

## FINAL DECLARATION

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

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

3) *The following Member States took part in the Conference: People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, State of Bahrain, People's Republic of Bangladesh, United Republic of Cameroon, Republic of Chad, Federal Islamic Republic of Comoro, Republic of Djibouti, Republic of Gabon, Republic of the Gambia, Popular Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, Republic of Guinea Bissau, Republic of Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Republic of Iraq, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, State of Kuwait, Republic of Lebanon, Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Republic of Maldives, Republic of Mali, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Kingdom of Morocco, Republic of Niger, Sultanate of Oman, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Palestine (PLO), State of Qatar, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Republic of Senegal, Democratic Republic of Somalia, Democratic Republic of Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Republic of Tunisia, Republic of Turkey, Republic of Uganda, State of United Arab Emirates, Republic of Upper Volta, Yemen Arab Republic, Yemen People's Democratic Republic.*

4) *The following attended the Conference as Observers: Republic of Nigeria, Turkish Cypriot Muslim Community.*

### INTERNATIONAL AND INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

*United Nations Organization, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, The League of Arab States, The Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, United Nations High Commission for Refugees, Committee for the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.*

### SUBSIDIARY ORGANIZATIONS

Islamic Development Bank, Islamic International News Agency, Islamic States Broadcasting Organization, Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Commodity Exchange, International Association of Islamic Banks, Moro, National Liberation Front, Islamic Research Center for History, Art and Culture, Statistical, Economic and Social Research Training Center for Islamic Countries, Islamic Center for Vocational Training and Research.

### ISLAMIC ASSOCIATIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS

*Follow-up Committee of the First World Conference on Muslim Education, Rabitah Al Alam Al Islami, Motamar Al Alam Al Islami, Jamiat Al Da'wa, Islamic Council of Europe, World Federation of Arabo-Islamic International Schools.*

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

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

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

8. His Excellency then posed the question "Can this state of affairs be allowed to continue for an indefinite period? Were the children, the aged and the disabled doomed to live in a state of homelessness? Were they not entitled to live in dignity and honor in their own country? Was it not the duty of the entire international community to safeguard this right?" The President emphasized that the international community was duty bound to decide that it would have no peace until this objective was attained, and that it was incumbent on this Conference to study the problem in all its aspects and to consider setting up a committee whose only aim would be to keep watch over the development in Afghanistan and to find ways and means of implementing the resolutions to be adopted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

15. His Excellency Mr. Mohamed Boucetta, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Kingdom of Morocco, delivered the Conference's opening speech. He thanked the President, Government and people of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for the kind hospitality and warm reception, and for the careful arrangements and organization of the Conference. He emphasized that the Conference was being held at a very critical time, which placed heavy historical responsibilities on the Muslim Nation making it incumbent upon it to uphold Islamic solidarity and cooperation, in order to ensure its own welfare and the welfare of mankind at large.

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

17. His Excellency, Mr. Mukhtar Kozoma Etemadja , the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Indonesia, His Excellency Mr. Mohamed Mubarak Al Khalifa, the Foreign Minister of the State of Bahrain, and His Excellency, Mr. Daouda Diallo , the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Niger delivered their speeches, in turn expressing their great appreciation of the important

address delivered by His Excellency the President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, General Mohammad Zia-ul Haq.

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

19. The Conference also elected His Excellency Mr. Lamine Kiti Jabang , the Foreign Minister of the Republic of the Gambia, and His Excellency Mr. Abdul Mohsen Abu Maizer, Member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization as Vice Chairmen, His Excellency Mr. Mohamed Boucetta, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Kingdom of Morocco as Rapporteur; and His Excellency Mr. Mustapha Niasse, the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Senegal, as Head of the Drafting Committee. The Conference appointed His Excellency Mr. Kacem Zhiri, the Assistant Secretary General for Political and Information Affairs of the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference as Official Spokesman of the Conference.

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

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

22. His Excellency Mr. Agha Shahi recalled that the Eleventh Session was taking place at a time when dark clouds covered the Muslim world. Israeli aggression, its expansionist policies, its usurpation of Arab and Palestinian territories are all becoming outrageous. The occupation of Afghanistan by Soviet forces has been massively reinforced, and an unceasingly increasing number of Afghan citizens have been forced to seek refuge in Pakistan. Iran had experienced a flagrant violation of its sovereignty and integrity by the United States. In this situation the Islamic countries could look neither to the East nor to the West for security and independence. They would have to draw upon their own spiritual human and material resources to sustain themselves in their present ordeal. In this regard he stressed the need to forge unity among the Islamic countries and to follow concerted policies in the pursuit of their vital objectives without reliance on external support.

