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RESOLUTION No. 1/9-P

QUESTIONS OF COMMON INTERESTS TO THE ISLAMIC COUNTRIES AT THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

The Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 17-21 Jumad Al Awal, 1398 H. (24-28 April, 1978),

CONSIDERING Resolution No. 17/8-P on the questions common to the Islamic Countries at the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, which considers, inter alia, the convening of an international seminar for Member Countries of the Islamic Conference;

WISHING to further cooperation among the Member States of the Islamic Conference in all fields;

REAFFIRMING the importance it attached to the Law of the Sea Conference, which is one of the most significant activities at international level;

CALLS UPON Member States to take necessary steps with a view to strengthening the cooperation and consultation among them at the Conference on the Law of the Sea, currently meeting at Geneva, and at other related fora.

RESOLUTION No. 2/9-P

THE MIDDLE EAST

The Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 17-21 Jumad Al Awal, 1398 IL (24-28 April, 1978),

INSPIRED by the principles and provisions contained in the Charter of the Islamic

Conference Organization and in the United Nations Charter,

GUIDED by the resolutions of Islamic Summit Conferences and that of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,

NOTING with deep concern the continued deterioration of the situation in the Middle East as a result of the persistence of Israel in its policies of aggression, its refusal to implement the United Nations resolutions, and its repeated aggressions against the Arab People both inside and outside the occupied territories,

CONSIDERING that support from Member States to Arab States in order to retrieve their occupied territories, and to the Palestinian people to recover their national inalienable rights, is both a responsibility and a duty dictated by Islamic solidarity and the principles of justice and peace, and that this solidarity should be expressed in practical and effective forms,

NOTING the continued Israeli violation of the principles contained in the United Nations Charter and of the basic conditions under which it was admitted to the membership of the United Nations, as contained in the General Assembly Resolution 274 (III) of 11 May 1949 namely: pledges itself to observe, without reservation, the commitments contained in the Charter as of the day it became a member in the international organization, and its commitment to implement the General Assembly resolution 181 (IV) of 29 November 1947, and the General Assembly resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, on allowing refugees to return to their homes and property and compensating those who do not wish to return,

1. REAFFIRMS the commitment of Islamic States to support the Arab cause, and their pledge to extend political, material and military support to the Arab frontline states and to the Palestine Liberation Organization in their legitimate struggle to recover all their occupied territories and national rights;

2. REAFFIRMS that just and permanent peace in the Middle East can be only based on:

a) Israel's complete and unconditional withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and

b) the restoration of the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, and their exercise of these rights, and primarily the right to repatriation, to self determination and the establishment of their independent States in Palestine;

3. REAFFIRMS that the Palestinian question is the core of the Middle East problem that this question is indivisible, and that separate solutions are unacceptable and affirms the need to maintain the wholeness of the question and the unity of ranks when dealing with the Palestinian question and the Middle East problem;

4. REAFFIRMS that any effort exerted to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East should be based on the withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian people;

5. STRONGLY condemns Israel for its aggression against and occupation of South Lebanon, and calls for the immediate unconditional withdrawal of all Israeli forces; and in case this immediate withdrawal is not carried out, invites the Security Council to take measures and impose sanctions as provided for in Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter;

6. CALLS UPON States and peoples all over the world to adopt a decisive stand against

Israel's intransigence, its attempts to perpetuate its policy of aggression and expansion, its continued refusal to implement United Nations resolutions and its obstruction of efforts to establish a just and lasting peace, which seriously threaten world peace and security;

7. URGES all States and peoples throughout the world to extend support to Arab States and peoples waging a struggle to put an end to Israeli aggression;

8. CALLS UPON all States and peoples of the world to refrain from extending any military, human or material support that would encourage the perpetuation of Israeli occupation of Arab territories; and declares that continued support to Israel by those States will compel Member States to adopt the appropriate stand against these States;

9. CONDEMNS the attitude taken by States that provide Israel with assistance and arms, and considers that the underlying purpose of this mass supply of destructive weapons to Israel is to entrench Israel as a colonialist and racist base in the Third World in general, and in Africa and Asia in particular;

10. CONDEMNS the collusion of Israel with South Africa, which confirms the identity of their aggressive and racist policies, and their cooperation in all fields to threaten the security and independence of African and Arab States;

11. STRONGLY condemns Israel for the perpetuation of its policies and practices in the occupied territories, particularly, the annexation of part of these territories, the establishment of Israeli settlements to which an alien population is moved, the destruction of houses, the confiscation of property, the evacuation, deportation, expulsion, banishment and removal of Arab inhabitants, the denial of their right to repatriation, their collective detention, maltreatment and torture; the obliteration of archaeological, spiritual and cultural characteristics; the obstruction of liberties, religious beliefs, the exercise of rights and religious rites, the denial of legislation on personal status and the illicit exploitation of wealth and natural resources of the occupied territories and their inhabitants;

12. DECLARES that these Israeli policies and practices constitute a serious violation of the United Nations Charter, particularly of the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity, the principles and provisions of international law, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Fourth Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in times of War, as well as a major obstacle to the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

13. REAFFIRMS that all measures taken by Israel to change the political, demographic, geographical, economic, cultural and religious characteristics of the occupied territories, or of any part thereof, are illegal, null and void; and demands that Israel rescind forthwith all such measures and put an end to them and urges all States to abstain from any act that could be exploited by Israel, or could help Israel, to apply such policies and practices;

