

FINAL DECLARATION

1. In accordance with the Resolution adopted by the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Dakar, (the Republic of Senegal) and in response to the kind invitation extended by the Kingdom of Morocco, the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers was held in Fez, Kingdom of Morocco from, 10-14 Jumad Al Thani 1399 H. (8-12 May1979).
2. The Conference was preceded by a preparatory meeting of senior officials of Member States to consider the Conference agenda.
3. The following countries participated in the Conference: Republic of Afghanistan, People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, State of Bahrain, People's Republic of Bangladesh, United Republic of Cameroun, Republic of Chad, Federal Islamic Republic of Comoro, Republic of Djibouti, Republic of Gabon, Republic of the Gambia, Popular Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, Republic of Guinea Bissau, Republic of Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Republic of Iraq, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, State of Kuwait, Republic of Lebanon, Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Republic of Maldives, Republic of Mali, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Kingdom of Morocco, Republic of Niger, Sultanate of Oman, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Palestine (PLO), State of Qatar, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Republic of Senegal, Democratic Republic of Somalia, Democratic Republic of Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Republic of Tunisia, Republic of Turkey, Republic of Uganda, State of United Arab Emirates, Republic of Upper Volta, Yemen Arab Republic and Yemen People's Democratic Republic.
4. The Conference was attended by the following countries and organizations in their capacity as observers or guests.

OBSERVER STATES:

- Nigeria,
- Turkish Federated State of Cyprus.

INTERNATIONAL AND INTER GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS:

1. The United Nations,
2. Organization of African Unity, UNESCO.

SUBSIDIARY ORGANS:

Islamic Development Bank, International Islamic News Agency, Islamic States Broadcasting Organization, Centre for Statistical, Economic, Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries - Ankara, Vocational, Technical Training and Research Centre - Dacca.

ASSOCIATIONS AND ISLAMIC ORGANIZATIONS:

- Rabita Al Alam Al Islami (Mecca)
- Muslim World Congress (Karachi)
- Jamiat Al Dawah Al Islamiah (Tripoli)
- Islamic Council of Europe (London)
- World Federation of International -Arabo-Islamic Schools (Riyadh)
- World Assembly of Muslim Youth (Riyadh)
- Moro National Liberation Front
- Moroccan Ulemas' League
- The Moroccan Association for the support of the Palestinian struggle.

5. His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco inaugurated the Conference with an inspiring speech which he started by paying tribute to the memory of Muslim martyrs foremost among whom was the late King Faisal Ben Abdul Aziz. His Majesty invited all those present to stand up and recite "Al Fatiha" in memory of the martyrs wherever they had fallen in the Jihad: "by pen, words or arms" His Majesty reminded the participants of their responsibility at this crucial stage in the life of Muslims: a responsibility which is everlasting and is not restricted to time or place.

His Majesty called on all Muslims to gird themselves with patience and tolerance without compromising their principles or retreating from previously adopted resolutions.

His Majesty stated that the death which threatens nations is not a material death but a death of the conscience, of patriotism, of the sense of honour and the spirit of sacrifice. Thus we should sacrifice our egoism and our foolishness for wisdom, and our discord for tolerance.

His Majesty added that the enemies of mankind in plotting against the Muslims, aim to reduce us to a billion vassals and serfs. For the past century the enemy has been lying in wait for any slip which we might make, in order to tear us apart and sever all our links with our deep rooted traditions.

His Majesty reiterated what was uppermost in the hearts of all Muslims saying «We shall pray in Al Quds Al Sharif (Jerusalem) guided by our faith and strong will. Our weapon is not the rifle alone, but our firm, sincere and unflinching commitment to our principles».

His Majesty further said that the Palestinian people are in no need of custodians. They are a people capable of handling their own affairs, and instead of dissent and rhetoric we should agree on a minimum acceptable to all.

His Majesty concluded his speech by wishing the Conference success.

6. The Speech of His Majesty King Hassan II had a marked effect on the conference members who unanimously agreed to consider it an official document of the conference and sent a cable expressing their gratitude and appreciation and commending the guidelines it contained.