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

unconditional support had enabled Israel to thwart the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Commission for Political and Information Affairs.

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

30. The Conference also heard the Secretary General's annual report, which was delivered by His Excellency Habib Chatty, Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, in which he reviewed in detail the different activities carried out by the Organization throughout the last year. He stressed the fact that the Organization took every possible opportunity to bring the case of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and usurped Palestine to the forefront of the issues of great concern to world public opinion. Concerted efforts had been made in that respect by the Chairman and Bureau of the last session, the General Secretariat, and by Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Committee under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Al-Hassan II, the King of Morocco. Efforts are still being exerted to intensify that support, which can be viewed as one of the basic means of neutralizing the measures taken by the occupation authorities with the object of changing the demographic, cultural and civilizational character of the Palestinian territory, particularly the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

31. As regards Afghanistan, the Secretary General emphasized the solidarity of the Muslim nation and its support for that cause. He pointed out that the situation there was still unchanged. Referring to the various proposals put forward to resolve the Afghan crisis, he said that the solution which we may call for must stem from our will to assure the self-determination of this brotherly country according to the will of its people, irrespective of the desire or interests of any foreign country, be it large or small. In more precise terms, this could only be achieved by the free will of the people of Afghanistan. This would take the form of an agreement committing the Big Powers and the countries neighboring Afghanistan not to interfere in its internal affairs.

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

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

34. The Secretary General expounded the plans and programs of the Organization to the Conference. He urged Member States to give their support to the Organization in terms of man-power, in addition to moral and material assistance, so as to enable it to achieve its objectives.

35. In the general debate in the Plenary, thirty one Heads of Delegations, and six observer delegations addressed the Conference. They reviewed the current international situation and focussed, particularly, on the challenges and issues facing the Islamic world. They emphasized the need for the strengthening of unity and solidarity among the Member

States. They condemned Israeli intransigence and its refusal to vacate occupied Arab territories. They also condemned the permanent settlements policy being pursued by the Israeli Government with a view to perpetuating its hold on occupied Arab and Palestinian lands. They declared that Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem) must be restored to Arab and Muslim sovereignty. They agreed that the problem of Palestine was at the heart of the Middle East issue and could only be resolved on the basis of the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state in Palestine. They condemned all piece-meal accords and agreements and reiterated that there must be a comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem.

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

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

38. The Head of Delegations also discussed the problems of Muslim communities in non-Islamic countries, the removal of the last vestiges of colonialism and racial discrimination from South Africa, and a number of issues related to strengthening of cooperation in all fields among the Member States of the Islamic Conference.

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

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

41. At the recommendation of the Plenary, the Political Committee listened to the representative of the Afghan Mujahideen, Prof. A.R. Sayef, who spoke on behalf of the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan.

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

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

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

45. The Conference elected the following members to the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund for a period of two years effective 1st July, 1980: Saudi Arabia, UAE., Libya, Kuwait, Iraq, Sudan, Tunisia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Turkey, Comoros, Djibouti, Mauritania.

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

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

Islamic Solidarity Fund US Dollars	Al-Quds Fund US Dollars		Miscellaneous US Dollars
1. Qatar	1 million	1 million	
2. Turkey	20,000	20,000	
3. Iraq	1 million	2 million	
4. Saudi Arabia	10 million	5 million	
5. Pakistan	40,000	50,000	
6. Morocco	-	200,000	



7. Niger	75,000	20,000	5,000 for Afghan Refugees
8. Senegal	40,000	-	
9. Kibris (Cyprus)	2,000	2,500	
10. Oman	50,000	-	
11. Bangladesh	will continue its present contributions to these funds.		
12. Tunisia	200,000		
13. Libya	. will announce their contributions later.		
14. Iran			
15. Kuwait			

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

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

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

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

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

#### IN THE POLITICAL SPHERE

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

territories should immediately be removed and that Israel should abstain from establishing any new settlements .