14. DECLARES that Israel stands responsible for all measures aimed at changing, exploiting, managing and confiscating Arab lands in the occupied territories;

15. REAFFIRMS the right of Arab States and peoples, whose territories are subjected to Israeli occupation, to a permanent, total and effective sovereignty over their natural and other resources, and wealth and control over their economic activities; and affirms their right to recover these resources, and wealth and exercise these activities, and be fully compensated for any exploitation, depletion, damage or losses;

16. REAFFIRMS that all kinds of diplomatic, consular, economic, cultural, technical, sport,

tourist and communication links with the Zionist entity must be severed at official and non-official levels; and considers such measures as a collective commitment from all Member States, which should be implemented as soon as possible and requests the Secretary General to submit to the Tenth Conference a report on the implementation of this paragraph;

17. CALLS ON all Member States to join the Arab Boycott System against Israel and to coordinate their efforts in this respect with the other Third World States, with a view to applying boycott measures against all racist regimes, particularly in Palestine and South Africa;

18. REAFFIRMS paragraph 7 of Resolution 6/6-P on the Middle East problem adopted by the Sixth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Jeddah on 15 July 1975, inviting Member States to endeavour, within the United Nations, to exclude Israel from the United Nations and its specialized agencies and to rescind the resolution whereby it was admitted to the United Nations in view of its continued violation of the principles of the Charter and refusal to implement the United Nations resolutions on the Palestinian question and the Middle East problem;

19. CALLS UPON the Security Council to bear its responsibilities as specified in the United Nations Charter, with a view to safeguarding world peace and security and obviating related threats and dangers and requests Member States to endeavour to convene a meeting of the Security Council as soon as possible with a view to adopting effective measures to secure Israel's complete and unconditional withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories within an appropriate time table.

RESOLUTION No. 3/9-P

THE PALESTINE CAUSE

The Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 17-21 Jumad Al Awal, 1398 H. (24-28 April, 1978),

GUIDED BY the principles and the rules of the Charter of the Islamic Conference and that of the United Nations;

HAVING CONSIDERED the developments of the Palestine question, and the serious and explosive situation resulting from the continued Israeli occupation of Palestine and Israel usurpation of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people to their homeland, and from occupation through armed force and aggression of additional Arab lands in Southern Lebanon, in addition to the Arab Territories of Syria and Egypt, as well as from its persistent refusal to recognize UN Resolutions concerning the inalienable and inviolable rights of the Palestinian people;

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION the discussions and statements to the Conference on Israel's rejection of the UN Resolutions concerning the Palestine question, its persisting violation of the principles of the UN Charter and of the Declaration of Human Rights and its flagrant flouting of the basic rules of international law, which pose a threat to world peace and security;

GUIDED BY the resolutions of the Conferences of Islamic Summits and those of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on the Palestine question;

REAFFIRMING that support of the efforts of the Palestine people, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to recover their lands and to enjoy their inalienable national rights, are both a responsibility and duty made imperative by Islamic solidarity to which concrete and practical expression should be given;

STRONGLY REGRETTING the failure of the Security Council to give concrete expression to the UN Resolutions concerning the national and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people;

NOTING that the US threat to veto any draft resolution on the national and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people at the Security Council is a source of grave regret on the part of the Conference, and gives greater urgency to the need to change the UN Charter especially in connection with the right of veto;

NOTING that the practice of the right of veto at the Security Council is being grossly abused against the international will and the rights and aspirations of peoples, by the determination of one state;

REAFFIRMING the national, inalienable and inviolable rights of the Palestinian people as provided for in General Assembly Resolution No. 3236 (XXIX), and their right to establish their independent state on their land in Palestine:

1. HAILS the forces of the Palestinian revolution under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization for their enduring resistance to the Israeli invasion of Southern Lebanon;
2. CALLS on all Member States to provide the Palestinian people with all forms of support in their legitimate struggle against Zionist and racist colonialism in order to recover their national and inalienable rights, the recovery of which constitutes a basic condition for establishing a just peace in the Middle East;
3. INVITES the UN, especially the Security Council, to implement General Assembly Resolution No. 3236 (XXIX) concerning the inviolable rights of the Palestinian people and the recommendations of the Committee in charge of ensuring the Palestinian people's exercise of their rights, approved by the General Assembly at its 31st Session;
4. INVITES anew the Security Council to consider the report and recommendations of the Committee entrusted with ensuring the Palestinian people's exercise of their inalienable rights in accordance with the General Assembly recommendations which have come to express an international peace and security, while perpetuating the injustice suffered by the militant Palestinian people and depriving them of their right to exercise their inalienable rights;
5. REAFFIRMS the fact that the Palestinian question is the core of the conflict in the Middle East, that any neglect of this fact does not serve the cause of world peace, and that all liquidationist and defeatist attempts sponsored by the United States to serve its interests in the area and safeguard the Zionist racist presence in occupied Palestine either through sponsoring bilateral solutions or by-passing the core of the problem, will not lead to a just solution. The Conference therefore condemns and rejects these attempts and calls for resisting them in every way and manner, and condemns all policies and practices infringing upon or deviating from the resolutions of the Conferences of the Islamic States.
6. REAFFIRMS the right of the Palestine Liberation Organization, in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, to obstruct all forms of American

defeatist settlements and liquidationist schemes, and defeat any settlement that would affect the inalienable right of the Palestinian people in Palestine. The Conference emphasizes the solidarity of Member States with the Palestine Liberation Organization and urges all peace-loving countries in the world to support it.

