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RESOLUTION No. 1/11-P
THE MIDDLE EAST

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2-7 Rajab, 1400 H (17-22 May, 1980)

INVOKING the principles and objectives of the Islamic Conference Organization, as well as the principles and aims of the UN Charter;

GUIDED by the resolutions of the Conferences of Heads of State and Government of Islamic States and those of the Foreign Ministers concerning the situation in the Middle East;

STRESSING the unswerving commitment of Islamic States in respect of their obligations towards the aims of the common struggle for peace, justice and progress, and with a view to combating colonialism, racial discrimination, foreign occupation, Zionism and racism;

GRAVELY CONCERNED at the increasingly retrogressive situation in the Middle East which could result in a new war breaking out, thus endangering international peace and security, in view of Israel's persistence in following an aggressive colonialist and racist policy, and a result of her collusion with the Egyptian regime and the United States;

VIEWING with considerable anxiety the recent developments of the Middle East Problem and the Palestine cause in the region, in particular the Egyptian regime's normalization of relations with the Zionist entity and its implication, which imperil Islamic principles, ideals, heritage, culture and civilization;

CONVINCED that the liberation of Al-Quds and its return to the Arab and Islamic sovereignty, as well as the rescue of the holy places from Zionist occupation, are a prerequisite of the holy struggle incumbent on all Islamic peoples and governments commensurate with their capabilities;

CONVINCED that the time has come for taking deterrent measures, as provided for in chapter VII of the UN Charter, and applying them to Israel, as the latter is persistently violating the principles of the Charter and is constantly refusing to implement the resolutions of that international Organization and is, moreover, steadily pursuing her aggression on the Arab States and the Palestinian people;

CONVINCED of the necessity for the Islamic States to take stern and practical measures to counter the Zionist enemy's continued aggressions and violations;

TAKING DUE ACCOUNT of the fact that the liberation of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and the full exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights have received the support of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Havana, and the Assembly of the OAU Heads of State and Government at their Sixteenth Session held in Monrovia;

RECALLING its previous resolutions concerning the Middle East and the Palestinian cause:

I. REAFFIRMS the fact that there can be no solution to the problem of the Middle East and the cause of Palestine without putting into effect the following principles and tenets at one and the same time and without excluding any:

(a) The cause of Palestine is the core of the Middle East problem and the crux of the Arab Israeli struggle;

(b) The cause of Palestine and the Middle East problem form an indivisible whole when dealing with the problem, or seeking a solution to it, and hence any solution must never be

a partial one or concern some parties to the exclusion of others; or relate to some of the causes and not to others; nor can any partial peace be attained, for peace should be comprehensive and include all parties to the dispute, and should, moreover, eliminate all the causes that led to it, in addition to being a just one;

(c) A just peace in the region can only be achieved on the basis of total and unconditional withdrawal by Israel from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and on the recovery by the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights, including the right to return to their land, to self-determination and to establish their independent national state in Palestine, in accordance with UN General Assembly resolution No 3236 (XXIX - S);

(d) Al-Quds is part of occupied Palestinian territory, and it is imperative that Israel should unconditionally and totally withdraw from it and that it should be restored to Arab and Islamic sovereignty;

(e) The PLO is the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people and it, alone, has the full right to represent that people and to participate independently and on an equal footing in all conferences, activities and international fora connected with the Palestinian cause and the Arab-Israeli conflict, with a view to realizing the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people. No solution can be viewed as comprehensive or just or acceptable unless the PLO participates in its enactment and accepts it, as an independent party and on an equal footing and parity with the rest of the parties concerned;

(f) All the acts perpetrated by Israel in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds, that is to say all measures, constructions, modifications or alterations in the political, cultural, religious, civilizational, physical, geographical, demographic and other conditions and features are considered illegal, null and void;

(g) Any settlements that Israel has established or would establish in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds, are illegal, null and void and constitute an impediment to the realization of peace. Such settlements should, therefore, be immediately removed and Israel should abstain from establishing any new ones, in accordance with UN resolutions in connection with that question and in particular Security Council resolutions 542 (1979) and 465 (1980),

2. AFFIRMS that any solution that is not founded on all those principles and tenets can never lead to a just peace, indeed it can only exacerbate tensions in the region and lead to the policies which are being applied by the parties to the Camp David Accords and are designed to liquidate the cause of Palestine and help Israel achieve her objectives and expansionist, colonialist and racist policies. It would, moreover, encourage bilateral and partial solutions while disregarding the essence of the problem;

3. EMPHASIZES the fact that any infringement upon the resolutions of the Islamic Conference Organization connected with the Middle East problem and the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds would lead to an attenuation of the struggle to liberate Al-Quds and the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and secure the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, and would undermine the struggle of the Organization against colonialism, foreign occupation, racism and Zionism and could be viewed as an impairment of the member states determinations to put an end to Israeli occupation of the Palestinian and Arab territories and their resolve to assist the Palestinian people in realizing their inalienable national rights;

4. REAFFIRMS its rejection and condemnation of the Camp David Accords signed on 17.9.1978, and the Israeli-Egyptian Treaty signed on 26.3.1979 and all the results and repercussions related to these agreements and calls for them to be resisted by all means and methods;

5 STRONGLY CONDEMNS any partial or separate solution and any agreement that would be harmful to the rights of the Arab nation and the Palestinian people, or could be viewed as a violation of the principles and resolutions of the Islamic Conference Organization and UNO ; or could prevent the liberation of Al-Quds and occupied Palestinian and Arab territories or prevent the Palestinian people from securing and fully exercising their inalienable national rights, including their right to return to their homeland as well as their right to national independence and sovereignty in Palestine;

6. CONDEMNS the collusion between Egypt, Israel and the United States in all fields and deems it a direct aggression on the rights of the Palestinian people, their homeland and future, and a serious threat to the security and stability of Arab and Islamic States;

7. STRONGLY CONDEMNS the Egyptian Government's initiative in normalizing its relations with the Zionist entity and considers it a rejection of the principles of the sacred Jihad and a danger to Islamic principles, ideals heritage, culture and civilization;

8. STRONGLY CONDEMNS the USA's persistence in its inimical attitude towards the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, and total withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds, which constitutes a violation of the principles and objectives of the UN Charter and of resolutions of the General Assembly pertaining to the cause of Palestine and the Middle East, and can be viewed as an obstacle to the establishment of a just peace in the region. The Conference also condemns the policies the United States of America seeks to impose on the region at the expense of the liberation of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds, and at the expense of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people. The Conference affirms that the United States' persistence in following these policies can only be reflected negatively on the relations and interests between the Muslim States on the one hand, and the United States, on the other;

9. STRONGLY CONDEMNS Israel for pursuing its policies and practices in Al-Quds and the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and more particularly her annexing part of them, establishing Israeli settlements and bringing in alien settlers; for destroying houses, seizing and confiscating property, evicting the Arab inhabitants and deporting, expelling, despoiling, exiling, transferring and ejecting them; in addition to denying them the right to return, their massive detention and whole-sale torture, the obliteration of national, archaeological, spiritual and cultural features; for obstructing the liberties and beliefs and the exercise of their rights and religious rites; for disregarding the laws relating to personal status; for illegally exploiting the heritage and natural and human resources of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and their inhabitants;

10. CONDEMNS Israel for refusing to abide by Security Council resolution 446 (1979), 452 (1979), and 465 (1980) in which the Council fully confirmed that all measures taken by Israel to alter the features of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds, are illegal and denounced Israel's policy and practice in establishing settlements while

stressing that it was imperative to cancel these measures and remove the current settlements, and abstain from setting up new ones;

11. DECLARES that such Israeli policies and practices constitute a dangerous violation of the UN Charter, and in particular the principle of sovereignty and territorial integrity, the principles and provisions of international law, UN resolutions, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Fourth Geneva Convention on the protection of civilians in times of war. Such policies and practices constitute a major impediment to the establishment of a just peace in the Middle East;

12. REAFFIRMS that all measures taken by Israel to alter the political, demographic, geographical, civilisational, cultural and religious features of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, or any part thereof, are illegal, null and void, and demands that Israel rescind all such measures and abstain from putting them into practice, and call on all the States of the world to abstain from any act likely to be exploited or used by Israel when applying the above-mentioned policies and practices;

13. HOLDS Israel responsible for the alterations, exploitation, sabotage and expropriation of land being carried out in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories;

14. CALLS UPON all the States and peoples of the world to adopt a firm stand against Israel's obstinacy and her persistent policy of aggression, expansion and rejection of UN resolutions pertaining to the cause of Palestine and the Middle East;

15. CALLS UPON all the States and Peoples of the world to refrain from extending military, manpower, material or moral support to Israel likely to encourage her in perpetuating her occupation of Al-Quds AI-Sharif and the Palestinian and Arab territories, and declares that states that continue to support Israel will induce Islamic States to adopt an unfavorable attitude towards them;

16. DEPLORES the attitude of these States that provide assistance and arms to Israel and considers that the real purpose of flooding Israel with weapons of war and destruction, is to establish it as a colonialist and racist base in the third world, in general, and in Africa and Asia, in particular;

17. CONDEMNS the collusion between Israel and South Africa and their twin policy of aggression and racism, and condemns, as well, cooperation between them in all fields since it threatens the security and independence of African and Arab States;

18. REAFFIRMS that all kinds of diplomatic consular, economic, cultural, sporting and touristic relations, as well as all forms of communication links with Israel at all levels, official or otherwise, must be severed and requests the Islamic States that have not yet severed such relations to do so;

19. INVITES all Member States to sever diplomatic and economic relations with any state that resolves to move its embassy to Al-Quds or recognize its annexation to Israel or its status as her capital.