7. Following the speech of His Majesty King Hassan II, the Foreign Minister of Senegal and Chairman of the Ninth Conference, His Excellency Moustapha Niasse delivered an address

on behalf of the heads of delegation in which he thanked the King, the government and people of Morocco for their warm hospitality and tremendous efforts.

He acclaimed Morocco as the country which hosted the First Islamic Summit Conference ten years earlier. He pointed out that if Rabat, the seat of the First Islamic Summit Conference, was the Key to victory, and the bastion of Islam, then FEZ symbolized religious purity, intellectual and cultural radiation, and flourishing civilization. Mr. Niasse reviewed the achievements of the Islamic Conference during the past ten years and pointed out that the conference had always worked for Palestine. In this connection, Mr. Niasse said all Muslims were united and voiced their aspirations for a comprehensive solution, which, would only be achieved through the restoration in full of the Palestinian peoples' rights to repatriation and to self determination under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

8. The Conference unanimously elected Mr. Mohammad Boucetta, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation in the Kingdom of Morocco, as Chairman of the Tenth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

9. The Foreign Ministers of the Iraqi Republic, the United Republic of Cameroun and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan addressed the conference, according to linguistic distribution, and expressed their profound thanks and appreciation for the speech delivered by His Majesty, King Hassan II.

10. The Conference elected His Excellency Mr. Adamo Jermakoye, Foreign Minister of Niger as first Vice-Chairman, and His Excellency Professor Mohammad Shamsul Huq, Foreign Minister of the Peoples' Republic of Bangladesh, as second Vice-Chairman. His Excellency Mr. Moustapha Niasse, Foreign Minister of Senegal, was elected General Rapporteur, and His Excellency Ambassador Mohammad Amamou of the Tunisian Republic was elected Chairman of the Drafting Committee. Mr. Kacem Zhiri, the Organization's Assistant Secretary General for Political and Information Affairs, was authorized to act as Official Spokesman for the Conference.

11. On the occasion of the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, the Conference decided that this session be devoted to Palestine and Al Quds Al Sharif (Jerusalem).

12. The Conference received cables of good wishes. It heard the address of the United Nations' Secretary General Dr. Kurt Waldheim, read on his behalf by UN Assistant Secretary General Mr. Youseef Jermakoye. It also heard the messages of His Excellency Mr. Bulent Ecevit, Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey and His Excellency President Zia Al Rahman of Bangladesh.

13. After hearing the report of the meeting of Senior Officials, the Conference adopted the Agenda of the session and distributed its items among the four Committees: Political and Information - Economic - Cultural and Social - Administrative and Financial.

14. The Conference adopted a resolution suspending the membership of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its various bodies until the reasons that had led to the adoption of the resolution were eliminated.

The delegations of the Sultanate of Oman and of the Sudan abstained when the resolution was put to the vote.

The delegations of Senegal, Gabon, the Gambia, Niger, Upper Volta and Guinea Bissau said their non-participation in the voting on the resolution was due to purely procedural reasons, and underlined their countries' support for the struggle of the Palestinian people to recover their inalienable national rights under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their legitimate and sole representative.

The decision not to participate was taken on the grounds that OAU which was due to meet in Monrovia in July 1979, had not yet considered or taken a position on the Israeli Egyptian Treaty signed on 26 March 1979, whereas the League of Arab States had already done so in Baghdad.

15. The Secretary General of the Organization, His Excellency Mr. Ahmad Karim Gaye delivered his annual report in which he reviewed the activities of the Organization in the various spheres. The exhaustive report was highly commended by the Conference.

16. The Heads of Delegation delivered speeches in which they reviewed the current international situation, while focusing in particular on the problems of Al Quds, (Jerusalem), Palestine and the Middle East. They condemned the Israeli acts aimed at the Judaization of Al Quds (Jerusalem), and the obliteration of its Islamic character. They stressed their countries' full support to the Palestine people's just struggle to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent state on the land of their fathers and forefathers under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their legitimate and sole representative. They also announced that the Palestinian question was the core of the Middle East issue, whose solution rested on allowing the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable rights and on Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, including Al Quds Al Sharif (Jerusalem).