7. REAFFIRMS the right of the Palestinian people to pursue the struggle in all its military and political forms with a view to recovering their national and inalienable rights, particularly their right to return to Palestine and their right to self-determination and to establish their national independent state on their national soil, and calls upon the United States of America to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization;

8. REAFFIRMS the right of the Palestine Liberation Organization to independent and equal participation in all international conferences and fora dealing with the Palestine question and the Arab Zionist conflict with a view to securing the inviolable rights of the Palestinian people which have been endorsed by the UN General Assembly since 1947, and especially Resolution 3236 which was adopted at its 29th Session;

9. REAFFIRMS the attachment of Muslims to the Al Quds Al Sharif (Jerusalem) and the determination of all governments of Member States to work for its liberation and re-establish Arab Sovereignty there, and their rejection of any bargaining or concessions in respect of this city and decided to provide the required financial support to enhance Arab Muslim presence in the Holy City;

10. CONSIDERS that all measures adopted by Israel in the Arab territories occupied in 1948 and 1967 with a view to altering their geographical, political, social and cultural characteristics, including the annexation and judaization measures and the establishment of Zionist settlements are null and void and cannot be recognized; and calls for resisting them by all means;

11. STRONGLY CONDEMNS Israel's repeated violation of Palestinian and Arab human rights in the territories occupied since 1948 and 1967, its refusal to apply the Geneva Conventions of 1949 concerning the protection of civilians in times of war, and its continued policies of land usurpation, deportation of the Palestinian people as well as its attempts to destroy the cultural heritage of Palestinian cities. The Conference considers such policies and practices as war crimes and a challenge to all humanity;

12. STRONGLY CONDEMNS Israel's aggression and occupation of Southern Lebanon, the shelling of refugee camps and Lebanese villages, the killing and destitution of women and children by all means including the use of cluster bombs which have aroused the indignation of the international community and calls for the immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanese territory;

13. STRONGLY CONDEMNS all states that support Israel militarily, economically or in terms of manpower and urges them to cease forthwith such support;

14. CALLS ANEW on all Member States to work in international fora for applying the most severe sanctions against Israel, including expulsion from the UN and other international fora and organization;

15. CALLS on Member States to immediately implement the resolutions of the Islamic Summit conferences and those of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers in the shortest possible time, especially resolutions relating to severing all forms of relations with the Zionist racist entity;

16. REQUESTS the Secretary General to closely follow the implementation of this Resolution and to submit a report thereon to the next Conference.

RESOLUTION No. 4/9-P

THE CYPRUS QUESTION

The Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 17-21 Jumad Al Awal, 1398 H. (24-28 April, 1978),

HAVING HEARD in a fraternal spirit the statement of His Excellency President Rauf Denktash who voiced the rightful cause of his people;

REAFFIRMS its Resolutions on the Question of Cyprus adopted at its Seventh and Eighth Conference;

RECALLS the 4 point agreement reached in February, 1977, between the leaders of the two Cypriot Communities, aiming at the establishment of an independent, bi-communal, non-aligned Federal State;

WELCOMES the efforts of the Muslim Turkish Community of Cyprus for the resumption of the inter-communal negotiations, through concrete and substantial proposals;

EXPRESSES the hope that the inter-communal talks shall be resumed, without further delay, in a constructive and meaningful way to yield positive results; satisfactory to both national communities;

SUPPORTS the principle of equality for the two communities within a bicomunal federal administration which will enable them to live in peace, together excluding the possibility of one community oppressing or exploiting the other;

URGES all Members of the Islamic Conference to take all necessary measures with a view to further strengthening effective solidarity with the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus.

RESOLUTION No. 5/9-P

THE SUPPORT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE AND OTHER FRONT-LINE STATES

The Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 17-21 Jumad Al Awal, 1398 H. (24-28 April, 1978),

RECALLING Resolution No. 6/7-P adopted by the Seventh Islamic Conference, held in Istanbul and No. 15/8-P adopted by the Eighth Islamic Conference held in Tripoli;

REITERATING its total commitment and unconditional support to the people and Government of Mozambique in their efforts to resist the racist and colonial regimes in Southern Africa;

REAFFIRMING the continuing moral and material support, of its Member States in order to

enable Mozambique, Botswana and Zambia to overcome the difficulties arising from the full implementation of the United Nations sanctions against the racist regime in Rhodesia;

EXPRESSING complete satisfaction at the report of the Secretary General of the Islamic Conference on contacts with the Government of Mozambique;

CALLS ON

- i) its Member States to maintain their assistance to Mozambique, Botswana and Zambia;
- ii) the Secretary General to remain in contact with the Governments of these states in order to coordinate action in this regard, and with the United Nations Secretariat as well.