The Conference requests Al-Quds Committee to examine such cases as they arise and inform the Islamic States, through the General Secretariat, of the importance of implementing this resolution;

20. INVITING all Islamic States to impose an Arab boycott against Israel and coordinate their efforts in this regard with the other Third World countries with a view to imposing such a boycott against all racist regimes, particularly in occupied Palestine and Southern Africa;

21. CALLS UPON Islamic States to take all positive measures on the widest international scale possible at the United Nations, and its specialized agencies, and at the various international organizations and conferences, with a view to bringing greater pressure to bear on Israel, including the possibility of its expulsion from such organizations and agencies;

22. REAFFIRMS the right of Arab peoples and States, whose territories are under Israeli occupation, to total, permanent and actual sovereignty and full control over their natural and other resources, economic riches and activities. It also reaffirms their right to recover them and to receive full compensation for all damages incurred through exploitation, depletion or loss of such resources;

23. REAFFIRMS the right of Arab States and the Palestine Liberation Organization to struggle militarily, politically and, by any other means, with a view to liberate their occupied territories, secure the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and foil by all means possible any solution or settlement which is detrimental to such territories and rights;

24. AFFIRMS its support for the unity, territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of Lebanon, and strongly condemns Israel for her continued attacks on Lebanon, especially the Southern Region, and her delaying tactics in withdrawing from the territories it occupies in that region; calls upon the Member States to support Lebanon at the United Nations and International Organizations to exert the utmost pressure to restrain Israel's aggression and secure her withdrawal from the Lebanese territories she occupies; and calls on the Security Council to implement the resolutions adopted, in this respect, and the measures and sanctions stipulated in chapter VII of the United Nations Charter;

25. AFFIRMS that the support of Islamic States to the Arab States with a view to enabling the latter to liberate their territories, and their support to the Palestinian people to help them restore their inalienable national rights, are both a responsibility and a duty made imperative by the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Islamic Conference Organization. The Conference also affirms that such support should be clearly expressed in practical and effective measures and positions on the part of all the Member States;

26. REQUESTS the Islamic States to seek to convene the UN General Assembly in an extraordinary or special session before the end of July, 1980, to study the Palestine question with a view to adopting measures conducive to the achievement of the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights and to ensure withdrawal from the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds;

27. INVITES the Foreign Ministers of Islamic States to expound, in accordance with the provisions of this resolution, the Organization's viewpoint concerning the Middle East problem and the Palestine question before the Fifth Session of the UN General Assembly;

28. DECIDES to include an item (the Situation in the Middle East) on the agenda of the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

29. REQUESTS the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the next Conference.

RESOLUTION No. 2/11-P

THE PALESTINE CAUSE

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2-7 Rajab, 1400 H. (17-22 May, 1980) ;

PROMPTED BY the principles of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and, the principles and aims of the UN Charter;

GUIDED BY the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conference of Heads of Government and of Foreign Ministers on the Palestine question;

NOTING the explosive situation obtaining in the Middle East as a result of the Camp David Accords and its sequels, as well as Israel's determination to usurp Palestine, and its adamant refusal to recognize the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people as endorsed by the UN General Assembly, which constitute a threat to the security and territorial integrity of the Islamic States;

REAFFIRMING that the Palestine question is the core of the anti-Zionist struggle, and that Israel's continued refusal to withdraw from the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and its flouting of the inalienable national rights of the Palestine people are totally unacceptable, and constitute a flagrant violation of the principles of the UN Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and a grave menace to World peace and security;

CONSIDERING that Israel's refusal to cooperate with the Committee set up by virtue of UN General Assembly Resolution 3376 (XXX) in order to enable the Palestine people to exercise their inalienable rights, as stipulated in General Assembly Resolution 3236 (XXIX), underlines Israel's persistence in its flagrant defiance of the will of the International Community and International Law, its violation of the UN Charter and its refusal to abide by the UN resolutions;

REAFFIRMING the legitimacy of the Palestine people's struggle under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) against colonialism, occupation, Zionism and racism, by all possible means, in keeping with the UN principles, including the armed struggle for the liberation of Palestine, as an integral part of the world Liberation Movement;

REAFFIRMING its commitment to the UN General Assembly Resolution 3379 (XXX) which considers Zionism a form of racism and racial discrimination;

REAFFIRMING that the Zionist and racist regimes in occupied Palestine and Southern Africa stem from one and the same imperialist source and are organically linked with the racist

policies and practices aimed at suppressing the freedom of man and undermining his dignity;

EXPRESSING the conviction that the military, economic, political and moral aid Israel secures from some countries, particularly from the USA, encourages it to persist in its aggressive policy and usurpation of Palestine;

CONSIDERING the maintenance of political, economic, cultural, technical and other relations with Israel helps it to continue its usurpation of Palestine and the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, and to persist in flouting the will of the international community and the UN resolutions, and encourages it to pursue its expansionist, colonialist and racist policy based on aggression;

CONSIDERING that Israel's continued membership of the United Nations is inconsistent with UN Charter and encourages it to ignore the UN resolutions and to connive with the various aggressive racist and expansionist regimes;

1. DECIDES

A- To reaffirm its full and effective support of the Palestinian people's legitimate struggle led by the PLO, their legitimate and sole representative, inside and outside the occupied homeland, for the liberation of their homeland and for the restoration of their national inalienable rights in Palestine which include:

- The right to their homeland - Palestine.
- The right to repatriation and recover their property, as stipulated in UN resolutions
- The right to self-determination without any outside interference;
- The right to freely exercise their sovereignty over their land;
- The right to establish their independent national state in Palestine under the leadership of the PLO;

B- To strive in all fields and on the widest international scale to promote recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights and of the PLO as their representative, wherever they may be;

C- To coordinate the activities of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the PLO to draw up a strategy aimed at liberating Palestine and enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable national rights.

2. AFFIRMS the right of the Palestinian people to pursue their struggle, in all its military and political forms, and by all means, in order to recover their inalienable national rights including the establishment of their independent state in Palestine;

3. CALLS on all the Islamic countries to support the Palestinian people's legitimate struggle against the Zionist racist occupation of Palestine, in order to recover their inalienable national rights, whose restoration constitutes a basic requirement for the establishment of a just peace in the Middle East;

4. CALLS on all the Islamic States to abide by all the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit 'and Foreign Ministers' Conferences on the Palestine question, and to implement

them in the shortest possible period, particularly those on the severance of political, economic, cultural, technical, tourist relations and all forms of communication and ties with the Israeli enemy;

5. REAFFIRMS the necessity of adopting adequate measures for the acceptance of the PLO representation in Islamic capitals, in its capacity as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people, granting it all the rights, privileges and immunities to which diplomatic missions accredited to states are entitled and calling on Muslim States that have hitherto taken no such measures to do so;

6. AFFIRMS that the Palestine question is the core of the Middle East conflict and that any disregard of this fact would not serve the cause of peace in the region; that the endeavours and attempts made by the United States of America to further its interests and influence in the region, and to liquidate the cause of occupied Palestine by its encouragement of bilateral and partial settlements and its disregard for the core of the problem will not lead to any just solution. Accordingly, the Conference condemns these attempts and endeavours and call for their resistance; and further condemns all the policies, practices and concessions which constitute a breach of, or departure from the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the conferences of the Islamic States;

7. CONDEMNS the Camp David Accords signed in September, 1978 and the Washington Treaty signed between Israel and the regime in Egypt on March 26, 1979, and the conspiracy surrounding autonomy, and considers them a blatant departure from the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and a violation of International Law and the United Nations resolutions related to the Palestine question and the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and repudiates all their results and effects and considers them null and void and not binding to Arabs and Muslims, particularly the Palestinian people. It further considers these Accords a bilateral and unjust solution which ignores the core of the problem namely the Palestine question and an attempt to liquidate the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, notably their right to repatriation, to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent state on their national soil. Accordingly, the Conference calls for resistance of the Accords by all ways and means, and condemns the role of the United States of America in the conclusion of these agreements and its attempt to impose them on the Palestinian people;

8. REAFFIRMS the right of the PLO to reject and thwart all forms of settlements, projects and solutions aimed at liquidating the Palestine question and infringing on the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine, notably the self-rule provided for in the Camp David Accords and the Washington Treaty;

9. AFFIRMS the right of the PLO to participate independently and on an equal footing in all the International Conferences, fora and activities related to the Palestine question and the Arab Zionist conflict, with a view to the achievement of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people approved by the United Nations General Assembly, particularly its resolution 3236 (XXIX);

10. CONDEMNS Israel for its continued refusal of the United Nations resolutions on the Palestine question, notably resolution 3236 (XXIX) on the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, and further condemns the refusal by Israel to cooperate with the committee formed by the United Nations General Assembly by virtue of its resolution 3376 (XXX) to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable national rights;

11. CONDEMNS Israel's racist, expansionist and terrorist policies and practices as well as its plans and measures for building settlements and judaizing the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and for altering their political, demographic, geographic, social, cultural and economic features, including the judaization of the cities of Al-Quds, Hebron, Nazareth and the areas of Galilee, Negev, and the Golan and considers all these measures null and void and illegal, and that under no circumstances whatsoever can there be any recognition of them or of their results;

12. CONDEMNS Israel's repeated violations of Arab and Palestinian human rights in the occupied territories since 1948 and 1967 and its refusal to implement the Geneva Conventions of 1949, notably the Fourth Convention of the protection of civilians in wartime; and further condemns the Israeli policies and practices of seizing territories, the continued displacement of the Palestinian people, deportation, the banishment of the political leadership, the obliteration of the cultural, civilizational and religious heritage of the Palestinian cities and the Palestine people, and the desecration of the Islamic holy places especially in Al-Quds and Hebron. The Conference considers these policies and practices war crimes and a challenge to the whole of mankind;

13. CONDEMNS the policy of the United States of America which supports the Israeli occupation authorities' continued aggression on and colonization of Palestinian and Arab occupied land; and which sides with Israel against the Palestinian rights in world fora in a manner which is in contradiction with the Charter of the United Nations, the Security Council resolutions and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

14. CONDEMNS all the states that provide Israel with military, economic, political, or manpower support, and calls upon them to desist forthwith from extending any material or moral support in any form whatsoever to Israel;

15. AFFIRMS that Resolution 242 does not constitute a sound basis for the solution of the Palestinian question, and that the just solution lies in the complete implementation of the United Nations resolutions pertaining to the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, especially General Assembly resolutions 3236 and 3237;

16. CALLS UPON the Security Council to reexamine the report and recommendations of the UN Committee concerned with the exercise of the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights in accordance with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 3236 (XXIX) and the subsequent resolutions on the Palestine question; and further calls upon it to adopt a resolution embodying the principles and contents of these resolutions, notably those related to the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, considering that these resolutions have become an international will whose obstruction would be tantamount to violation of the principles of the United Nations and would jeopardize international peace and security, perpetuate the injustice suffered by the militant Palestinian people and their deprivation in the exercise of their inalienable and national rights;

17. PAYS TRIBUTE TO the heroic struggle of the valiant Palestinian people against the Israeli occupation, and calls upon all the Islamic countries and the international community to support their struggle for the liberation of their homeland and in securing their national inalienable rights; namely of returning, self-determination and establishing a separate state on their land under the leadership of the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative;

18. RENEWS ITS CALL to all Islamic countries to adopt all necessary measures to bring further pressure to bear on Israel in the United Nations and the International fora, for the sake of imposing the strictest sanctions on Israel, including the possibility of depriving it of its membership in the United Nations;

19. REQUESTS all the Islamic countries to work towards the implementation of paragraph eight of this resolution, by charging their Foreign Ministers to fully coordinate their activities with those of the PLO during the discussions concerning the Palestine problems in the Thirty Fifth Session of the United Nations General Assembly;

20. DECIDES that the Islamic states should sponsor a resolution at the 34th Session of the United Nations stipulating that the budget of the UN Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) be considered part of the UN budget, and deplores the measures adopted by the Agency Administration to cancel or reduce the supplies, and the education and health services extended to Palestinian refugees because they are inconsistent with the UN General Assembly resolutions;

21. CALLS on the Islamic states to endeavour during the 34th United Nations General Assembly Session to have the Assembly convene an extraordinary emergency Session devoted to a study of the Palestine problem, with a view to adopting measures conducive to the implementation of the UN resolutions on withdrawal from the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, and the realisation of the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian people;

22. REQUESTS that the Secretary General follow-up implementation of this resolution and submit a progress report in this regard to the next Conference.