Consequently they reiterated their conviction that the strengthening of solidarity among Islamic countries was the most appropriate method to cope with the different threats facing our Islamic Nation.

The Heads of Delegation also discussed the problems of Islamic communities, racial discrimination, as well as the means of strengthening cooperation and promoting integration among member states of the Islamic Conference in the various fields.

17. The Conference agreed that the year 1400 Hijra, corresponding to the year 1980 AD be considered Al Quds Al Sharif year (Holy Jerusalem Year).

18. As regards Al Quds (Jerusalem) Committee, the Conference decided that it should be convened at Foreign Ministers' level and that His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco be humbly requested to accept its chairmanship. The Committee would see to the implementation of a political and information program in non-Islamic countries, aimed at consolidating the Islamic Conference resolutions at the highest level with a view to preserving peace as well as the Arab and Islamic character of Al Quds Al Sharif (Jerusalem).

19. As regards the date and venue of the Third Islamic Summit within the framework of celebrations marking the advent of the 15th century Hijra, the Conference welcomed the invitation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to host the meeting in Rabi Al Awal 1401 H.

20. The Conference affirmed its acceptance of the invitation by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to hold the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, in Pakistan in 1980.

21. The Conference welcomed the kind invitation of the Republic of Niger to host the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in 1981.

22. The Conference decided to observe August 21st of every year as the "Day of Islamic Solidarity with the Struggle of the Palestinian People".

23. The Conference decided to defer consideration of items 7 and 8, related to the amendment of the Charter and election of the Secretary General, to the Extraordinary Session due to meet during the first half of October 1979 in New York.

24. The Conference elected the following Member States to the Membership of the Financial Control Commission of the Organization of the Islamic Conference: Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Kingdom of Morocco, Republic of Iraq, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Islamic Republic of Iran and Socialist Peoples' Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS

- The Conference reaffirmed the commitment of Islamic states to support the Arab Cause and expressed its conviction that a just peace in the Middle East could only be achieved on the basis of the unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and the restoration and exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights, particularly the right to repatriation, to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent state in their homeland.

- It affirmed that the Palestine question was the crux of the Middle East problem. It also reiterated the right of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestine people, inside and outside the occupied homeland, to participate independently and on equal footing in all conferences and international fora concerned with the Palestine question.

- The Conference refused to recognize the results of the Camp David and Washington Accords because they ignored the inalienable and legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to establish their independent state under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole legitimate representative. The Conference also condemned the role of the United States in the conclusion of those accords and its attempts to impose them on the Palestinian people.

- The Conference reiterated its appeal to all countries throughout the world to refrain from giving any military, manpower or material assistance likely to encourage Israel to continue its occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories. It also declared that the continued assistance extended by a number of countries to Israel would compel Member States to adopt the appropriate positions vis a vis these countries.

- The Conference denounced the position of the countries which provided Israel with assistance and weapons. It considered that the aim behind such assistance was to saturate Israel with means of destruction and establish it as an imperialist and racist base in the Third World, in general, and in the Middle East, in particular.

- The Conference denounced the connivance between Israel and South Africa and their aggressive racist policy, considering their cooperation as a threat to the security and independence of African and Arab States.

- The Conference condemned Israel for pursuing a settlement policy in the Palestinian and Arab occupied territories and for its practices which violate all the rights of the Arab population in those territories. It declared that those policies and practices, besides constituting a violation of the Charter and Resolutions of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the Geneva Convention on the protection of civilians in war time, obstructed the establishment of a just peace in the Middle East.

- The Conference decided that Islamic states sponsor a draft resolution at the Thirty-fourth Session of the United Nations' General Assembly considering the budget of UNRWA as part of the United Nations budget. The Conference condemned the 'measures taken by UNRWA to reduce supplies and education and health services to the Palestinian refugees as those measures were inconsistent with the resolutions of the United Nations' General Assembly.