RESOLUTION No. 6/9-P

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

The Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 17-21 Jumad Al Awal, 1398 H. (24-28 April, 1978),

RECALLING Resolution No. 12/8-P adopted by the Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia;

RECALLING the two resolutions of the UN General Assembly No. 32/83 adopted at the 32nd Session of the UN General Assembly as well as Resolution 3265B and 3476B;

REITERATING the importance of achieving complete denuclearisation of these regions;

CONVINCED that the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia will strengthen the security of the states of these regions against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

NOTING the positive developments including the declarations made at the highest level by governments of South Asian states, reaffirming their pledge not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons and to restrict their nuclear programs to the economic and social progress of their peoples:

1. URGES the states of these regions to pursue their efforts aimed at establishing nuclear-weapon free zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia, and to refrain, as well, from any action contrary to this objective;
2. CALLS UPON the nuclear states to honour their obligations with regard to the denuclearization of Africa, the Middle East and South Asia;
3. REQUESTS Islamic States to coordinate their stands particularly at the Fourth Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament, with a view to establishing Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.

RESOLUTION No. 7/9-P

STRENGTHENING THE SECURITY OF NON NUCLEAR STATES

The Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 17-21 Jumad Al Awal, 1398 H (24-28 April, 1978),

RECALLING Resolution No. 17/8-P, of the Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Strengthening of the Security of Non-Nuclear States;

WELCOMING the adoption of Resolution No. 32/87-B by the 32 Session of the United Nations General Assembly which urges the Nuclear States, as a first step towards complete banning of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, to pledge themselves, without prejudice to agreement concluded among them, to establish nuclear weapon free zones, and not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non nuclear states, not parties to the nuclear security arrangements of some nuclear powers;

CONSIDERING that, until nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is imperative for the international community to devise effective measures whereby to ensure the security of non-nuclear states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. Whatever the source may be;

NOTING that the non nuclear states have sought assurances from nuclear powers that they will not use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against them;

CONSIDERING that the existence of binding restraints against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against non nuclear states, would strengthen the security guarantees to non-nuclear states:

1. ENDORSES the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly calling for the strengthening of the security guarantees to non-nuclear states;
2. URGES the nuclear powers to give serious consideration, at the forthcoming special session of the United Nations General Assembly on Disarmament, to extending the scope of the pledge proposed in the two General Assembly Resolutions 31/189C and 32/87 B and to taking rapid action in all relevant fora to strengthen the security of non nuclear states.

RESOLUTION No. 8/9-P PERIODICAL CONSULTATIONS AT SENIOR OFFICIALS LEVEL

The Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 17-21 Jumad Al Awal, 1398 H. (24-28 April, 1978),

RECOGNIZING the need for orientation and coordination of the foreign policy of the Islamic countries to serve their interests on a broader level on all bilateral as well as international levels;

NOTING that the existing practice of yearly meetings at Foreign Ministers level are not adequate for this purpose in view of the fast changing global situation and rapidly evolving political scene;

EMPHASIZING the need for frequent meetings at political levels to enable the Member States to coordinate their governmental policies in an organized and regular manner with a view to creating a common front and ensuring a maximum cohesion when facing International events;

NOTING that similar measures are applied in other International organizations:

1. STRESSES the need for more periodic meetings at senior officials level to review and exchange views on the latest political developments in order to coordinate their stands and policies;
2. REQUESTS the Secretary General to work out rapidly details pertaining to the holding of such meetings between sessions of the Conference of Foreign Ministers either at the seat of the Secretariat or elsewhere whenever such meetings are needed.

RESOLUTION No. 9/9-P

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ORGANIZATION FOR THE CAPITALS OF MEMBER STATES OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

The Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 17-21 Jumad Al Awal, 1398 H. (24-28 April, 1978),

EMPHASIZING the need to preserve the identity and heritage of Islamic cities, and raise the level of services and public utilities in such cities by holding Conferences and Seminars and through the exchange of expertise and studies;

HAVING CONSIDERED the report of the Secretary General:

1. AGREES to establish the Organization of Islamic Cities;
2. REQUESTS the Secretary General to take the necessary measures for convening a preparatory meeting of representatives of Islamic capitals entrusted with the drawing up of the draft Statutes of the Organization, which would be permanently seated in Mecca Al Mukarramah;

REQUESTS the Secretary General to submit a report on the work of the Preliminary Conference to the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No. 10/9-P

THE SITUATION IN THE HORN OF AFRICA

The Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 17-21 Jumad Al Awal, 1398 H (24-28 April, 1978),

RECALLING the provisions of Article II A Subparas 4 and 6 and II B Subpara 4 of the Charter of the Islamic Conference;

TAKING NOTE of Resolution 25 (XIV) of the 14th Session of the OAU Assembly of Heads of States and Governments held in Libreville, Republic of Gabon, from (2-5 July, 1977) on

Interference in the Internal Affairs of African States;

CONVINCED that foreign interference in local conflicts can only further complicate the situation, and escalate such conflicts, as well as seriously impede possibilities for a peaceful solution and may lead to a wide scale conflagration;

FURTHER CONVINCED of the need to consolidate the policy of non-alignment within States in respect of superpowers in defence of their independence, freedom and progress:

1. EXPRESSES profound concern over the situation prevailing in the Horn of Africa;
2. CALLS UPON all non-African powers to refrain from any interference or military intervention in the Internal Affairs of African Peoples;
3. INVITES the two parties to the conflict to seek a just, peaceful and negotiated settlement to their disputes, under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity, and commends the latter for its efforts aimed at achieving that objective.