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

54. The Conference reaffirmed also its support for the unity of Lebanon, its territorial integrity and its independence.

55. In a resolution adopted on Al-Quds Al-Sharif the Conference called upon the Security Council to immediately convene in order to examine the dangerous situation arising out of the decision by the Zionist entity to annex Al-Quds Al-Sharif and make it the capital of the Racist and Zionist regime of Israel. It decided to hold an Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers within four months should Israel not refrain from implementing its decision to consider Al-Quds Al-Sharif the Capital of the racist and Zionist entity.

56. In another resolution adopted on the Palestine question the Conference decided to reaffirm its full and effective support to the Palestinian peoples' legitimate struggle, led by the Palestine Liberation Organization, their legitimate and sole representative inside and outside the occupied homeland, for the restoration of their national inalienable rights which include the right to return to their homeland and recover their property as well as the right to self determination and to establish an independent national state in Palestine under the leadership of the PLO. It also affirmed the right of the Palestinian people to pursue their struggle by all means in order to recover their inalienable national rights.

57. The Conference also re-affirmed the need for the acceptance of PLO representation in all Islamic capitals in its capacity as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people. It also affirmed the right of the PLO to participate independently and on equal footing in all international conferences, forums and activities related to the Palestine question and the Arab Zionist conflict. It denounced the racist, expansionist policies of Israel and its plans and measures for building settlements and for the judaization of the Palestinian and the Arab occupied territories, including Judaization of the city of Al-Quds (Jerusalem), Al Khalil (Hebron), Al Nasserah (Nazareth) and the areas of Al Jalil (Galilee) and Negeb and the Golan and decided that all these measures were null and void and illegal. It condemned Israel's violation of Arab and Palestinian human rights in the occupied territories. It condemned all countries that provide Israel with military, economic, political or manpower support and called upon them to immediately desist from providing any material or moral support to Israel in any form whatsoever. It called upon all Islamic countries to

impose sanctions on Israel including depriving it of its membership of the United Nations. It also called upon the Islamic countries to endeavour to have the General Assembly of the United Nations convene an Emergency Session devoted to the Palestine question. It paid tributes to the Palestinian struggle against Israeli occupation and condemned the policy of the United States which supported the Israeli occupation policies, its continued aggression and its settlements on Palestinian and Arab occupied lands.

58. In a resolution on the normalization of relations between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist entity, the Conference decided to condemn the Egyptian Government for normalizing its relations with the Zionist entity, which could have grave repercussions on the principles, ideals, heritage, culture and civilization of the Muslim Ummah and appealed to all member states to sever diplomatic and economic relations with the Egyptian regime and to halt all assistance to it. It called upon member states to boycott the Egyptian regime in coordination with the Arab states.

59. The Conference reaffirmed its commitment to its resolutions and all the international resolutions pertaining to the permanent sovereignty over national affairs in the occupied Palestine and Arab territories and urged all Muslim States to coordinate their stand and intensify their efforts both individually and collectively to achieve progress in this respect.

60. The Conference adopted a resolution condemning Israeli attempts to change the demographic, cultural and civic character of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and demanded that Israel should be compelled to comply with the UNESCO and the UN resolutions on Al-Quds.

61. The Conference denounced the Judaization policy pursued by the Israeli enemy by establishing settlements in the West Bank, Gaza Strip and other parts of the occupied territories and called upon the Islamic countries to demand that the occupation authorities desist from amending or altering the laws currently enforced in the occupied territories with a view to continuing the establishment of such settlements.

62. The Conference condemned the Israeli decision to expel Mr. Fahd El Qawasmi, Chairman of the Hebron Municipality, Mr. Mohammad Hassan Melhim, Chairman of the Hal Houli Municipality, Al Sheikh Rajab Al-Tamimi, the Sharia Court Magistrate of the City of Hebron from the West Bank and declared this step null and void, and affirmed the need for their return to their homes.

63. The Conference adopted a Resolution appealing to Islamic states to continue issuing consistently and permanently the Palestine Stamp so long as the Palestine question was not resolved and to transfer the proceeds from its sale regularly to the Palestine Welfare Society

64. The Conference decided that in order to celebrate Al-Quds year, the week starting on 21st August, 1980 would be known as the Palestine Week, in the course of which seminars, festivals and exhibitions would be held to show solidarity with Palestine. The Conference asked the General Secretariat, ISBO and IINA to draw up comprehensive information programs in this regard in cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organization. The Conference requested the General Secretariat to devote its potential to helping the Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Committee in the fulfilment of its task in coordination with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

65. The Conference called upon Member States to contribute generously to the Al-Quds Fund and requested the General Secretariat to make necessary arrangements to enable

delegations from the Board of Directors of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Committee Fund to complete their tours of some Islamic countries for collecting financial contributions needed to cover the authorized capital of 100 million U.S. dollars.