RESOLUTION No. 3/11-P

THE NORMALIZATION OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE EGYPTIAN REGIME AND THE ZIONIST ENEMY

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2-7 Rajab, 1400 H. (17-22 May, 1980),

PROCEEDING from the principles and objectives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

DEEPLY CONCERNED over the latest developments of the Middle East problem and the cause of Palestine and Al Quds, particularly the normalization of relations between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist entity; and fully aware of the grave dangers and harm inherent in this step on the Muslim nation and on Islamic principles, ideals, heritage, culture and civilization;

DECIDES:

1. TO CONDEMN vehemently the Egyptian government for normalizing relations with the Zionist entity, and regard this step as a disavowal of the principles of the Holy Jihad, leading eventually to grave dangers and harm affecting the Muslim Ummah (nation) and its principles, ideals, heritage, culture and civilization;

2. TO URGE all member States to sever diplomatic and economic relations with the Egyptian regime and to halt all donations and assistance to the said regime;

3. TO CALL UPON all member States to join in boycotting the Egyptian regime by implementing the provisions of the League of Arab States against the said regime; and to coordinate such action with the Arab States;

4. TO ENTRUST the Secretary General with the implementation of this resolution and report on it to the next task of following up the Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION No. 4/11-P

AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Eleventh. Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2-7 Rajab, 1400 H (17-22 May, 1980),

RECALLING all the Islamic, Arab, International, African and non-aligned resolutions demanding that the Israeli enemy cease all activities affecting the features of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, as it is considered an Arab Islamic city and the capital of Palestine, that had fallen under the detestable racist Zionist occupation;

STRONGLY REJECTING all aggressive measures taken by the Israeli enemy in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the last of which was a statute law stipulating Al-Quds Al-Sharif as the «Capital of Israel»,

REAFFIRMING the determination of the Palestinian people to exercise their eternal right in retaining Al-Quds Al-Sharif its Holy City and the capital of its nation Palestine;

REAFFIRMING the determination of all Muslim peoples and governments to maintain their eternal and sacred right to Al-Quds Al-Sharif and to other holy places in Palestine, in view of the extreme political, religious, civilizational and historical significance of the Holy City and the attachment of all Muslims to it;

ABIDING by the provisions of the Charter of the Islamic Conference Organization and all its resolutions at Summit, Foreign Ministers or Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Committee levels and in accordance with the other international resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly, the Security Council, the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity, the Non-aligned Movement and the Holy See concerning the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif in particular;

DECIDES:

1. That all Islamic Member States be totally committed to implementing all the previously adopted resolutions concerning Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

2. TO CONSIDER the recent decision, by the Israeli enemy to annex Al-Quds Al-Sharif and make it the capital of the abhorred racist and Zionist entity null, void and illegal and a challenge injurious to the sentiments of Muslims in all parts of the world, and calls upon all Islamic and friendly peoples and nations to resist it;

3. TO CALL UPON the Security Council to immediately convene in order to examine the dangers of the said decision, to declare its annulment, and to impose the sanctions stipulated in Article Seven of the Charter of the United Nations, on the Israeli enemy;
4. TO CONFIRM the commitment of all the Islamic countries to sever all relations with any state that supports the decision of the Israeli enemy to annex Al-Quds Al Sharif and consider it its capital, or that recognizes it, or contributes to its implementation, or moves its Embassy to Al-Quds;
5. TO CONDEMN all policies, activities, declarations and positions of the American Administration, and some of the forces and circles inside the United States of America that encourage the Israeli enemy to escalate its aggression; and calls upon all the Islamic countries to take a firm position in confronting the American Administration and the above-mentioned forces; and to take effective measures to prevent them from pursuing their support of the Israeli enemy at the expense of the Palestinian people, their just cause and their Quds Al-Sharif;
6. TO HOLD an extraordinary session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, at a time not later than four months from this date, should the Israeli enemy not refrain from implementing its decision to consider Al-Quds Al-Sharif the capital of the racist and Zionist entity, for the purpose of adopting all the necessary practical measures to confront this new and aggressive decision;
7. TO CALL upon the General Secretariat and Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Committee to follow-up the implementation of this resolution, and to submit a report thereon to the next meeting of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No. 5/11-P

AL QUDS COMMITTEE

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2-7 Rajab, 1400 H (17-22 May, 1980),

PURSUANT to the provisions of the Charter and resolution of the Islamic Conference on the establishment and functions of Al Quds Committee - the last resolution which being Resolution 4/10/P adopted by the Tenth Conference in Fez (Palestine and Al Quds Al Sharif Session);

BEARING IN MIND the grave threats to the Holy City and the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people as a result of the statute law, promulgated by the Israeli enemy, on the eve of the current meeting of the Islamic Conference, annexing the City of Al Quds and making it a "capital" of the racist Zionist entity;

RECALLING the Islamic resolutions on Palestine and the City of Al Quds and declaring the current year 1400 H. (corresponding to 1980) Holy City Year:

1. REAFFIRMS its adherence to all resolutions and recommendations adopted by Al Quds Committee in accordance with the mandate given to it by the Islamic Conference to realize its designated objectives;
2. REQUESTS the General Secretariat to devote all its potentials to help Al Quds Committee fulfill its tasks.

RESOLUTION No. 6/11-P

AL QUDS FUND

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2-7 Rajab, 1400 H (17-22 May, 1980)

GUIDED by the provisions of the Charter and resolutions of the previous Islamic Conferences concerning Al Quds Fund:

REAFFIRMS the important and effective role played by Al-Quds Fund as regards Islamic Solidarity, as reflected by the support for the steadfastness and struggle of the Palestinian people in the capital of their homeland, Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and other parts of the occupied territories in Palestine;

COMMENDS the Islamic Member States that have made voluntary contributions to the Fund, and those States that announced their pledges at the previous Islamic Conferences;

CALLS UPON all Islamic states to contribute generously to Al-Quds Fund, thereby enabling it to pursue its sacred tasks, and achieve the important goals for which it was founded;

REQUESTS the General Secretariat to make the necessary arrangements to enable a delegation from the Governing Board of Al-Quds Fund to complete their tour of some of the Islamic states, with a view to collecting the financial contributions needed to cover the authorized capital of one hundred million dollars;

FURTHER REQUESTS the General Secretariat and Al-Quds Committee to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a progress report thereon to the forthcoming Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION No. 7/11-P

THE STATUTE OF THE WAQF (TRUST) OF AL QUDS (JERUSALEM) FUND

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2-7 Rajab, 1400 H (17-22 May, 1980);

PROMPTED by the objectives and principles defined in the Charter of the Islamic Conference, and on which the Organization of the Islamic Conference was founded, aimed at fostering Islamic Solidarity and coordinating action to ensure the safety and liberation of the Holy Places, support the struggle of the Palestinian people and help them recover their rights and free their land;

INSPIRED by the two resolutions of the First and Second Islamic Summit Conferences, held in Rabat and Lahore respectively, and by all the resolutions of the ten previous Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers with regard to consolidating the steadfastness of the Palestinian people, which is considered as a Jihad (Holy Struggle) against Zionist colonization and racist occupation and a defense of the national, inalienable rights of the Palestinian people;

REAFFIRMING the Islamic decisions pertaining to the establishment of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Fund with the dual objective of combatting the policy of judaization and settlements and supporting the heroic resistance of the Palestinian Arab inhabitants in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and occupied Palestine;

KEEN ON reinforcing Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Fund by supplying it with steady resources that would yield a reasonable income capable to ensure its stability and help it fulfill its Islamic mission of supporting the steadfastness and struggle of the Palestinian people;

DECIDES to set up a Waqf (Trust) to be named «Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Fund Waqf» with an initial capital of one hundred million dollars; and to adopt the following statute for it:

ARTICLE ONE: Stemming from Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Fund and in favour of it, a Waqf shall be set up under the name «Waqf of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Fund». Its headquarters along with Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Fund shall be located in the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

ARTICLE TWO: The purpose of establishing the Waqf is to enhance the financial position of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Fund and to supply it with an annual revenue that would reinforce its financial potentialities and ensure its continuous discharge of its Islamic mission and realize its objectives of consolidating the steadfastness and struggle of the Palestinian people.

ARTICLE THREE: The initial capital of the Waqf of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Fund shall be one hundred million dollars, made up as follows:

1. Liquid and moveable assets donated as Waqf by the governments of member states of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and by natural persons and corporate bodies in the Islamic World;
2. Real estate and all immovable assets that governments and natural persons and corporate bodies in the Islamic World might donate as Waqf.

ARTICLE FOUR: The Waqf of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Fund shall be managed by a «Board of Trustees» which will function under the supervision of the Governing Board of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Fund. It shall be made up of seven members, including Palestine (The Palestine Liberation Organization) as follows:

1. Palestine (Palestine Liberation Organization) Permanent Member;
2. The Chairman of the Governing Board of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Fund or any other member to be elected by the Board from among its members;

3. The Chairman of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Committee or any other member to be elected by the Committee from among its members who are not affiliated to the Governing Board of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Fund;
4. The Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference or his assistant for Al-Quds (Jerusalem) and Palestine affairs.
5. Three experts from the Islamic World on Waqf affairs, development and investment to the governing be named by Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Committee upon the recommendation of board of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Fund.