- The Conference called upon Islamic States to seek, during the Thirty-fourth Session of the General Assembly, the convening of an Extra-ordinary Emergency Session of the Assembly to be devoted to the consideration of the Palestine problem and adoption of the necessary measures for the implementation of United Nations' Resolutions on withdrawal from the Palestinian and Arab occupied territories and the exercise by the Palestinian people of their national inalienable rights.

- The Conference recalled the resolutions adopted by the United Nations and other International Organizations which call for - the return of Al Quds (Jerusalem) to Arab Islamic Sovereignty, bans any alterations which would change the Arab Islamic nature of the Holy City and considers any alteration null and void and illegal.

- The Conference condemned the continued annexation and Judaization measures and forcible seizure of land in Al Quds Al Sharif (Jerusalem) and the continued desecration of the Holy Aqsa and Al Ibrahim Mosque and other holy places in Palestine.

- The Conference reiterated the commitment of all Muslims to their sacred eternal right to Al Quds Al Sharif (Jerusalem) and affirmed the religious and spiritual significance to and strong attachment of Muslims to the first of the two Qiblas, the third of the Holy Mosques and the Masra of the Prophet (Allah's Peace and Blessing be upon Him).

- The Conference considered the liberation of the City of Al Quds (Jerusalem) from Zionist racist colonialism, the recovery of Arab sovereignty thereon and the preservation of its former character, a collective Islamic responsibility and that no party should be permitted to adopt any position, measure or action concerning this Holy City in the absence of Islamic unanimity.

- The Conference called for the formation of national people's committees to undertake the enlightenment of Muslims on the cause of Palestine and Al Quds Al Sharif (Jerusalem), provide support to Mujahideen and the Holy Jihad and look after the welfare of the families of martyrs and Palestinian Mujahideen.

- The Conference called on Member States to contact the countries which recognized the Zionist enclave to refrain from moving their diplomatic missions to Al Quds (Jerusalem) as such a move would offend the feelings of all Muslims and constitute a violation of United Nations' resolutions, and would also adversely affect the future of the Holy City and relations between the Islamic states and those countries.

- The Conference called for a political and information drive by Member States with a view to creating better awareness of Al Quds (Jerusalem) and Palestine question. The Conference also called for strict adherence to the total boycott of the Zionist enemy in the political, economic and cultural fields and for refraining from all other forms of cooperation with it.

- The Conference thanked all the friendly nations and international organizations and institutions supporting Palestinian, Arab and Muslim rights. It called on Member States of the Organization of African Unity and the Non-Aligned countries to take a stand in support of these rights.

- The Conference denounced the expansionist ambitions of the Zionist enclave in Al Quds (Jerusalem) and its attempts to make it its capital and decided to convene a meeting of the Al Quds' (Jerusalem) Committee at the Foreign Minister's level, under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco.

This Committee would implement the political and information program for the preservation of the Arab and Islamic Character of Al Quds Al Sharif (Jerusalem) and for its restoration to Arab and Muslim sovereignty.

- The Conference called on all Member States to contribute generously to the Al Quds' (Jerusalem) Fund in order to ensure the continuity of its sacred mission namely, to enhance the perseverance of the Palestinian people and enable them to resist the occupation and frustrate all annexation and Judaization measures.

- The Conference reaffirmed the right of the Arab and Palestinian people to full permanent and effective sovereignty over the resources of their Israeli occupied land. It condemned the exploitation of these resources by Israel and a number of economic corporations.

- The Conference welcomed the meeting of experts from Islamic countries on the Law of the Sea and called on Member States to continue coordination of their efforts in this field. It affirmed that the Agreement on the Law of the Sea would only be acceptable if it served the interests of all parties concerned.

- The Conference expressed its support of the establishment of nuclear-free zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia. It submitted a recommendation to the United Nations calling for continued efforts towards the realisation of this objective.