RESOLUTION No. 11/9-P

THE MODEL OF A LAISSEZ PASSER FOR THE STAFF MEMBERS OF GENERAL SECRETARIAT

The Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 17-21 Jumad Al Awal, 1398 H (24-28 April, 1978),

1. AGREES to issue diplomatic laissez passer for staff members of the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;
2. REQUESTS the Secretary General to exert all efforts with a view to concluding bilateral agreements with Member States to exempt bearers of the laissez passer from the need to obtain visas.

RESOLUTION No. 12/9-P

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE OAU AND THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

The Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 17-21 Jumad Al Awal, 1398 H (24-28 April, 1978),

CONSIDERING Resolution No. 7/5 of the Fifth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Kuala Lumpur, from 21 to 25 June, 1974, and Resolution No. 589 adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its 29th ordinary Session convened in Libreville from 23 June to 3 July 1977;

CONVINCED of the similarity of objectives of the Islamic Conference and the Organization of African Unity;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT their political, economic and social preoccupations:

1. REAFFIRMS the need for coordinating the activities of the two organizations at the International level in all spheres of common interest;

2. TAKE NOTE with satisfaction of the contacts established between the two Organizations, particularly the Working Sessions held in Jeddah, on 9, 10 and 11 February, 1978, between the two Secretaries General;

3. INVITES the Secretary General of the Islamic Conference to pursue his efforts aimed at concluding, as soon as possible, a cooperation agreement between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Organization of African Unity.

RESOLUTION No. 13/9-P

AL QUDS FUND

The Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 17-21 Jumad Al Awal, 1398 H (24-28 April, 1978),

REAFFIRMING all previous resolutions, recommendations and measures, and urging all Member States to implement them without any delay;

COMMENDING the effective role played by those Member States which have contributed to the capital of Al Quds (Jerusalem) Fund, and those which have pledged contribution, as well as the fruitful efforts of the General Secretariat;

APPEALING to other Member States to contribute generously to Al Quds (Jerusalem) Fund, and announce their voluntary contributions to its agreed capital so as to enable the Fund to achieve the major objectives for which it was set up:

1. AGREES to increase the agreed capital of Al Quds (Jerusalem) Fund from US\$ 60 million to US\$ 100 million, the sum will be collected over a two year period through voluntary donations by Member States and others;

2. DECIDES to devote a special meeting of the Islamic Conference at which Member States will announce their voluntary contributions to the Fund's capital;

3. REQUESTS the General Secretariat to expedite the travel formalities of the delegation in the course of the next month and to meet travel and other expenses of the delegation composed of the General Secretariat and of the members of the Fund's Governing Board which will visit Member States to collect voluntary contributions;

4. ENDORSES the appeal to be made by the Secretary General to urge these States to make voluntary contributions, in keeping with the principles of the Charter and of previous resolutions, and as an expression of Islamic Solidarity with the people of Al Quds Al Sharif (Jerusalem) and Palestine, and in support of their cause and of the struggle waged by the Palestinian people in Jerusalem and other occupied territories in Palestine;

5. REQUESTS the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of these resolutions, to take all necessary steps and measures towards this end, in close cooperation with the Governing Board of Al Quds (Jerusalem) Fund and the Palestine Liberation Organization, and to submit a detailed report on results achieved in this respect to the Islamic Conference at its next session.

RESOLUTION No. 14/9-P

FINANCIAL AID TO DJIBOUTI

The Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 17-21 Jumad Al Awal, 1398 H. (24-28 April, 1978),

TAKING NOTE of the admission of the Republic of Djibouti to the Islamic Conference;

RECALLING the specific conditions under which the young Republic of Djibouti acceded to independence;

AWARE of the need to improve and develop the economic and social infrastructure of Djibouti;

CALLS solemnly upon the Member States of the Conference to grant prompt financial assistance to the Republic of Djibouti, either directly, or through the General Secretariat of the Islamic Conference or the Islamic Solidarity Fund.

RESOLUTION No. 15/9-P

AL QUDS AL SHARIF (JERUSALEM)

The Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 17-21 Jumad Al Awal, 1398 H. (24-28 April, 1978),

RECALLING the principles and provisions of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Conference and the decisions of the Summit Conference and Foreign Ministers Conferences and all the decisions taken by the UN and other international organizations concerning the Israeli aggression on Al Quds Al Sharif (Jerusalem), Palestine and other Arab lands, and Israel's continuing illegal occupation of these places in flagrant violation of the UN decisions and International law;

NOTING the deliberate and sinister policy of Israel to alter the Arab Islamic Character of Al Quds Al Sharif (Jerusalem);

REAFFIRMING the paramount religious and spiritual importance attached to Al Quds Al Sharif (Jerusalem) by all Islamic Countries and Muslims over the world;

HEREBY REITERATES to spare no means to ensure that Arab Islamic Character of Al Quds Al Sharif (Jerusalem) is preserved;

STRONGLY CONDEMNS Israel for her continued occupation of the Holy City, for the desecration of Islamic monuments revered by Muslims throughout the world; for blatant interference in the practice of the Islamic faith;

URGES upon all states that render direct or indirect assistance to Israel to refrain from doing so, bearing in mind the grave consequences of helping the aggressor and;

CALLS on the Member States to make an all out united effort for the liberation of Al Quds Al Sharif (Jerusalem) from the illegal Israeli occupation and to restore Al Quds Al Sharif (Jerusalem) to its previous Arab Islamic Status.