ARTICLE FIVE: The Board of Trustees shall have the following functions:

1. Define the modalities for development and investment of the liquid and movable assets of the Waqf, with diversification wherever possible for more safety, while giving preference to markets of Islamic countries and the Islamic development, investment and banking institutions therein, and keeping in view such aspects as profitability, liquidity and safety and all the principles of sound development and investment.
2. Determine the modality for looking after real estates and immovable assets and developing and investing them, while keeping in view the same considerations as in (1) here above.
3. Work out the necessary by-laws and oriented action programs to achieve the targets of the Waqf and have them approved by the governing body of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Fund.
4. Prepare the necessary annual and periodical reports on the work and activities, as well as the closing accounts and annual budget of the Waqf.
5. Follow up the implementation of the decisions of the governing body of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Fund regarding the Waqf and fulfill any other functions or work to be entrusted to it by the Governing Board within the purview of its terms of reference and in the context of the aims and activities of the Waqf.

ARTICLE SIX: The Governing Board of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Fund shall be responsible for the Waqf before Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Committee, the Islamic Conference, official and judicial authorities and all institutions concerned. The Governing Board shall, therefore, submit an annual report on the Waqf to Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Committee which, in turn, shall submit it to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

ARTICLE SEVEN: The Governing Board of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Fund shall draw up the general policy of the Waqf, supervise its activities, approve its work programs to be proposed by the Board of Trustees for the Waqf and provide guidance on how best to achieve the aims and objectives of the Waqf, adopt the necessary by-laws, and approve the Waqfs' closing accounts, annual budgets and periodical reports.

ARTICLE EIGHT: The Governing Body of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Fund shall have the right to fix remunerations or honoraria salaries and indemnities earned by experts or employees of the Board of Trustees, or due to all those whose services are needed for the Waqf's activities, or whose assignment or recruitment is necessary for any consultative, technical or executive functions.

ARTICLE NINE: Provisions of the Islamic Sharia shall be abided by in developing and investing the funds of the Waqf of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Fund and the entire return of the Waqf shall go to Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Fund.

ARTICLE TEN: The assets and revenues of the Waqf of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Fund shall be preserved as an Islamic legal Waqf for the purpose for which the Waqf was established; and

in case there is a need to spend from the corpus of such assets, this will be done in accordance with what is permitted by the Islamic Sharia in such a case.

ARTICLE ELEVEN: The Waqf of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Fund shall be considered as an autonomous statutory body enjoying the same prerogatives and treated in the same manner and with the same considerations as Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Fund, such as full immunity against any type of impounding, sequestration search, confiscation, expropriation, nationalization or the like in all Islamic countries members to the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

Its resources, property and revenue shall also be exempted from all sorts of taxes and duties in these countries, and its documents, registers and mail shall enjoy the privileges provided for in the Charter of the Islamic Conference.

ARTICLE TWELVE: The financial year of the Waqf of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Fund as in the case with Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Fund shall commence with that of the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, on the first day of the month of July every year, and end on the last day of the month of June of the following year.

All the rules of receipt and expenditure scrutiny and auditing governing the accounts of the General Secretariat of the Organization shall be applicable to the accounts of the Waqf as well.

RESOLUTION No. 8/11-P
THE PRESERVATION OF THE ISLAMIC CULTURAL HERITAGE IN AL QUDS AL SHARIF (JERUSALEM)

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2-7 Rajab, 1400 H. (17-22 May, 1980);

GUIDED BY the provisions of the Charter and resolutions of the Islamic Conference concerning the preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the latest being resolution 7/10-P issued by the Tenth Islamic Conference held in Fez (Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif Session) and the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, the Security Council, UNESCO and other international and Arab resolutions:

REAFFIRMS the urgent need to liberate Al-Quds Al-Sharif and safeguard its historical character and features;

REAFFIRMS that Al-Quds is an indivisible part of the occupied Arab territories;

EXPRESSES its profound indignation at the persistence of the Israeli enemy's successive violations of the historical sites and holy shrines, which distorted and judaized them and the seizure and plundering of their contents with a view to erasing and altering their Arab Islamic features;

DENOUNCES the deep-rooted inimical spirit of the Zionist enemy towards this cultural heritage which dates back to thousands of years in Palestine, especially in Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

CALLS UPON all the institutions, organizations, groups and individuals concerned throughout the world to stand firmly in the face of the persistent Zionist schemes to prevent this flagrant violation of Islamic shrines;

REQUESTS the General Secretariat and Al-Quds Committee to follow up this matter closely and raise it, in coordination with all the Islamic States, the United Nations, UNESCO and other agencies, in the international fora.

**RESOLUTION No. 9/11-P
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS IN THE OCCUPIED ARAB
TERRITORIES;**

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2-7 Rajab, 1400 H. (17-22 May, 1980)

HAVING DULY NOTED the resolution adopted by the Arab Labor Organization entrusting Jordan with preparing a draft resolution condemning the establishment of settlements by the Israeli occupation authorities in the occupied Arab territories, showing the impact of such acts on the steadfast Arab workers, and submitting it to the International Labor Organization's meeting due to be held in Geneva on 4th June, 1980:

CALLS UPON all Member States of the Islamic Conference Organization, to support the draft resolution submitted by Jordan;

CALLS UPON all Member States to denounce the judaization policy pursued by the Israeli enemy's occupation authorities to establish settlements in the West Bank, Gaza Strip and other parts of the occupied Arab territories; and calls for an immediate halt to the establishment of settlements and the dismantling of existing ones;

CALLS UPON all Islamic countries to demand that the occupation authorities desist from amending or altering the laws currently in force in the occupied territories with a view to restructuring the activity and impeding the work of Arab Labor Unions in the occupied territories; and calls upon ILO Member States to refrain from extending any assistance to the Israeli occupation authorities that might contribute to the continuation of the policy of establishing settlement; and

REQUESTS the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the forthcoming Conference.

**RESOLUTION No. 10/11-P
PERMANENT SOVEREIGNTY OVER THE NATIONAL RESOURCES IN THE OCCUPIED
PALESTINIAN AND ARAB TERRITORIES**

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2-7 Rajab, 1400 H. (17-22 May, 1980);

PROCEEDING FROM the provisions of the Charter and the resolutions of the Islamic Conference;

GUIDED BY all the international resolutions, particularly Resolution 32/161 dated 19th December, 1977, of the UN General Assembly:

REAFFIRMS its commitment to all the resolutions of the Islamic Conference, and to the latest resolution (2/10-P) adopted at the 10th Session in Fez (Palestine and Al Quds Session) and to all the international resolutions pertaining to permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and urges once again all the Muslim states to coordinate their positions and intensify their efforts, both individually and collectively, to achieve progress in that respect;

REQUESTS the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of this Resolution and to report on the coordination and progress achieved to the next Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION No. 11/11-P
THE EXPULSION OF ARAB CITIZENS FROM THE OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2-7 Rajab, 1400 H. (17-22 May, 1980);

PROCEEDING from the principles and objectives of the Islamic Conference Organization and the principles and objectives of the United Nations Charter;

GUIDED by the United Nations resolutions, particularly the resolutions adopted by the Security Council in this concern;

COGNIZANT of the information submitted by the delegation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan on the measures taken by the Israeli occupation authorities for the banishment of Mr. Fahd El-Qawasmi, Chairman of (Al Khalil) Municipality, Mr. Mohamed Hassan Melhim, Chairman of Halhoul Municipality, and El-Sheikh Rajab El-Tamimi, the Shari'a Court Magistrate of the city of (Al-Khalil) from the occupied West Bank, under severe terrorist conditions;

IN VIEW OF THE FACT that this measure is contrary to United Nations resolutions, totally violates the principles of human rights, clearly disregards the Geneva Conventions and transgresses on international concepts and covenants pertaining to the most elementary human rights;

CONSIDERING that this measure is part of the Israeli design to deprive the Arab territory of its political and nationalist leaders with a view to palming off the conspiracy of spurious autonomy and imposing it on the population of that territory;

DECIDES:

TO CONDEMNNS outright this measure and consider it null and void;

REQUESTS the member States of the Islamic Conference Organization to support and endorse the Jordanian draft resolution to be submitted by the Jordanian delegation to the United Nations on that subject;

REQUESTS the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution.

**RESOLUTION No. 12/11-P
YEAR OF AL QUDS AL SHARIF (1400 H CORRESPONDING TO 1980 AD)**

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2-7 Rajab, 1400 H. (17-22 May, 1980);

PURSUANT to the provisions of the Charter and resolutions of the Islamic Conference on the Year of Al Quds Al Sharif;

REAFFIRMING its adherence to resolution 9/10-P adopted by the Tenth Conference in Fez (Palestine and Al Quds Al Sharif Session):

DECIDES: to coordinate joint Islamic action, use all possible means and harmonize all genuine fraternal efforts to liberate the City of Al Quds Al Sharif, Al Aqsa Mosque and all the other Islamic holy places and shrines in the Holy City from the racist Zionist enemy;

REQUESTS the General Secretariat and Al Quds (Jerusalem) Committee to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a progress report on the issue to the next Islamic Conference.

**RESOLUTION No. 13/11-P
ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY DAY WITH THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE**

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2-7 Rajab, 1400 H. (17-22 May, 1980);

GUIDED by the provisions of the Charter and resolutions of the Islamic Conference on the (Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian people) coinciding with 21 August of every year - the latest of which being resolution 6/10-PIL;

REAFFIRMING the yearning of all Muslims - both peoples and governments -for that day in which they can express their firm and continued Islamic solidarity with their paramount cause that of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif by every possible means; material, moral and through the information media;

COMMENDING the Member States which on that day commemorate their solidarity with the Palestinian people, recalling on that occasion the sacrilegious attempt to burn down Al-Aqsa Mosque perpetrated by racist Zionist gangs in 1969, and the ensuing rallying of Islamic states to hold their first Islamic meeting in Rabat, and the establishment of the Islamic Conference Organization as a natural demonstration of Islamic Solidarity and cooperation,

for the sake of liberating M-Quds Al-Sharif and bolstering the resistance of the Palestinian people to enable them to secure their inalienable national rights and to liberate their country under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization;

DECIDES:

TO CELEBRATE this year, Al-Quds Al-Sharif Year (1 400H, 1980) for one whole week as of 21/8/1980, to be known as the Palestine Week, during which would be stressed from the Islamic viewpoint, the liberation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and M-Aqsa Mosque, and in the course of which seminars, festivals and exhibitions showing solidarity with the Palestinian people would be held;

DECIDES that the General Secretariat, the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization and the International Islamic News Agency in cooperation with Palestine (Palestine Liberation Organization), should draw up a comprehensive information program to be circulated throughout the Islamic Member States with a view to coordinating common Muslim efforts during that solidarity week;

REQUESTS the General Secretariat and Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Committee to follow up the implementation of this resolution with the required promptitude and submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION No. 14/11-P THE ISSUE OF A PALESTINE STAMP

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2-7 Rajab, 1400 H. (17-22 May, 1980);

RECALLING all previous Islamic resolutions concerning the Palestinian Stamp:

EXPRESSES satisfaction at the issue of a postal Palestine Stamp in Iraq, Afghanistan, Libya, Syria, Mauritania, Gambia, Democratic Yemen, Somalia, Indonesia, Senegal, Morocco, Malaysia, Djibouti, Mali and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;

THANKS the Member States that have transferred the proceeds from the sale of the Palestine Stamp to the Palestine Welfare Society. These States are Afghanistan, Mali, Iraq, Malaysia and Senegal;

APPEALS to the Islamic Member States to consistently and permanently issue the Palestine Stamp so long as the Palestine question exists and in the manner prescribed in the relevant resolution, and to transfer regularly the proceeds from its sale to the Palestine Welfare Society;

REQUESTS both the General Secretariat and Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Committee to follow up the implementation of this Resolution, in full cooperation with Palestine (the Palestine Liberation Organization).

