resolution No. 17/12-P on the Declaration of Jihad.  
Resolution No. 18/12-P on the Islamic Solidarity Day with the Palestinian people.  
Resolution No. 25/12-P on Racism, Zionist and Racial Discrimination.  
Resolution No. 39/12-P on the Plan of Action Concerning Quds Al-Sharif.

28. 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, 1402 H (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 attack 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:

Provide financial support to thwart schemes of Judaization and annexation;  
Launch a popular campaign in Islamic countries to collect donations to support the resistance of the Palestinian people in occupied Palestine;  
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;  
Pursue contacts at the United Nations and other international organizations with a view to implementing the resolutions on the City of Al-Quds Al- Sharif;  
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;  
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 Organization of Islamic Conference;

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

I. 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 Organization 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 Fund 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, 1402 H (22-26 August, 1982).

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

Recalling of the resolution adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makah Al-Mukarramah and A1-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:

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;

Again requests the General Secretariat to take the necessary measures to enable a delegations 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;

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/I3-P  
PALESTINE STAMP**

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

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 Makah Al-Mukarramah and A1-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, 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 the Palestine question remain 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 Ministers.

**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, 1402 H (22-26 August, 1982).

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

In Implementation of the resolutions of the Third Islamic Summit held in Makah Al-Mukarramah and A1-Taif (Session on Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif) notably the Islamic Programme of Action to confront the Zionist enemy, the Declaration of the Holy Jihad, and the Makah 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 Organization 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 Organization's requirements in material qualified manpower, and logistics.

2. Requests the Secretary General to appoint, in consultation with the Palestine Liberation Organization, 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 personal 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, 1402 H (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 Makah Al-Mukarramah and A1-Taif (Session on 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 Bureau for the Boycott of Israel, and the vital role played by the General 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, 1402 H (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 premeditated 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 no 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 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 purpose 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, 1402 H (22-26 August, 1982).

Proceeding from the objectives and principles defined in the Charters of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, United Nations Organization, the League of Arab States, and the

Organization 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 Makka Al-Mukarramah and Al-Taif, and of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers especially those of the Twelfth Conference held in Baghdad, and resolution of the Arab Summit Conference particularly the last Arab Summit in Fez, the resolutions of the Conference of 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 development and repercussion on Lebanese territory 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; demand 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 stipulate 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 recognized borders.

### **RESOLUTION No. 10/13-P THE IRAQ-IRAN CONFLICT**

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3 - 7 Zul Qada, 1402 H (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 1401 A.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 cease-fire 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 Organization 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 Organization 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 honorable 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 cease-fire 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 those 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 Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3 - 7 Zul Qada, 1402 H (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 Organization 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 held in Islamabad in Rabiul-Awwa1 1400 H (January 1980) and Rajeb 1400 H (May 1980), the 3rd Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah / Taif in Rabi-ul-Awwal 1401 H (January 1981), and the 12th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Baghdad in Rajeb-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 Organization 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 Organization 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 Organization 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 No. 12/13-P**

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

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3 - 7 Zul Qada, 1402 H (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 1401 H (Jun 1 - 5 1981);

Proceeding from the provisions of the Charter of the Organization 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 Organization (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 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, 1402 H (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 aforesaid 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 -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 framework 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, 1402 H (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 Organization of the Islamic Conference to establish contact with the French authorities and to inform them of the concern of the Organization 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, 1402 H (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-mukaramah, 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-MEMBER3 OF THE ORGANIZATION OF ISLAMIC COUNTRIES**

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3 - 7 Zul Qada, 1402 H (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 Organization 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 Organization 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 Sha'aban 1402H, (12-1 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/I2-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 Organization 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 Quadripartite 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 Fourteen 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, 1402 H (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 them-selves 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, meeting in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3 - 7 Zul Qada, 1402 H (22-26 August, 1982).

Deeply concerned at the containing 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 inter-national 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**

#### **COOPERATION BETWEEN THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE AND THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION.**

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3 - 7 Zul Qada, 1402 H (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 cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Organization;

Noting with satisfaction the factual establishment of cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and several organs, organization and specialized institutions of the United Nations system;

Noting also that agreement on cooperation have been and are in the process of being signed between the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and several specialised agencies of the United Nations Organization System;

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

Taking into account the wish of the two Organizations to seek solution 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 cooperation between the 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 Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Organization, and in his efforts to solve peacefully the crucial problems facing Islamic States.
3. Notes with satisfaction the widening and deepening cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the United Nations Organization and the Institutions of the United Nations System.
4. Encourages the two Organizations 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 Organizations 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 Organization of the Islamic Conference, the United Nations Organization 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 ORGANIZATION OF THE AFRICAN UNITY**

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

Keeping in view the principles and goals formulated in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Organization 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 Organization;
  - 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: Confronting the collusion between South Africa and Israel, and hastening the political liberation of the peoples subjected to their domination.  
Reinforcing political, economic, cultural and scientific cooperation between Islamic and African countries.  
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, 1402 H (22-26 August, 1982).

Recalling the provisions of Article IIA Sub-paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Charter of the Organization 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;

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

Recalling the pertinent resolution of the United Nations Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; 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:

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;

to ensure that close cooperation is established among the National Information Organs of Member States;

to accelerate the activities assigned to the International Islamic News Agency(IINA) and the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization (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 Organization 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, 1402 H (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 Organization 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 uNA 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.

## **RESOLUTION No. 24/13-P**

### **THE ISLAMIC STATES BROADCASTING SERVICES ORGANIZATION**

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

Taking note of the report of the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the report of the Secretary General of the Islamic States Broadcasting Services Organization;

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

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 Organization (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 Organization 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 cooperation agreement with the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (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, 1402 H (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, 1402 H (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 Inter-national 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 three months from this date, their deservation on the 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 finalise the draft Statute of the Islamic Court of Justice, prior to its submission to the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.