RESOLUTION No. 16/9-P

ON THE COMORIAN ISLE OF MAYOTTE

The Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 17-21 Jumad Al Awal, 1398 H (24-28 April, 1978),

RECALLING the relevant resolution adopted by the Islamic Conference, of Foreign Ministers in Istanbul and Tripoli during its Seventh and Eighth Session;

BEARING IN MIND the efforts exerted by the Organization of African Unity and the NON-ALIGNED movement which recommended that individual and collective action be taken with a view to inducing the French Government to find a just and speedy solution to the problems preoccupying the entire International Community;

NOTING with satisfaction that Resolution 32/7 adopted by the 32nd Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations entrusts the Secretary General of the United Nations with the mediation between the French and the Comoros;

CONSIDERING that the illegal occupation by France of the Comorian Isle of Mayotte constitutes an infringement upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of two Member States of the Islamic Conference;

CONVINCED that this occupation undeniably impedes the development and consolidation of Islamic fraternity which has always animated the Muslim people of the Comoros;

DEEPLY CONCERNED by the economic and financial situation prevailing in the Comoros, particularly following the occupation of part of their territory by France;

MANDATES the acting Chairman of the Islamic Conference to establish contact, in Dakar with the French Ambassador accredited, to the Republic of Senegal and in Paris, with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs with a view to initiating a negotiating process between the two parties taking into account the national unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros;

INVITES the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to extend moral and material support to the Secretary General of the United Nations and encourage any measure he might take within the scope of the mission with which he was entrusted by the General Assembly of the United Nations by virtue of its Resolution 32/7;

REQUESTS the Secretary General to maintain his contacts with the Government of the Comoros as well as with the Secretary General of the OAU with a view to coordinating their action in this regard;

INVITES the Members of the Islamic Conference Organization to provide the Young Republic of the Comoros, with the aid and economic assistance it requires to face its difficulties;

REAFFIRMS that the Secretary General must submit a specific report on this problem to the 10th Conference.

RESOLUTION No. 17/9-P

MUSLIM MINORITIES

The Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 17-21 Jumad Al Awal, 1398 H (24-28 April, 1978),

RECALLING the resolutions adopted by the Third, Sixth and the Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the need to provide information and data on Muslim communities in non Member States;

RECALLING the commissioning of the General Secretariat by the Eighth Conference to consider the ways of looking after these communities;

HAVING CONSIDERED the proposals submitted by the General Secretariat in this respect;

APPROVES the establishment of a new department within the General Secretariat under the name of "Department of Muslim Communities in non Member States" to be entrusted with the task of providing information, data and statistics on these communities, organizing contacts between them, sponsoring their affairs within the framework of respecting the links between these communities and the states they belong to;

APPROVES the proposed budget for this department during its first year totaling US\$ 474,670 as indicated by the General Secretariat.

RESOLUTION No. 18/9-P

THE ISLAMIC STATES BROADCASTING ORGANIZATION

The Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 17-21 Jumad Al Awal, 1398 H. (24-28 April, 1978),

RECALLING the contents of the report of H.E. the Secretary General of the Islamic Conference;

RECALLING the report submitted by the Secretary General of the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization (ISBO) on the situation and achievements of the Organization;

RECALLING the documents considered by the Executive Council of ISBO at its Fifth Session held in Jeddah on 11-12 March 1978; and the Council's report on the Session and its resolutions and recommendations;

RECALLING the recommendations adopted by the Islamic Commission on Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs of the Islamic Conference at its Second Session, held in Mecca from 31 December 1977 to 3 January, 1978, which commended the efforts of the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization despite the short time since its establishment and the paucity of its resources, and reiterated its support to the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization at its Third Session held in Jeddah from 3 to 6 April, 1978:

1. REAFFIRMS the Resolutions adopted by the Seventh and Eighth Conferences, convened in Istanbul and Tripoli, on continued support of the Organization;
2. URGES Member States which have not yet paid their contributions to the ISBO budget for 1977 to do so, and also calls upon all Member States to pay their contributions to the 1978 budget so that the Organization may fulfil its obligations, achieve its objectives and pursue its activities and successful drive;
3. CALLS for voluntary contributions by Member States to ISBO projects, which include

building of a broadcasting and Television Studies, and to all other ISBO activities;

4. EXPRESSES its appreciation for the remarkable efforts exerted by the Chairman of the Executive Council and the Secretary General of the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization so that it fulfils its mission in the interest of Islamic Information activities and the causes of Islamic peoples.