RESOLUTION No. 15/11-P

ZIONISM, RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2-7 Rajab, 1400 H. (17-22 May, 1980);

PURSUANT to the provisions of the Charter and the resolutions of the Islamic Conference;

RECALLING all the resolutions adopted by the United Nations' General Assembly, the non-Aligned Movement and the Organization of African Unity and all other international resolutions:

REAFFIRMS all previous Islamic resolutions, the latest being Resolution 12/10 adopted by the Tenth Islamic Conference in Fez (the Palestine and Al Quds Al Sharif Session) and all United Nations, non-Aligned and African resolutions on Zionism, racism and racial discrimination;

FURTHER URGES all Islamic countries to coordinate their stand and increase their efforts at both individual and collective levels in order to eradicate the evils of Zionism; racism and racial discrimination;

REQUESTS the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report on the coordination and progress achieved to the next Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION No. 16/11-P THE SECURITY AND SOLIDARITY OF ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2-7 Rajab, 1400 H. (17-22 May, 1980);

RECALLING the resolve of the member States expressed in the Charter of the Islamic Conference to preserve Islamic spiritual, ethical, social and economic values and 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 with a view to safeguarding their dignity, independence and national rights;

ABIDINGLY COMMITTED to the eternal precepts of the Islamic brotherhood;

GRAVELY CONCERNED at the escalation of tension, intensification of rivalry and conflict in the world, increased number of interventions or threats thereof, attempts at carving spheres of influence and the relentless scramble for world resources, which threaten the security and national independence of small and medium size developing countries of the world, especially the Islamic countries;

DEEPLY ANGUISHED by the continued occupation of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif 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;

RESOLVED to pursue policies of independence from power blocks and opposition to outside domination, hegemonism and spheres of influence, which seek to limit the freedom of states to determine their political systems and pursue economic, social and cultural development without hindrance, intimidation or pressure;

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

TAKING NOTE of the inaugural address of the President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan at the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, which envisaged security not on the basis of military alliances or pacts but on the basis of close economic and cultural cooperation between the Islamic countries:

- 1) DECLARES that the security of each Muslim country is the concern of all Islamic countries;
- 2) RESOLVES to strengthen the security of the Member States through cooperation and solidarity of Islamic countries in accordance with the objectives and principles of the Charter of the Islamic Conference and those of non-alignment;
- 3) REAFFIRMS the permanent sovereignty of the Islamic 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) DECIDES to set up an inter-governmental experts group to recommend concrete measures within the frame-work of the Charter of the Islamic Conference, for strengthening the security of the Islamic countries by enhancing and further developing political, economic and cultural cooperation among the Islamic countries and to submit a report thereon to the Twelve Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in 1981;
- 6) REQUESTS the Secretary General of the Islamic Conference to appoint the experts and to extend all the necessary assistance and facilities to this group.

RESOLUTION No. 17/11-P
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FOREIGN MILITARY BASES IN SOME ISLAMIC STATES.

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2-7 Rajab, 1400 H. (17-22 May, 1980);

PURSUANT to the Charter of the Islamic Conference Organization and in particular Article II thereof concerning objectives and principles;

GUIDED BY the objectives and principles of the Non-alignment Movement;

CONFIRMING the determination of the Muslim States to remain outside the influence of Eastern as well as Western foreign powers;

IN CONFORMITY with the fundamental position of the Muslim States, namely that of rejecting and condemning any attempts by Big Powers to establish military bases or acquire military facilities on the territory of Islamic States;

REFERRING to attempts by foreign States to establish military bases on the territories of some Islamic States, and impose a so-called joint framework for security in the region;

CONCERNED about the need for preserving the Islamic peoples and States from involvement in the turmoil of world conflict, and with a view to safeguarding their independence and sovereignty:

1. HEREBY GIVES FAIR WARNING to all to abstain from attempting to set up foreign military bases whether naval, air or land-based in the territories of Islamic States, and from providing any kind of facilities to the armed forces of any of these foreign countries under any form, pretext, cover or any reason whatsoever;

2. CONDEMNNS all imperialist Zionist schemes and misleading campaigns which discredit the principles and ideals of Islam and which are designed to mask their aggressive and expansionist designs, and calls upon the Member States to exercise the utmost vigilance and stand up to these schemes and campaigns in unison with a view to foiling them and safeguarding the respective principles and objectives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Non-alignment Movement;

3. EXPRESSES its deep concern over the consequences of the Camp David Accords and the normalization of relations between the Egyptian regime and Israel, namely the granting of military facilities to the United States of America which encouraged the latter to give full vent to her belligerent and aggressive inclinations in the Muslim region, as fully reflected by her attempts to establish military bases and acquire military facilities inside certain Islamic countries and using such bases and facilities as a springboard to imperil the sovereignty and independence of the Islamic States, employing as a pretext what she persists in calling the vital interests of the United States, while imposing what she terms a framework for cooperation in the field of security in the area;

4. REQUESTS the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the next Conference of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION No. 18/11-P
AMERICAN AGGRESSION AGAINST THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN**

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2-7 Rajab, 1400 H. (17-22 May, 1980),

INSPIRED by the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, emphasizing the common destiny of the peoples of the Islamic Ummah;

INSPIRED by the principles of non-alignment and the Charter of the United Nations which embody the solemn obligations of all States to fully respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of other States;

RECALLING NUMEROUS resolutions of the United Nations reiterating the principles of non-interference and non-intervention in the internal affairs of the other States, and non-use or threat of use of force in the settlement of international disputes;

REAFFIRMING the inherent and the universally recognized right of every state to freely determine the course of its political, social and economic development, including the right to choose the system of Government best suited to the spiritual and material advancement and prosperity of its people;

EXPRESSING deep concern at the dangerous escalation of tension, intensification of Great Power military and political rivalry and tendency to recourse to military intervention as manifested in their action;

ALARMED BY the recent military aggression by the United States against the Islamic Republic of Iran;

GRAVELY CONCERNED at the threat of further aggression and restrictive measures against the Islamic Republic of Iran;

SERIOUSLY CONCERNED over the consequences of such aggression endangering the peace and security of the region and the world at large:

- I. STRONGLY condemns the recent American military aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran;
2. FIRMLY CONDEMNS any threat or use of force or any other form of intimidation, interference or imposition of economic sanctions by any country or groups of countries, individually or otherwise against the Islamic Republic of Iran;
3. EQUALLY CONDEMNS plots, provocations and subversive measures engineered by the imperialist and Zionist aggressors aimed at and directed against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
4. EXPRESSES OUTRAGE at the assistance accorded to the United States by the Egyptian regime and some countries of the area in the course of armed aggression against Iran;
5. SERIOUSLY deploras the increase of the military presence and the escalation of naval activities of Great Powers in the area of the Indian Ocean and its natural extension intensifying tension and threatening the peace of the region;
6. EQUALLY DEPLORES the attempts of great powers to acquire and expand new military bases in the Indian Ocean and its natural extensions;
7. CALLS UPON these Powers to implement the Declaration of the Indian Ocean and its natural extensions as a Zone of Peace and immediately withdraw their forces from the area;

8. DECLARES its solidarity with the Islamic Republic of Iran and its people in their quest for the establishment of a truly independent and Islamic State as inspired by the Teachings of Islam;

9. WHILE APPEALING to the Islamic Republic of Iran to continue to work towards the solution of the question of the hostages in the spirit of Islam, the Conference calls upon the USA to heed the frequent appeals by the Islamic countries to refrain from any action that might hamper the solution of the problem of the hostages.

RESOLUTION No. 19/11-P THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2-7 Rajab, 1400 H (17-22 May, 1980);

EXPRESSING ITS DEEP CONVICTION that termination of Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and respect for the political independence, sovereignty and Non-aligned status of Afghanistan and for the inalienable national right of the Afghan people to choose their own political and socio-economic system and form of government without outside interference of coercion, are imperative for bringing about conditions of peace and stability in the region and for defusing current international tensions;

SERIOUSLY CONCERNED at the sufferings of the Afghan people and at the continuing influx of Afghan refugees into Pakistan and Iran;

DEEPLY CONSCIOUS of the objectives enshrined in the Charter of the Islamic Conference requiring the Member States to strengthen the struggle of all Muslim peoples with a view to safeguarding their dignity , independence and national rights.

RE-AFFIRMING the determination of the Islamic States to pursue a policy of Non-Alignment and to oppose Super Power interference in the affairs of Islamic countries.

TAKING NOTE of the report of the Secretary General of the Organization regarding the implementation of the Resolution 1/EOS of the Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference;

EXPRESSING the hope that the Non-aligned Movement will play an active role in the search for a comprehensive solution to the Afghanistan crisis that would be consistent with this resolution in such a manner as would consolidate peace and stability in the area and in the world, and would confirm the principles and objectives of Non-alignment:

URGING all the States to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Afghanistan, as well as the non-aligned status of that country and its Islamic identity:

1. REAFFIRMS Resolution No 1/EOS on the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and on its ensuing effects, adopted at the Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference;

2. EXPRESSES deep concern at the continued Soviet military presence in Afghanistan;
3. REITERATES its demand for the immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of all Soviet troupes stationed on the territory of Afghanistan;
4. REAFFIRMS respect for the inalienable national right of the people of Afghanistan to determine their own form of Government and choose their economic, political and social system free from outside interference or coercion;
5. STRONGLY URGES the creation of the right conditions that would permit the early return of the Afghan refugees to their homeland in security and honour;
6. REITERATES its appeal to all States and peoples to provide assistance in order to alleviate the sufferings of the Afghan refugees;
7. DECIDES, in order to give effect to the provisions of this resolution, to establish a committee comprising the Secretary General and the Foreign Ministers of Pakistan and Iran to seek ways and means, including appropriate consultations, 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 with respect to Afghanistan, provided that it is not inconsistent with this Resolution.