66. In a resolution on the preservation of the Islamic cultural heritage of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the Conference expressed profound indignation at the persistence of the Israeli enemy's successive violation of historical sites and Holy shrines and called upon all institutions, organizations and other groups to stand firm to prevent this flagrant violation of Islamic shrines in Al-Quds Al-Sharif. The resolution requested the General Secretariat and Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Committee to follow-up the matter with the Islamic states at the UN, UNESCO and other agencies.

67. The Conference urged all Islamic countries to coordinate their stand and increase their efforts in order to eradicate the evils of Zionism, racism and racial discrimination.

68. Re-affirming Resolution No. I/EOS on the Soviet military aggression in Afghanistan adopted at its First Extraordinary Session, the Islamic Conference expressed deep concern at the continued Soviet military presence in Afghanistan. The Conference reiterated its demand for the immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of Soviet troops stationed on Afghanistan territory. It re-affirmed its respect for the inalienable right of the people of Afghanistan to determine their own form of Government and choose their economic, political and social systems free from outside interference or coercion and called upon all states to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned status of Afghanistan and its Islamic identity. The Conference strongly urged the creation of the right conditions for the early return of the Afghan refugees to their land in security and honour, and reiterated its appeal to all states and peoples to provide assistance in order to alleviate the sufferings of the Afghan refugees.

69. The Conference decided in order to give effect to the provisions of its resolution on Afghanistan, to establish a Committee comprising the Foreign Ministers of Iran and Pakistan and the Secretary General, to seek ways and means, including appropriate consultations consistent with the provisions of the resolution, as well as the convening of an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations, or otherwise, for a comprehensive solution of the grave crisis in Afghanistan.

70. The Conference also expressed the hope that the Non-aligned Movement would play an active role in arriving at a comprehensive solution to the Afghan crisis, in keeping with the Resolution, and in order to strengthen security and stability in this region, and to consolidate the objectives of Non-alignment.

71. The Conference adopted a resolution strongly condemning the recent American military aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran as well as threats of the use of force in any other form. It condemned interference or imposition of economic sanctions by any country, individually or otherwise against the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Conference declared solidarity with the Islamic Republic of Iran in their quest for the establishment of a truly independent and Islamic state as inspired by the teachings of Islam. While appealing to the Islamic Republic of Iran to continue its efforts for seeking a peaceful resolution to the hostage problem in the spirit of Islam, the conference called upon the United States to refrain from action that could jeopardize a settlement of this problem.

72. The Conference adopted a resolution felicitating the People of Zimbabwe for their accession to national independence and requested Member States to provide economic and technical assistance to the Republic of Zimbabwe in order to enable her to face the economic and social problems arising from the long struggle for independence. The Conference requested the Secretary General to maintain contact with SWAPO in order to coordinate action in regard to formulation and implementation of programs of interest to the Namibian people. The Conference also strongly condemned the racist regime of South Africa for its policy of apartheid.

73. On the question of the establishment of foreign bases in some Islamic countries, the Conference called upon all Muslim countries, to remain on guard against all efforts to establish foreign military bases whether naval, air or land, on the territories of Islamic countries or to furnish any facilities to foreign armed forces. It condemned the machinations of imperialists and Zionists against the ideals and principles of Islam and called upon states to oppose such schemes and campaigns. It expressed deep concern over the Camp David accord and the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel, which had encouraged foreign powers to seek the establishment of military bases in certain Islamic countries and to utilize them as a bridge head to threaten the sovereignty and independence of Islamic countries.

74. A Resolution on the security of Islamic countries declared that the security of each Muslim country was the concern of all the Islamic countries and expressed the resolve to strengthen the security of member states through cooperation and Islamic solidarity in accordance with the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Islamic Conference and those of Non-alignment. The resolution further re-affirmed the permanent sovereignty of the Islamic countries over their natural resources and expressed the determination of the member states to preserve Islamic values and the Islamic way of life and to promote the Ummah's common spiritual, political, social and economic well-being. It decided to set up an inter-governmental Expert Group to recommend concrete measures for the strengthening of security and solidarity of the Islamic countries by reinforcing and developing political, economic and cultural cooperation, and to submit a report thereon to the Twelfth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

75. The Conference endorsed an appeal by the Secretary General for generous assistance to the refugees in Somalia and expressed appreciation to the Government of Somalia for its efforts to accommodate a growing number of refugees on its territory. The resolution requested the Secretary General to convene in consultation with the Somali Government a Conference of Islamic States to assist refugees.