RESOLUTION No. 19/9-P

ZIONISM, APARTHEID AND RACISM

The Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 17-21 Jumad Al Awal 1398 H (24-28 April 1978),

RECALLING the resolutions adopted by the Seventh and Eighth Islamic Conferences held in Istanbul (1976) and in Tripoli (1977) respectively which condemn Zionism as a threat to international peace and security;

RECALLING General Assembly Resolution 3379 (XXX) of 10 November 1975 on Zionism as a form of racism and racial discrimination;

RECALLING General Assembly Resolution 32/105 of 14 December 1977 which strongly condemns Israel's continued and growing cooperation with the racist regime in South Africa, and reaffirms that such cooperation encourages the said regime to pursue the criminal policy of apartheid, and constitutes an act of aggression against the oppressed people in South Africa and all African peoples;

RECALLING General Assembly Resolution 32/129 of 16 December which calls for the convening of an International Conference against Racism and Racial Discrimination in Geneva from 14 to 25 August, 1978;

REITERATES (1) its commitment to the complete and total elimination of all forms of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination and (2) its condemnation of Zionism, its policy and its repressive activities against the people of Palestine, (3) its condemnation of the racist policies and repressive activities against the people of Southern Africa;

REAFFIRMS the Maputo Declaration adopted by the International Conference in support of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held in Maputo in May 1977, for the purpose of mobilising world wide support and assistance to the peoples of these territories in their struggle for self determination and independence;

REAFFIRMS the general declaration that Zionism and Apartheid are twin forms of racism adopted by the World Conference against apartheid, racism and colonialism in Southern Africa, held in Lisbon, Portugal, in June 1977;

REAFFIRMS the Lagos Declaration which describes apartheid as a crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind and criticizes South Africa for perpetuating this evil system, for its illegal occupation of the territory of Namibia and for its support to the illegal racist regime in Southern Rhodesia;

WELCOMES the decision taken at Lagos to declare the year beginning March 21, 1978 as

the International Anti-Apartheid Year;

REAFFIRMS the concern expressed by the Foreign Ministers of the Islamic Conference at their meeting held in New York, in October 1977, over the deteriorating conditions in the Middle East, resulting from the continued occupation of Arab territories by Zionist forces and their blatant violation of the United Nations resolutions;

STRONGLY CONDEMNS Zionist activities which pose a serious and increasing threat to international peace and security;

STRONGLY CONDEMNS the existence of racist and colonial regimes in South Africa and Palestine;

STRONGLY CONDEMNS the devious attempts of the Governments of South Africa and Rhodesia to deprive the people of Zimbabwe and Namibia of their legitimate right to freedom and independence;

URGES the Islamic States to exert further efforts, individually and collectively, to help eradicate the ills of Zionism, apartheid and racism;

REQUESTS the Member States to contribute, to the best of their abilities, to the work of the International Conference against Racism and Racial discrimination;

CALLS UPON Member States to celebrate the year beginning March 21, 1978, as the International Anti-Apartheid Year;

URGES the Member States to initiate a program aimed at combating Zionism, Racism, Apartheid and Racial discrimination at national, regional and international levels;

URGES the Secretary General of the Islamic Conference to coordinate with the OAU and the UN and make concrete recommendations in this regard to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION No. 20/9-P

PROBLEMS OF MUSLIMS IN THE SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES

The Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 17-21 Jumad Al Awal, 1398 H. (24-28 April, 1978),

1. CONSIDERING Resolution No. 4/4 adopted by the Fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Benghazi, Libya in March 1973 on the problems of Muslims in the Southern Philippines and setting up the Quadripartite Ministerial Committee seek, together with the competent authorities, a peaceful solution to this problem.

2. CONSIDERING Resolution No. 9/6-P adopted by the Sixth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held, in Jeddah in July 1975 on negotiations with the Government of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front;

3. CONSIDERING Resolution No. 17/7-P adopted by the Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Istanbul, in May 1976, confirming the Quadripartite Ministerial Committee in its Mission of mediation;

4. CONSIDERING Resolution No. 7/8-P adopted by the Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Tripoli, in May 1977, on the Question of Muslims in the Southern Philippines;
5. TAKING into consideration the reports of the Quadripartite Ministerial Committee and the Secretary General on the agreement granting internal autonomy to 13 provinces in the Southern Philippines signed in Tripoli, on 23 December 1976, between the Government of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front;
6. CONSIDERING the report submitted by the Secretary General to the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Dakar, on the evolution of the situation of Muslims in the Southern Philippines during the period which elapsed between the session of May 1977 and April 1978;
7. HAVING TAKEN note of the numerous violations of the cease fire recorded by observers;
8. DEPLORING the resumption, violence and spread of fighting in the Southern Philippines;
9. DENOUNCING the acts of extermination carried out against the Muslim communities in the Southern Philippines, which was characterized by an increasing use of heavy artillery and aviation, during such operations;
10. NOTING the appeal by the Quadripartite Ministerial Committee to the two parties, calling for the cessation of hostilities, and abidance by the cease-fire;
11. CONSIDERING the message addressed by the Quadripartite Ministerial Committee to the two Parties calling for the resumption of negotiations, with a view to arriving at a final peaceful solution, in accordance with the provisions of the Tripoli Agreement of 23 December 1976;
12. NOTING the message addressed to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines by the Moro National Liberation Front reaffirming its commitment to the provisions of this Agreement with regard to the internal autonomy of the 13 Provinces of the Southern Philippines;
13. AWARE of the gravity of the situation of Muslims in Southern Philippines as a result of the resumption of military operations which resort to increasingly sophisticated means;
14. EXPRESSES its deep concern at this situation which is due largely to the pro-longed suspension of negotiations;
15. COMMENDS the efforts exerted by the Quadripartite Ministerial Committee and the Secretary General with a view to achieving, in agreement with parties concerned, a peaceful solution to the problem of the Muslim Community in the Southern Philippines;
16. APPROVES, in this connexion, the appeal by the Quadripartite Ministerial Committee to the two parties to resume negotiations;
17. RECONFIRMS the Quadripartite Ministerial Committee in its mission of mediation between the two parties in pursuance of previous resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conference;