**RESOLUTION No. 20/11-P
FOREIGN INTERVENTION IN THE HORN OF AFRICA AND ON THE CONTINUED
AGGRESSION AGAINST THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA**

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2-7 Rajab, 1400 H. (17-22 May, 1980),

HAVING DULY NOTED with great interest the statement of the Secretary General of the Islamic Conference;

RECALLING Resolution No. 5/EOS adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference, held in Islamabad from 27 to 29 January, 1980 (8-10 Rabi-Al-Awal 1400H);

TAKING NOTE of the General Secretariat's fact-finding mission which visited Somalia from 16 to 24 April, 1980;

RECALLING Article 2 of the Charter of the Islamic Conference and Article 1 of the UN Charter;

NOTING WITH concern the presence of Soviet, Cuban and other allied forces in the Horn of Africa and the continued aggression against, and violation of, the territorial integrity of the Somali Democratic Republic as reported by the Mission to Somalia;

TAKING DUE ACCOUNT of the negative and dangerous effects of the foreign presence in the Horn of Africa on the Eritrean problem and on the possibility of reaching a just solution to this problem by peaceful means:

1. REAFFIRMS the provision of Resolution No. 5/EOS adopted by the Extraordinary Meeting of the Islamic Conference held in Islamabad in January, 1980;
2. COMMENDS the General Secretariat for preparing a comprehensive report, following the visit to Somalia of the fact-finding mission led by the Secretary General, on the grave situation obtaining in the Horn of Africa;
3. ENDORSES the report of the mission and its recommendations as well as the report of the Secretary General;
4. DENOUNCES the continued presence of Soviet, Cuban and other troops from outside the continent in the Horn of Africa;
5. CALLS ONCE AGAIN for the immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of those forces;
6. DECIDES TO SUPPORT and strengthen the Somali Democratic Republic morally, politically and materially to enable it to withstand foreign pressure and aggression;
7. CALLS UPON all the parties concerned in the Eritrean problem to seek a just solution to this problem by peaceful means which are not contrary to the United Nations resolutions pertaining to Eritrea;
8. REQUESTS all States and international specialized agencies to provide humanitarian assistance to the Eritrean refugees wherever they may be;
9. FURTHER DECIDES to keep this item on the Agenda of Islamic Conferences so that the situation in the Horn of Africa can be reviewed in its next ordinary Session.

RESOLUTION No. 21/11-P
THE CYPRUS QUESTION

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2-7 Rajab, 1400 H. (17-22 May, 1980),

REAFFIRMS its previous Resolutions on the question of Cyprus, adopted at its Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Annual Session(s),

NOTES WITH satisfaction the goodwill and conciliatory disposition of the Muslim Turkish Cypriot Community, reflected in its efforts for the peaceful settlement of the dispute;

RECALLS the 4-point agreement reached in February, 1977, between the leaders of the two Cypriot Communities, which incorporates, in its entirety, the basic principles for a final solution and welcomes the 10-point agreement reached last May between the two Communities;

EXPRESSES THE HOPE that the inter-communal negotiations, which constitute the best way for finding a final solution, will be resumed without further delay, under the aegis of the UN Secretary General, in a constructive and meaningful way and that they will yield positive results to the satisfaction of both national Communities of the Island;

SUPPORTS the principle of equality for the two Communities, in a bi-communal federal state, which will enable them to live side-by-side, in peace, harmony and security, without the one having the right to exploit or oppress the other;

INVITES the two Communities to accede to a "truce" conducive to the peaceful settlement of the dispute through inter-communal talks;

URGES the Member States of the Islamic Conference to take all the necessary measures with a view to further strengthening effective solidarity with the Muslim Turkish community of Cyprus; and

CALLS 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 flowing into the island, and requests the Islamic Development Bank to assist the economy of the Muslim Turkish Community of Cyprus.

RESOLUTION No. 22/11-P
THE QUESTION OF THE MUSLIMS IN THE PHILIPPINES

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2-7 Rajab, 1400 H. (17-22 May, 1980),

HAVING DULY NOTED the report presented by the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the report presented by the Quadripartite Committee on the latest developments of the question of the Muslims in Southern Philippines;

RECALLING the previous resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conference on this issue;

NOTING the refusal of the government of the Philippines to implement the Tripoli Agreement, and its persistent and diverse violations of the rights of the Muslims of Southern Philippines;

DECIDES:

1. TO REAFFIRM its support for the Moro National Liberation Front and its unity, in accordance with the resolution adopted at the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Dakar;
2. TO CONDEMN the Philippine government's stand with respect to the issue of the Muslims in Southern Philippines; as well as its refusal to implement the Tripoli Agreement, signed on December 23, 1976, and upheld by the Conference and considered as the basis for the solution of this problem;

3. TO REQUEST the Member States to exert the appropriate economic social and political pressure on the government of the Philippine to induce it to implement the Tripoli Agreement;
4. TO CALL ON the Quadripartite Committee to meet later and to review the latest developments of the question;
5. TO RECONVENE in the event of the Philippine Government its negative attitude towards the implementation of the Tripoli Agreement, the Quadripartite Committee to take the appropriate measures in the light of the resolution adopted at the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in Fez,
6. TO REQUEST the Islamic States to continue granting material assistance to the Moro National Liberation Front;
7. TO URGE the leaders of the Moro National Liberation Front to close ranks;
8. TO ENTRUST the Secretary General to contact the specialized international agencies and invite them to examine the various violations of the rights of the Muslims in Southern Philippines;
9. TO REQUEST the Secretary General to take all the necessary measures to implement this resolution and to submit a report thereon at the next Ordinary Session.

**RESOLUTION No. 23/11-P
THE MUSLIM COMMUNITIES IN NON-MEMBER STATES OF THE ISLAMIC
CONFERENCE ORGANIZATION**

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2-7 Rajab, 1400 H (17-22 May, 1980),

REFERRING to the fact that more than one third of the Muslim Ummah is living in non-Muslim countries;

PROCEEDING from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Islamic Conference Organization and the resolutions adopted by the earlier Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers, and from the international conventions particularly those which stipulate the principle of respecting the rights and freedom of Man and the sovereignty of each State;

CAREFUL to safeguard fully the social, economic, educational and religious rights of the Muslim communities in the States which are not members of the Islamic Conference Organization;

DECIDES:

TO FORM a Ministerial Committee composed of the Secretary General and the Foreign Ministers of Tunisia and Senegal to be entrusted with the tasks of:

1. Contacting the Governments of the States in which there are Muslim communities and submit a report to the Twelfth Session of the Islamic Conference.
2. Following-up the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the subject
3. Authorizing this Committee to consult and cooperate with the organizations, institutions and personalities concerned with the affairs of Muslim communities.

RESOLUTION No. 24/11-P

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

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2-7 Rajab, 1400 H. (17-22 May, 1980),

RECALLING the resolution of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers regarding assurances from the nuclear powers to non-nuclear weapons states against the use or threat to use of nuclear weapons;

FURTHER RECALLING that the Final Documents of the Tenth Session of United Nations' General Assembly had called for the nuclear weapons states to conclude urgently effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear weapon states against the use or threat to use of nuclear weapons;

NOTING that negotiations have been initiated in the Committee on Disarmament on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear weapon states against the use or threat to use of nuclear weapons;

FURTHER NOTING that the 34th Session of the UN General Assembly has recommended that the Committee on Disarmament should conclude, during its 1980 Session, effective International arrangements to assure non-nuclear weapon states against the use, or threat to use, of nuclear weapons, taking into account the wide-spread support for the conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objectives:

1. REQUESTS the members of the Committee on Disarmament to reach an urgent agreement on an international convention to assure non-nuclear weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;
2. RECOMMENDS that the Islamic countries should continue to cooperate in the Committee on Disarmament, the United Nations' General Assembly and other relevant international forums with a view to promoting the above mentioned objective aimed at strengthening the security of non-nuclear weapon states against the use, or threat of use, of nuclear weapons.

RESOLUTION No. 25/11-P

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPON FREE ZONES IN AFRICA, THE MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2-7 Rajab, 1400 H. (17-22 May, 1980)

RECOGNIZING that the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures which can contribute most effectively to the objectives of Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and 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 the regions against the use, or threat of use of Nuclear Weapons;

RECALLING that the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly recommended the creation of such Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in various parts of the world, including Africa, the Middle East and South Asia;

FURTHER RECALLING the resolutions of the previous sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers regarding the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia;

TAKING DUE ACCOUNT OF Resolutions Nos. 34/76, and 34/77 and 34/78 adopted at the last session of the United Nations' General Assembly on the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia;

DEEPLY CONCERNED at the attempts and designs of South Africa and Israel to acquire Nuclear Weapons and at the recent Nuclear explosion conducted in the vicinity of South Africa;

NOTING the opposition of these two racist entities to the creation of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in their regions:

1. CALLS UPON all states to respond positively to the proposals for the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in the regions of Africa, the Middle East and South Asia;
2. VIGOROUSLY condemns the nuclear explosion conducted by the racist regime of South Africa recently as well as Israel's development of a Nuclear Weapon capability;
3. CONDEMNS any collaboration with the regimes of South Africa and Israel which enables them to develop Nuclear Weapons and frustrate the objectives of creating Nuclear Weapon Free Zones;
4. REAFFIRMS the determination of the Islamic states to take measures to prevent nuclear proliferation on a non-discriminatory and universal basis;
5. REQUESTS all Islamic states to continue to cooperate at the United Nations and in other relevant international forums to jointly promote the goals of the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.