- It urged member states to continue to coordinate their positions for the establishment of nuclear-free zones.
- The Conference urged the Disarmament Committee to conclude an international agreement that would ensure the security of non-nuclear countries. It recommended to member states to offer all possible support to the draft agreement presented by Pakistan to the Disarmament Committee.
- The Conference, convinced that Islamic jurisdiction and the provisions of Islamic Sharia provide sound foundation for legislation in international and national affairs, decided to form an ad hoc group of Muslim jurists and legal experts to consider the setting up of an International Islamic Committee of Jurists for the above-mentioned purpose.
- The Conference, taking into consideration the difficulties facing certain states, called for extending financial assistance to the Republic of Djibouti, the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros, and African Sahelian member states.
- The Conference called upon member states to offer all possible aid and support to the liberation movements in Namibia and Zimbabwe, and to fulfil their commitments to the application and expansion of the scope of sanctions imposed by the Security Council on the racist regimes in Southern Africa.
- The Conference adopted the Statutes of the Organization of Islamic Capitals, and invited all member states to extend their full support to the organization.
- The Conference affirmed its support of the unity, independence and sovereignty of Lebanon, and denounced the repeated Israeli attacks on Southern Lebanon.
- The Conference called upon international organizations to put an end to these acts of aggression and invited the Security Council to implement the resolution concerning Southern Lebanon and called upon all countries to take a firm stand towards the Israeli aggression.
- The Conference also decided to establish an Islamic Experts Committee to explore the possibility of mediating a peaceful solution of any differences that might arise among member states.

His Excellency Mr. R'auf Denktash, President of the Turkish Muslim Community in Cyprus presented the Cause of his people and provided detailed information on all the initiatives undertaken by the Turkish Community in Cyprus to ensure that constructive negotiations would be resumed between both Cypriot communities.

His Excellency Mr. Denktash called upon Member States to strengthen their political and economic support of the Turkish Muslim Community, and asked that they oppose the economic boycott that the Turkish Community is being subjected to.

The Conference adopted a resolution on the matter and confirmed the support of the Islamic world to the legitimate struggle of the Turkish Muslim Community.

The Islamic Conference also adopted a resolution on the situation in the Philippines. It decided to facilitate the enforcement of the implementation protocols of the Tripoli Agreement and reaffirmed its support of the Philippine Muslims in their just struggle for the respect of their rights as citizens of Philippines.

The Conference also agreed to the principle of holding a meeting of the Ministerial Committee of Four which would place this important problem before the international organizations, should the need arise.

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

- The Conference called for the intensification of efforts on the part of its members to establish a new international economic order, observing that the current international economic situation was characterized by gross injustice against all developing countries.

- It decided to strengthen the efforts aimed at enhancing solidarity and cooperation among the various Islamic countries, and the realization of economic integration among member states, in the belief that the success of those efforts would be a success to all developing countries.

- As a step towards the realization of the aims of our organization in the economic field, it was decided to request the government of the Kingdom of Morocco to conduct feasibility studies for setting up an Islamic Centre for trade promotion among member states, to be based in Tangiers, Kingdom of Morocco.

- Still within this field, it further decided to request the Islamic Committee for Economic Cultural and Social Affairs to hold experts meetings to study various subjects of common interest to our member states, such as the strengthening of the means of air and sea transport, telecommunications and tourism. High level conferences would be convened in the light of these studies to adopt the adequate relevant resolutions.

- The Conference attached special importance to the problem of food security in Islamic countries and welcomed the offer made by the government of the Republic of Mali to host the high level meeting in this regard.

- The Conference further agreed to hold a ministerial round table meeting in Lahore on industrial cooperation among member states.

- Concerned about the difficulties facing Islamic landlocked countries, the Conference asked the Islamic Centre for Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training in Ankara to send experts to these countries to prepare an integrated study on their economic conditions.

- It also requested the General Secretariat to convene a meeting of experts from the Member states concerned, including coastal countries to consider these studies and submit recommendations thereon to the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

- The Conference requested the Islamic General Secretariat to draw up a draft agreement to protect, ensure and encourage investments among Islamic member countries.