18. APPRECIATES the understanding expressed by the Moro National Liberation Front as regards the stand of the four member committee and of the Secretary General during the negotiations;

19. CONSIDERS the Moro National Liberation Front, signatory to the Tripoli agreement of December 23rd, 1976, as the legitimate representative of Muslims in the Southern Philippines;

20. INVITES all Member States to extend their moral and material support to the Moro National Liberation Front and to the establishment of internal Autonomy for the Muslim Community in the Southern Philippines;

21. REQUESTS the Secretary General to take adequate measures for the implementation of this Resolution.

RESOLUTION No. 21/9-P

ON THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC NEWS AGENCY

The Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 17-21 Jumad Al Awal, 1398 H (24-28 April 1978),

HAVING CONSIDERED the report of the Director General of the International Islamic News Agency submitted to the Islamic Secretariat, and the report submitted to the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, currently held in Dakar, on the results of the contacts made by the Agency with other news agencies and the studies conducted by the Agency for setting up its own communication network;

BEARING IN MIND that the Conference expects the agency to play an important role in conveying the voice of the Islamic nation and explaining its causes to the world to enlighten world public opinion as to the justice of Islamic issues;

AWARE that the delay in the work of this Agency to date deprives it of several important opportunities to explain issues of interest to world public opinion;

THE CONFERENCE:

I. APPRECIATES the efforts exerted by the Agency to establish close contacts with news agencies in order to encourage bilateral and multilateral news exchange;

2. NOTES with satisfaction that the studies and measures needed for the establishment of its communication network have been completed, and regrets that lack of the necessary funds has delayed the construction of the Agency building;

3. DEEMS that the establishment of communication network should remain one of the Agency's ultimate objectives in order to help it fulfil its mission without relying on limited sources which may not be in line with its role, and appeals for voluntary contributions by Member States to the project Fund of the Agency;

4. REQUESTS the General Secretariat to determine the contribution to be paid by each Member State to the project Fund of the Agency for its general communication network;

5. SUPPORTS, on a temporary basis, the alternative of renting communication services and

equipment, from its present sources, to enable the Agency to carry out its work without delay;

6. APPEALS to Member States to pay regularly their annual contribution to the News Agency.

RESOLUTION No. 22/9-P

THE PALESTINE CAUSE

The Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 17-21 Jumad Al Awal, 1398 H. (24-28 April, 1978),

HAVING EXAMINED the Middle East crisis, calls upon the United States, being a Big Power and a member of the Security Council, to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine, including their right to repatriation and to establish their own independent state, considering that this constitutes an essential condition for the establishment of just peace in the Middle East.

RESOLUTION No. 23/9-P

SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLE OF CHAD

The Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 17-21 Jumad Al Awal, 1398 H. (24-28 April, 1978),

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the principles of solidarity and unity embodied in the Charter of the Islamic Conference Organization;

RECALLING the provisions of the final Communique issued on the conclusion of the Sebha Summit Meeting held on 22 and 23 February 1978;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the provisions of the Joint Communique issued by the representatives of the Republic of Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, the Republic of Niger, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the National Liberation Front of Chad;

EXPRESSES PROFOUND APPROBATION for the determination expressed by the people of Chad to reach a national reconciliation through peaceful means;

APPEALS strongly to the people of Chad to strictly observe the cease-fire agreement in order to naturally continue the process of national reconciliation;

FURTHER INVITES the people of Chad to desist from any manoeuvre or action likely to obstruct the final solution of the problem;

URGES the Governments of the Republic of the Sudan, the Republic of Niger and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to continue their efforts aimed at reaching an immediate peaceful settlement of the problem.

RESOLUTION No. 24/9-P

MOTION OF THANKS

The Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 17-21 Jumad Al Awal, 1398 H. (24-28 April, 1978),

FOLLOWING the historic meeting held in Monrovia on 18 and 19 March, 1978, by the Heads of State of the Republic of Ivory Coast, the Republic of Guinea, the Republic of Liberia the Republic of Senegal and the Republic of Togo;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the principles of solidarity and unity embodied in the Charters of the Organization of African Unity and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

NOTING the happy conclusions reached by the five Heads of State in the interest of their peoples, Africa and the Muslim World;

EXPRESSES PROFOUND SATISFACTION at the wisdom, fraternal spirit and solidarity of the Heads of State of the Republic of Ivory Coast, the Republic of Guinea and the Republic of Senegal;

WELCOMES the normalization of relations among the three countries;

EXPRESSES gratitude to the Presidents of Togo and Liberia for their praiseworthy initiative and their constructive contribution to this normalization;

URGES the other African and Muslim countries to follow this example or any other peaceful and fraternal means to settle their disputes.

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CONFERENCE TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY (SPECIAL SESSION ON NAMIBIA)

Mr. President of the UN General Assembly,

As the Special Session of the General Assembly on Namibia is being held, I should like in my capacity as the Chairman of the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, to express the positive solidarity of our Organization with the struggle waged by the People of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO and our hopes that your Session will achieve total success, so that the ideals of peace and justice, inspiring the action of both of our Organizations, may triumph.

Mr. Babacar Ba
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.