RESOLUTION No. 26/11-P
COMPENSATION FOR THE EFFECTS OF WARS AND MINES

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2-7 Rajab, 1400 H. (17-22 May, 1980),

RECOGNIZING that most of the developing countries were exposed to foreign occupation, and that their lands were battle grounds, a matter which resulted in considerable loss of life and property;

REFERRING to UN General Assembly Resolutions: 2995 (XXVII), 2996 (XXVII), 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December, 1972, pertaining to cooperation among countries in the field of Environment, the international responsibility of states in protecting the environment and the establishment of a board of directors for the United Nations Environment Program;

RECALLING UN General Assembly Resolutions 3336 (XXIX) and 3435 dated 9 December, 1975, and Resolution 111 (XXXI) dated 16 December, 1976;

RECALLING Resolution (4) adopted by the Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries, held in Lima (Peru) on 25 August 1975, in which the Conference condemned the neglect in removing the sequels of wars, such as mines, etc; and demanded that technical assistance be provided for their removal;

CONVINCED that the effective solution to remove the sequels of wars should be the burden and responsibility of the imperialist nations that were parties to the wars; and that the latter should assume the compensation for the resulting damage and clear the mines. This should be considered as a humanitarian right to which developing countries are entitled;

AFFIRMING the necessity of having the colonialist nations shoulder the responsibility for the moral and material damages that were and are still incurred by the developing nations as a result of laying those mines, and not allowing the colonialist nations to evade their responsibility for the considerable damage they caused by doing so, and they should take the initiative for compensating the injured parties;

RECALLING Resolution 2/7-P on the study of the after effects of wars with special regard to mines, adopted at the Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

RECALLING Resolution 14/8-P on the remnants of war, particularly mines, adopted at the Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

1. AFFIRMS the right of the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to demand compensation for damages resulting from the Second World War, from the countries whose governments participated in the campaigns and battles on Libyan territory during this war. It also affirms the right of any other country affected by imperialist wars to demand compensation for the resulting damages;

2. CALLS ON all the nations that participated in these wars to commit themselves to extending all assistance and information to the states concerned on the areas in which mines were laid, and to support the efforts exerted by the affected countries to remove these destructive remnants;

3. CALLS for the convening of an international conference to discuss the problems of the after-effects of imperialist wars;

4. REQUESTS the General Secretariat to make the necessary contacts with a view to convening the above-mentioned conference.

**RESOLUTION No. 27/11-P
THE LAW OF THE SEA**

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2-7 Rajab, 1400 H. (17-22 May, 1980),

RECALLING its Resolution No. 17/10-P adopted at its Tenth Session held in Fez, Kingdom of Morocco, from 8 to 12 May, 1979, on the 3rd United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea;

REAFFIRMING the importance it attaches to the 3rd UN Conference on the Law of the Sea;

TAKING NOTE that the work undertaken within the framework of the 3rd Conference UN on the Law of the Sea has reached the final stage of drafting the text of the Law of the Sea Convention;

BEARING IN MIND the special importance of the meetings scheduled to be convened in Geneva from 28 July to 29 August, 1980;

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION the positive results obtained through the cooperation which started with the Istanbul Conference of the Law of the Sea experts from the Member States and which continued during the meetings of the UN Law of the Sea Conference;

DECIDES:

1. TO INVITE Member States to continue to work in close cooperation before and during the meetings of the 3rd UN Conference on the Law of the Sea;
2. TO CALL UPON the Member States to issue appropriate instructions to their delegations to remain in consultation by holding Islamic Experts group meetings during the forthcoming sessions of the 3rd UN Conference on the Law of the Sea.

**RESOLUTION No. 28/11-P
ZIMBABWE AND ON SUPPORT TO THE STRUGGLE FOR LIBERATION OF THE
PEOPLES OF NAMIBIA AND SOUTH AFRICA**

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2-7 Rajab, 1400 H. (17-22 May, 1980)

HAVING examined the latest developments in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa;

NOTING with deep satisfaction the accession to independence of Zimbabwe on 18 April, 1980;

EXPRESSING its appreciation to those countries which have supported morally and materially the people of Zimbabwe in the course of their struggle for independence;

CONSIDERING the economic difficulties which confront Zimbabwe after the long years of struggle for liberation;
CONVINCED of the urgent need to intensify consultation with South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO);

HAVING ANALYZED once again the grave political and military situation resulting from the continuous and illegal occupation of Namibia by the Apartheid Regime of South Africa and the intransigence of the authorities of that regime in the face of the efforts by the United Nations to bring about a settlement in Namibia based on the Security Council Resolutions No. 385 (1976) and No. 435 (1978);

DENOUNCING VEHEMENTLY the inhuman policy of apartheid practiced by the Regime of Pretoria in Namibia and South Africa;

RECALLING the resolutions and decisions adopted by the United Nations and other international organizations and conferences demanding the withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia;

RECALLING, in particular, UN Resolution 3411 (XXX) of 28 November, 1975, in which the United Nations and the International Community have expressed a special responsibility towards the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movements;

TAKING NOTE also of Resolution No. 32/10-P on Assistance of the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa in their struggle for liberation;

1. CONGRATULATES the people of Zimbabwe for the heroic struggle they have carried through and for their accession to national independence following this long and painful struggle;
2. REQUESTS Member States to provide economic and technical aid to the Republic of Zimbabwe in order to enable her to face the economic and social problems arising from the long struggle for independence;
3. CALLS UPON Member States to provide political material and moral support to the struggle for the liberation of Namibia;
4. REQUESTS the Secretary General to remain in contact with SWAPO, the sole legitimate representative of the people of Namibia, in order to coordinate action in regard to formulation and implementation of programs of interest to the Namibian people,
5. STRONGLY CONDEMNNS the Regime of South Africa for its policy of apartheid as well as for its intransigence in the face of the efforts of the United Nations to assure the succession of Namibia to independence under a Government representing the aspirations of the majority of the people of this country; and

6. INVITES the Member States to respect and apply scrupulously the sanctions against South Africa by the Security Council of the United Nations.

RESOLUTION No. 29/11-P
ASSISTANCE TO DROUGHT STRICKEN COUNTRIES IN THE SAHEL

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2-7 Rajab, 1400 H. (17-22 May, 1980)

RECALLING Resolution 24/10-P adopted by the Tenth Islamic Conference in Fez, Morocco;

NOTING the contacts held between the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Inter-state Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS):

BEARING IN MIND the proposals made by CILSS to give effect to cooperation with the Islamic Conference through the adoption of specific measures;

NOTING that Resolution 24/10-P has not yet been put into effect;

EMPHASIZING the urgent need to give assistance to the Sahelian people in the spirit of Islamic solidarity;

CALLS UPON Member States to contribute to the implementation of the assistance program in accordance with the relevant resolution of the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and to give urgent aid to the Islamic countries in the Sahel in conformity with Islamic principles on solidarity;

REQUESTS the Secretary General to send a delegation to Ouagadougou and to submit a progress report on the implementation of the assistance program to the forthcoming session of the Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION No. 30/11-P
DROUGHT IN THE REPUBLIC OF DJIBOUTI

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2-7 Rajab, 1400 H (17-22 May, 1980),

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION the seriousness of the drought which has been prevailing for two years throughout the territory of the Republic of Djibouti;

NOTING with concern that the great majority of the nomad population, or nearly 130,000 persons, are affected by the drought and are threatened with famine and thirst;

OBSERVING that the newly-born Republic of Djibouti, which has been independent for less than three years and whose economy is far from strong, finds itself faced with the problem of extending relief to the people who have been struck by such natural disasters, which call for far larger resources than those it possesses;

DEEPLY CONCERNED by the immediate consequences of this drought, characterized by a food shortage, an insufficiency of medico-sanitary facilities and the lack of drinking water, which, in the very hot season, has often had devastating effects on the region;

CONSCIOUS of the gravity of the situation now facing the Republic of Djibouti following the drought, which has affected the nomad population and their animals, and the absolute necessity of providing urgent relief to the victims of this disaster;

MINDFUL of the principles of the Charter of the Islamic Conference Organization and Islamic Solidarity;

DECIDES:

1. TO CALL on all Member States to contribute, each according to its means, emergency relief aid to the Republic of Djibouti, either in the form of supplies or foodstuffs, pharmaceutical products, tanker-lorries to carry water, prefabricated store units and trucks to transport the deprived people to water stations;

2. TO REQUEST the Islamic Solidarity Fund to extend within the framework of its mandate, large-scale assistance to the Republic of Djibouti to mitigate the effects of the natural disaster striking that country;

3. TO REQUEST all Islamic institutions, organizations and bodies to actively participate in the urgent relief efforts on behalf of the drought victims in the Republic of Djibouti.

RESOLUTION No. 31/11-P
THE CONDITION OF REFUGEES IN THE REPUBLIC OF DJIBOUTI

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2-7 Rajab, 1400 H. (17-22 May, 1980)

NOTING that the Republic of Djibouti has, ever since its independence in June 1977, been hosting large numbers of refugees representing nearly 12% of its population, namely 40,000 persons;

EXPRESSING its concern at the grave situation prevailing in DJIBOUTI resulting from the presence of such large numbers of refugees, in addition to the drought concurrently prevailing in that country, which constitute a burden for the Government of the Republic of DJIBOUTI;

GRAVELY DISTURBED by the living conditions and precarious health of the refugees and the tremendous difficulties being encountered by the Government of DJIBOUTI to provide them with accommodation, means of subsistence and medical care, especially the non-registered urban refugees, who have placed a great strain on the social services in DJIBOUTI,

MINDFUL of the principles of the Charter of the Islamic Conference Organization and of Islamic Solidarity:

DECIDES:

1. TO CALL UPON all Member States and all Islamic institutions, organizations and bodies to extend assistance to refugees in the Republic of DJIBOUTI;
2. TO REQUEST the Islamic Solidarity Fund to extend to the Government of Djibouti substantial assistance to enable it to discharge its obligations with regard to the refugees it is hosting.

RESOLUTION No. 32/11-P
ASSISTANCE TO THE REFUGEES IN SOMALIA

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2-7 Rajab, 1400 H. (17-22 May, 1980),

HAVING HEARD with deep concern the statement of the Secretary General on the plight of the refugees in Somalia;

RECALLING Resolution No. 5/ EOS adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference held in Islamabad from 27-29 January, 1980;

RE-AFFIRMING the Islamic teachings and precepts enjoining all Muslims to aid and support one another in times of need and danger;

TAKING NOTE of the report of the Mission of the General Secretariat which visited Somalia from 16-24 April, 1980;

RECOGNIZING the fact that the refugees in Somalia represent one third of the Muslim refugees in the world as stated in the report by General Secretariat Mission;

CONSIDERING that the presence of the refugees in Somalia imposes a heavy burden on the meagre resources of the Democratic Republic of Somalia;

1. COMMENDS the Secretariat for sending a fact-finding mission led by the Secretary General to Somalia;
2. ENDORSES the findings of the report and its recommendations concerning Refugees;
3. FURTHER ENDORSES the appeal of the Secretary General that generous assistance be rendered to the refugees as well as to the Democratic Republic of Somalia to enable it provide the necessary infrastructure and support facilities for the refugees;
4. EXPRESSES APPRECIATION to the Government of Somalia for its efforts to accommodate a growing number of refugees on its territory until such time as they are able to return to their homeland safely and with honor;

5. REQUESTS the Secretary General to convene, in consultation with the Somali Government, a conference of Islamic States for aiding the refugees;

6. FURTHER REQUESTS the Secretary General to report to the next ordinary meeting of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the conditions of the refugees and the situation in general.