76. In another resolution, the Conference appealed to all Member States to give assistance for the transfer of Muslim refugees, originating from Kampuchea, to neighboring Member States of the Organization and to assist in their final settlement in third countries.

77. The Islamic Conference affirmed support for the struggle of Bangsa Moro people under the leadership of the Moro Liberation Front with a view to achieving self-determination.

78. The Conference called upon Member States, and on Islamic institutions, organizations and bodies, to extend assistance to refugees in the Republic of Djibouti.

79. The Conference adopted a resolution on measures to counter hostile propaganda campaigns directed against Islam and Muslims. The resolution called upon the Islamic

International News Agency to establish a comprehensive system to collection of news regarding the message of Islam and to redistribute it throughout the world. It further called upon the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization to broaden the scope of its activities for the promotion and understanding of the universal and divine principles of Islam. It urged Member States to adopt measures for the dissemination of Islamic teachings in the world and to counter anti-Islam propaganda.

80. The Conference further called upon member states to extend material and moral support to IINA and ISBO. It urged the member states to fulfill their commitments to the budgets of the two organizations and to give voluntary donations to help the two Agencies achieve their objectives. As for ISBO, the Conference re-affirmed its earlier recommendations for the convening of the Ministers of Information in Islamic States to define a strategic information policy and to support the two organizations.

81. The Conference approved the Information Plan presented by Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Committee.

82. The Islamic Conference affirmed the necessity that the imperialist nations shoulder their responsibility for the moral and material damages which are still being inflicted on the developing nations as a result of the unremoved mines which remain in the lands which were subjected to wars between imperialist nations.

83. The Conference adopted resolutions on the establishment of nuclear weapon free zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia as well as on strengthening the security of non-nuclear weapons states against use or threat to use nuclear weapons, requesting Islamic countries to continue their cooperation at the United Nations and other relevant international forums to jointly promote the initiative in respect of the two proposals. In this context the Conference also vigorously condemned the nuclear explosion conducted by the racist regime of South Africa and collaboration between South Africa and Israel to develop nuclear weapons.

84. The Conference decided to form a ministerial committee of the Secretary General and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Senegal and Tunisia to be entrusted with the task of contacting the governments of the countries in which there are Muslim communities and to submit a report thereon to the 12th Session of the Islamic Conference, and following up the implementation of its resolutions adopted on the subject of Muslim Communities in non-Member States. The Committee was also authorized to consult and coordinate with organizations, institutions and personalities concerned with the affairs of Muslim minorities.

85. Deeply concerned about the severe conditions brought about by the drought in the Republic of Djibouti, the Conference called on all Member States as well as the Islamic Solidarity Fund and all Islamic institutions, organizations and bodies, to extend emergency assistance to the Republic of Djibouti to overcome the drought.

86. Considering the general situation of the Chadian refugees in the Cameroon, the Conference called on all Member States and Islamic institutions to extend humanitarian assistance to Chadian civilian refugees. The Conference appealed to main factions to put an end to their dispute so that Chad may enjoy peace and security indispensable for the re-settlement of the refugees in their homes.

87. The Conference adopted a resolution on foreign intervention in the Horn of Africa and continued aggression against the Democratic Republic of Somalia. The resolution noted with concern the presence of Soviet occupation and other allied forces in the Horn of Africa and the continued aggression against, and violation of the territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of Somalia, as reported by the General Secretariat's Fact Finding Mission which visited Somalia from 16-24 April, 1980. The resolution called for the immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of these forces and decided to support and strengthen the Democratic Republic of Somalia morally, politically and materially to enable it to withstand foreign pressures and aggression.

88. The Conference re-affirmed its previous Resolutions on the question of Cyprus and called upon Member States and institutions of the Conference to do everything in their power in order to enable the Muslim Turkish Community of Cyprus to benefit from international aid and assistance received by the island. It further requested the Islamic Development Bank to establish a Special Fund to assist the economy of the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus.