- The Conference welcomed the offer made by the Turkish Republic to host the First Islamic Trade Exhibition and to organize a Symposium on trade in Istanbul.

CULTURAL AFFAIRS

On the arrangements marking the advent of the Fifteenth Century of the Hijra, the Conference affirmed the necessity to approve the program prepared for this purpose and appealed to all member states to give prominence to the problem of the liberation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem) and the importance of Al Aqsa Mosque in all the meetings and conferences to be held on the occasion of the Fifteenth Century Hijra.

- The Conference endorsed the recommendations of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Social and Cultural Affairs on the conditions of the ability to perform Hajj according to Sharia'a and urged member states to take the necessary measures to implement these recommendations and also appealed to member states and countries which have Islamic Communities to apply them in a manner which would not deter Muslims from performing this duty.

- The Conference urged member states to intensify efforts to propagate the Arabic Language and Islamic Culture in non-Arabic speaking Member States and to co-ordinate the efforts of the Muslim countries in teaching the Arabic Language to the Muslim communities living in Europe, America and Australia and ratified the Instrument of establishment of the Assistance Fund for Arab Islamic international Schools.

- Affirming the resolution of the Ninth Conference, the Conference decided to consider the possibility of establishing an International Islamic Organization for Education, Science and Culture to be based in the Kingdom of Morocco and a World Centre for Islamic Education, to be based in Mecca al Mukarrama.

- The Conference called on member states and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to provide the necessary urgent assistance to save and preserve the Islamic heritage in Al-Qeirwan (Tunisia), Fez (Morocco), Timbuktu (Mali) and in Niger and other Islamic countries.

- The Conference approved the Charter of the Islamic Science Foundation and the document prepared by the World Islamic Congress for presentation to the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development.

- Invited member states and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to extend all possible aid for the implementation of the project of the Niger University, and to transform Ahmed Baba Centre at Timbuktu, into a Regional Institute for Islamic Research Studies.

- Approved the Cooperation Agreement concluded between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and UNESCO.

- Approved the report of the Chairman of the Permanent Council, on the activities of the Fund and the implementation of its budget for the fiscal year 1978-1979.
- Expressed its thanks and appreciation to member states which contributed to the Fund.
- Appealed to other member states to give aid to the Fund.

FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS

The Conference approved the Budget proposed by the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference for the fiscal year 1979-1980 A.D. It further approved the budgets of the Statistical, Economic, Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries in Ankara and the Islamic Centre for Vocational and Technical Training in Dacca.

MOTION OF THANKS

The Conference expressed its profound appreciation to His Majesty King Hassan II, Monarch of the sister Kingdom of Morocco for his gracious sponsorship of the Conference which was instrumental in the success of its work.

The Conference expressed its sincere thanks and profound appreciation to the people and government of Morocco for the generous hospitality and warm welcome accorded to the participating delegations. Gratitude and appreciation also went to the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference. The participants likewise commended the excellent preparations made to ensure the success of the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in the historic City of Fez.

The Conference also expressed its thanks to the Chairman, His Excellency Mr. M'hamed Boucetta, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation in the Kingdom of Morocco for the Efficient way in which he conducted the sessions and for his constant presence.

It also expressed its thanks to the various departments whose personnel staff (secretaries, interpreters, translators, technicians and security officers) greatly contributed to the success of the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. In this respect, special mention should be made of the national committee in charge of preparation for the Conference and particularly of Mr. Ahmed Ramzi, Minister of Islamic Affairs and of the Secretary General of that department and Committee Chairman. Also included in this testimony of gratitude were the Government of the Province of Fez, as well as the Municipal Council and the provincial Council of Fez.

- Finally, the Conference expressed its thanks to the Secretary General of the Organization Dr. Karim Gaye whose commendable efforts since he assumed his position at the Islamic Conference had won the Organization world renown. The Conference also expressed its thanks to Dr. Gaye's assistants and members of staff.

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers would be held in 1980 in Pakistan.

Fez, 14 Jumad Al Thani 1399 H. (12 May 1979).