RESOLUTION No. 33/11-P CHADIAN REFUGEES

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2-7 Rajab, 1400 H. (17-22 May, 1980),

CONSIDERING the general situation of the Chadian refugees in the Cameroon in the light of the report of the Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Organization on the problem of Muslim refugees throughout the world;

DEEPLY PREOCCUPIED by the difficult living and the health of Chadian refugees, despite the efforts exerted by the host country and certain international humanitarian organizations and some friendly countries;

MINDFUL to the principles of the Islamic Conference Organization and of Islamic Solidarity;

1. CALLS UPON all Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and all Islamic institutions to extend humanitarian assistance to the Chadian refugees, who took refuge in the Cameroon and neighboring countries;

2. APPEALS to the main Chadian factions and tendencies to put an end to their dispute and find some common grounds for understanding so that Chad may again enjoy the peace and security conducive to the right atmosphere for the return of the refugees to their homes.

RESOLUTION No. 34/11-P THE UGANDAN REFUGEES

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2-7 Rajab, 1400 H. (17-22 May, 1980),

HAVING NOTED the report of the General Secretariat on the conditions of Ugandan Refugees in the Sudan and the assistance they have received and on the much improved situation in Uganda which is conducive to the return of the refugees;

BEARING IN MIND the development of relations between the Democratic Republic of the Sudan and the Republic of Uganda and the mutual agreement reached by both countries to resettle the Ugandan refugees in their own country as a final solution to the problem;

PURSUANT TO the principles of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and in the spirit of Islamic Solidarity;

DECIDES:

THAT THE Islamic Solidarity Fund continue to give effective assistance to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan and the Republic of Uganda as a Contribution towards sustaining and re-settling the refugees in their country of origin;

TO CALL ON the General Secretariat and member states to help the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan ensure the success of the International Conference on Refugees, scheduled to meet in Khartoum from 20-30 June, 1980, to consider a solution to the problem of half a million refugees who poured into the Sudan from neighbouring countries;

APPEALS TO all Member States and Islamic Organizations and institutions to give donations in cash or in kind to the refugees;

REQUESTS the General Secretariat to take the necessary measures for the implementation of this resolution in cooperation and coordination with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan.

RESOLUTION No. 35/11-P

THE MUSLIM REFUGEES OF KAMPUCHEA

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2-7 Rajab, 1400 H. (17-22 May, 1980),

CONSIDERING the general situation of Kampuchean Muslim refugees as referred to by the Secretary General in his Report to the Conference;

REVIEWING the report of the General Secretariat on the problem of Muslim refugees in the World (document No ICFM/11-80/PIL/D. 24) to the XIth Islamic Conference and the Annex to the same document ,i.e. report of the OIC Mission to Malaysia and Thailand from 6 to 11 May, 1980;

NOTING the grave situation faced by the Kampuchean Muslim refugees, now in Thailand, and on the Thai-Kampuchean border;

INVITES the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference neighboring Thailand, especially Malaysia, to render all possible assistance and cooperation to accommodate Kampuchean Muslim refugees within their countries pending their final settlement in other countries;

APPEALS to the General Secretariat of the Organization and to all Member States of the Organization to give assistance, financial and in kind, to ensure the transfer of Muslim refugees from Kampuchea to the neighbouring member States of the Organization and to assist their final settlement in other countries in cooperation with the member states concerned, the Government of Thailand and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

RESOLUTION No. 36/11-P
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE FEDERAL ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF THE COMOROS

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2-7 Rajab, 1400 H. (17-22 May, 1980),

DEEPLY CONCERNED over the economic and financial situation in the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros, notably after the calamities to which the Comorian Population was victim, after the tragic events of Majunga, the eruption of the volcano in the Kartahla Mountain which devastated a considerable part of the cultivable land, dwellings and Mosques; aware of the perturbed weather conditions that have prevailed from 8 - 9 May, 1980 and which were accompanied by torrential rain thereby causing considerable human and material losses throughout the country:

MINDFUL of the need to offer assistance to the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros to overcome the difficult circumstances through which it is passing:

DECIDES:

TO EXTEND urgent financial assistance from the Islamic Solidarity Fund to the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros;

TO INVITE the Member States to assist the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros to enable it to meet its financial obligations and to be in a position to pay its contribution to the capital of the Islamic Development Bank.

RESOLUTION No. 37/11-P
ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF DJIBOUTI

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2-7 Rajab, 1400 H. (17-22 May, 1980),

RECALLING the special circumstances in which the newly-born Republic of Djibouti acceded to independence;

CONSCIOUS of the necessity of improving and developing socioeconomic infrastructure in Djibouti;

DEEPLY CONCERNED by the economic situation prevailing in the Republic of Djibouti, particularly as a result of the drought overwhelming the country as of which the nomad populations are the victims;

DECIDES:

TO INVITE Member States to extend urgent assistance to the Republic of Djibouti to overcome the economic difficulties hampering its developing.

RESOLUTION No. 38/11-P

THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC NEWS AGENCY (IINA)

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2-7 Rajab, 1400 H. (17-22 May, 1980),

HAVING DULY NOTED the reports submitted by the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Director General of the International Islamic News Agency, as well as all the resolutions adopted by previous Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference, concerning IINA;

CONSIDERING that the Agency has effectively started to disseminate news from on the Islamic world, a highly important step towards meeting an urgent Muslim need in the field of news;

A. RECOMMENDS that all Member States extend material and moral aid to IINA;

B. CALLS on all Member States to give preferential treatment to the news transmitted by IINA, and to provide it with special news items to enable it to expand the scope of its activities;

C. URGES all Member States to give donations and extend voluntary assistance to IINA to develop its potential and help it assume the important role it is called upon to play;

D. CALLS on all States to reduce communications rates, via satellites, so as to expand the scope of news exchanges.

RESOLUTION No. 39/11-P THE ISLAMIC STATES BROADCASTING ORGANIZATION

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2-7 Rajab, 1400 H. (17-22 May, 1980),

HAVING DULY NOTED 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 Organization (ISBO):

RECALLING Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers Resolutions No. 47, adopted in Istanbul, No. 49, adopted in Tripoli, 18/9-PIL, adopted in Dakar, and 29/10-PIL adopted in Fez on ISBO:

EXPRESSES its thanks and appreciation to Member States that have paid their contributions in kind in order to strengthen ISBO;

URGES other states to pay their contributions to enable it to achieve the objectives aspired to and calls on countries with means to give further voluntary contributions to promote ISBO projects and program planning in order to attain the aims set forth in the ISBO Charter and the objectives of Islamic Solidarity on which the Organization of the Islamic Conference is founded;

REAFFIRMS the Resolutions adopted by the Tenth Conference in Fez, particularly, paragraphs 4 and 5 of Resolution 29/10-PIL which recommended the convening of a Conference of Ministers of Information of Islamic States to consider and draw up a strategy for Islamic Information activities, to coordinate the plans aimed at serving the Islamic call, (Daawa) and the Islamic peoples causes and aspirations, and to consider strengthening ISBO so that it may realize the objectives for which it was established;

FURTHER REQUESTS the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to follow up this matter.

**RESOLUTION No. 40/11-P
MEASURES TO COUNTER PROPAGANDA AGAINST ISLAM AND MUSLIMS**

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2-7 Rajab, 1400 H. (17-22 May, 1980),

RECALLING its Resolution No. 31/10-P adopted at the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Fez;

RECALLING also that the message of Islam has been frequently misrepresented and misunderstood and has faced opposition from forces hostile to it;

NOTING that in recent times there has been an intensification of propaganda against Islam and against Muslim countries;

DEPLORING the distorted presentation of the message of Islam, and Islamic values particularly by the news media in certain parts of the world;

CONVINCED of the necessity to project a true picture of the principles and precepts of Islam based on freedom, justice, equality and brotherhood of Man:

1. REAFFIRMS the Action Program adopted at the Fez Conference with the objective of promoting a correct understanding of Islam throughout the world;
2. CALLS UPON the International Islamic News Agency to establish a comprehensive system of collection of news regarding the message of Islam and to redistribute it to all corners of the world;
3. CALLS also upon the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization to broaden the scope of its activities in order to enlighten western listeners on Islam and to deepen their understanding of its universal and divine principles;
4. URGES Member States to adopt measures for the dissemination of Islamic teachings in the world and to counter any propaganda directed against Islam and Muslims;
5. REQUESTS the Secretary General to prepare a report on the implementation Action Program adopted at Fez and present it to the Twelfth Session of the of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No. 41/11-P
THE INFORMATION PLAN

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2-7 Rajab, 1400 H. (17-22 May, 1980)

HAVING DULY NOTED the information plan contained in Document No. ICFM/I I-80/PIL/DR2/35 submitted by Al Quds (Jerusalem) Committee to the Conference;

DECIDES:
to approve it.

RESOLUTION No. 42/11-P
THE TRANSFER OF THE REGIONAL OFFICE OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION'S OFFICE FROM ALEXANDRIA TO AMMAN

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2-7 Rajab, 1400 H. (17-22 May, 1980)

PROCEEDING from the principles of the Organization of the Islamic Conference. and guided by the resolutions adopted by the Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the Islamic States and the Islamic Conference of the Foreign Ministers;

COGNIZANT of the information given by the delegations of Jordan and Syria on the objection raised by the United States delegate at the General Assembly of the WHO regarding the decision of the Arab countries to transfer the WHO Regional Office from the city of Alexandria to the city of Amman, the Capital of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and the insistence of the United States delegate to bring the matter before the International Court of Justice to give a ruling on the legality of the transfer;

CONSIDERING that Alexandria is not at present qualified, after the conclusion of the Camp David Accords, to be a Center of contact with the Arab World;

DECIDES:

1. TO REQUEST the Islamic Member States of the World Health Organization to support the Arab draft resolution for the transfer of the Regional Office to Amman, and to turn down the demand of the US delegate, which is backed by the delegate of the Egyptian regime, that the issue be brought before the International Court of Justice;

2. TO REQUEST the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon at the next Conference.