89. Noting the conditions of Ugandan refugees, the Conference decided to give assistance to the Government of the Democratic Republic of Sudan as a contribution towards sustaining these refugees. It appealed to all member states and Islamic organizations and institutions to give donations in cash or in kind to the refugees.

90. The Islamic Conference emphasized the urgent need to give assistance to the Sahelian people in the spirit of Islamic Solidarity and called upon member states to contribute to the implementation of the assistance program to Islamic countries in Sahel.

91. Taking note of the natural disaster suffered by the people of the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros, the Conference decided to extend urgent financial assistance from the Islamic Solidarity Fund to that country.

92. The Conference entrusted the Secretary General of the Islamic Conference with the task of setting up a Committee of Legal Experts to study the question of the creation of a Permanent Ministerial Committee and of submitting a report to the Twelfth Islamic Conference.

93. The Conference called upon the member states to issue appropriate instructions to their delegations to remain in consultations with each other during the forthcoming session of the III UN Conference on the Law of the Sea.

#### IN THE ECONOMIC SPHERE:

94. The Conference considered a wide range of issues in the economic field, both in the international sphere and those related to economic cooperation among the Member States. In reviewing the world economic situation, it expressed its concern at the unprecedented widening of the gap between the developed and the developing countries, as a consequence of the continuing deterioration of the economic situation in developing countries. It expressed its deep concern at the negligible changes in the structure and pattern of trade of the Islamic countries which continued to concentrate on export of primary products. It further expressed concern and disappointment at the limited progress made, despite a large

number of international conferences and meetings, towards the establishment of the New International Economic Order. The Conference deplored the lack of political will demonstrated by some developed countries in negotiations on all economic issues, particularly in the field of trade, industrialization, finance, transfer of technology and the restructuring of international economic relations.

95. The Conference welcomed the initiative taken by developing countries in calling for the launching of Global Negotiations at the United Nations, and called upon the developed countries to demonstrate the necessary political will to break the stalemate in the North-South Dialogue. It agreed that the developing countries should concentrate on a number of specific issues of special interest to them at the Global Negotiations. It welcomed the decision by the Group of 77 to set up an International Group at Expert and Political level to evolve action-oriented recommendations for early and effective implementation of the objectives of economic cooperation among developing countries. The Conference requested the Secretary General to keep under constant review the progress in the preparations for the Global Negotiations, as well as other related developments, so as to enable Islamic countries to play an effective role in the Negotiations.

96. The Conference, conscious of the importance of the North-South Dialogue for the development of developing countries, called upon Islamic countries to ensure their effective participation in the Dialogue as member of the Group of Developing countries.

97. In the field of economic cooperation among Islamic countries, the conference adopted a number of important decisions, whereby the institutions established for that purpose would be further strengthened. The Conference decided to call for a substantial increase in the paid-up capital of the Islamic Development Bank in order to enable the Bank to develop its activities, the International Association of Islamic Banks within and urged Member States to support the Association in the establishment of Islamic Banks in Member States. The Conference also considered the Report of the Second Meeting of the Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities held in March 1979, and welcomed the offer of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency to host the Third Meeting in Saudi Arabia in August 1980, and the offer of the Central Bank of Sudan to host the Fourth Meeting at Khartoum in March 1981. The Conference also decided to convene the next meeting of the Group of Experts on the Draft Agreement on Protection and Guarantee of Investments, in the middle of 1980 so that their report can be submitted to the Third Islamic Summit to be held in Mecca on Rabi-ul-Awal 1401 H.

98. The Conference decided that an expert group will be convened to study the Draft Statutes for the proposed Islamic Center for Development of Trade to be located in Tangiers, Morocco. These recommendations would be submitted for approval to the Third Islamic Summit.

99. With respect to cooperation in the field of trade and industry, the Conference called for further studies on the promotion and expansion of trade among Member States. It also approved the proposal of the Government of Pakistan to hold High level Round Table Consultations on Industrial Cooperation, at Lahore in the first half of 1981.

100. Turkey renewed the offer to convene a high level Conference to be held in Istanbul in order to formulate a strategy for the strengthening of economic cooperation between Islamic countries.



101. The Conference also called upon the Member States to urge those who have not signed or ratified the General Agreement for Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation to do so urgently.

102. Regarding cooperation in transport, communications and tourism, the Conference, recognizing the progress made by the Experts Groups established by it on transport and shipping, agreed to the further examination of proposals and recommendations regarding cooperation and coordination in the field of maritime transport and shipping among Member States.

103. The Conference called upon the Member States to convene an Expert Group meeting to review the draft statutes presented by Saudi Arabia for the establishment of a Maritime Transport Union between Islamic countries. The finalized text of this draft Statute would be submitted to the Third Islamic Summit scheduled to take place in Mecca Al Mukarramah.

104. The Conference also considered the problems faced by land-locked Islamic countries, and requested the General Secretariat to contact member states in order to convene a meeting of Experts to deal with the problems of landlocked Islamic countries. The Conference, in the meantime, urged the Member States in general and the existing Islamic financial institutions, in particular, to give priority to adopting the most effective means of solving the problems of land-locked Islamic countries.

105. In the field of manpower, training, research and technical assistance, the Conference took note of the reports submitted by the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Center for Islamic Countries, in Ankara, and the Islamic Center for Technical and Vocational Training and Research, in Dacca, and urged Member States to provide adequate support to these two institutions.

106. The Conference renewed the call for holding a high level meeting to deal with the problems of food security. This meeting is scheduled to take place in the Republic of Mali towards the end of 1980.

#### IN THE CULTURAL SPHERE

107. In the cultural and social sphere the Conference agreed to the establishment and effective functioning of the World Center for Islamic Education in the Holy City of Mecca, Islamic universities in the Niger and Uganda, the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Islamic Center in Guinea Bissau, Centers for the teaching of the Arabic language in Sudan and Pakistan, the Research Center on Islamic History, Art and Culture in Istanbul, a Translation Institute in the Sudan, an International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Heritage and an Islamic Center in New York, the Islamic Foundation for Science and Technology, and the International Islamic Crescent Organization.

108. The Conference also decided to establish the International Islamic Law Commission which will conduct research on Sharia and make special efforts on the premises of «Ijtihad» to bring about the application of Islamic concepts to the existing institutions. It decided to follow up the recommendations of the seminar on the application of Sharia held in Islamabad in October, 1979, of the symposium on Islam and the New Economic Order and to prepare a new document on human rights in Islam.

109. Giving full recognition to the historic significance of the advent of the 15th Century Hijra, the Conference called for all possible financial aid to the programs organized at the international level and requested Member States to intensify their efforts to make the arrangements making the historic event beneficially expressive of its momentous nature.

110. Another resolution concerned the recommendation for the setting up of an Experts Committee of Ulemas and astronomers to draw up a "Lunar Calendar" initially for 10 years for the Muslim countries.

111. In line with the basic Islamic concept of social justice, the Conference decided to declare 1981, as the "Year of the Handicapped."

112. Taking note of the need to foster the bonds of brotherhood amongst Muslim youth, the Conference recommended consideration of a proposal to organize International Islamic Games.

113. A resolution was also adopted for the preservation of important Islamic cities and monuments in Morocco, Tunisia and Mauritania.

114. It was also decided to conclude an agreement on the relationship of the Islamic Conference with ALESCO (Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization).

115. The Conference noted with appreciation the report submitted by the Chairman of the Islamic Solidarity fund, Dr. Ezzeddine Ibrahim. It approved the budget of 1980-81, the Statute of the Coordinating Committee and the Statute for the Waqf. This is expected to provide substantial backing to the Islamic Solidarity Fund. The Conference drew the attention of Member States to the need for early contributions to the capital of the Waqf and to the Fund.

#### IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL FIELDS

116. The Conference approved the budgets of the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference as well as those of the Research and Training Centres of Ankara, Dacca and Islamabad.

117. The Conference also adopted the proposed amendments to the Rules and Regulations of the Ankara Center and approved the postponement of the payment of the contributions of the Republic of Maldives and the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoro towards the budget of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its subsidiary organs for one financial year.

118. The Conference noted with satisfaction that the number of states without arrears arose to twenty. The Conference invited the Member States that have arrears to expedite their payment.

119. The Conference expressed its profound appreciation and thanks to His Excellency General Mohamed Zia Ul Haq, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, for having accepted to host the Conference under his auspices. The Conference also addressed its

thanks and expressed its gratitude to the people and government of Pakistan for the generous hospitality and warm welcome accorded to the participants. It also paid tribute to His Excellency Mr. Agha Shahi, Adviser on Foreign Affairs, for the efficient manner he conducted the deliberations of the Conference.