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QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

QUESTION OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA

QUESTION OF CYPRUS

QUESTION OF THE COMORIAN ISLAND OF MAYOTTE

Letter dated 30 September 1976 from the Permanent Representative of
Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

As the current Chairman of the Islamic Group, I have the honour to enclose herewith the texts of the political resolutions (annex I) and economic resolutions (annex II) adopted by the Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Istanbul from 12 to 15 May 1976.

Upon the request of the Secretary-General of the Islamic Conference, I would be grateful if the enclosed resolutions are circulated as a single official document of the General Assembly particularly under agenda items 12, 25, 27, 29, 39, 42, 44, 46, 58, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 76, 85, 86, 118 and 122.

(Signed) Ilter TURKMEN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE SEVENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE
OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

Held at Istanbul from 12 to 15 May 1976

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RESOLUTION 1/7 -P

RACISM AND ZIONISM

The Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference, meeting in its Seventh Ordinary Session in Istanbul Republic of Turkey, from 13 to 16 Jamad Awal, 1396H - 12 to 15 May, 1976.

Noting the United Nations Declaration on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination,

Noting that the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 3151 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973 has condemned the unholy alliance between apartheid in South Africa and Zionism,

Noting further that the ruling racist regime in Occupied Palestine as well as the two ruling racist regimes in Zimbabwe and South Africa stem from a common origin, constitute an integral entity of the same racist structure and are organically linked in their policies which aim at humiliating man and depriving him of all dignity,

Aware of the policies of repression, terrorism, oppression, discrimination, murder, detention, banishment, deportation, suppression of rights and freedoms and confiscation of properties and land applied by Israel against the Arab peoples in the occupied territories,

Noting the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 3379(XXX) of 10 November 1975 which considers zionism a form of racism and racial discrimination;

1. Condemns Zionism as a colonialist, expansionist imperialist doctrine; and views it as a direct threat to international peace and security;

2. Condemns Israel for imprisoning, detaining or banishing Arab citizens fighting in the occupied territories, and for its ill-treatment of those citizens; and demands the immediate release of detainees;

3. Calls on all states to devise programmes to fight Zionism at national, regional and international levels;

4. Decides that in order to liquidate Zionism, all States should extend moral, political and material assistance to the Palestine Liberation Organization for the recovery of the Palestinian people's rights, and support their efforts aiming at liberating Palestine;

5. Hails the Arab and Islamic regions both agreeing on the return of the Jews that were victims of Zionist misguidance, and the conference invites the Jews who emigrated to Palestine under the influence of the misguidance, to return to their original homelands in those areas, with a view to rescue them from Zionist racism, which was condemned by international conferences and by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Recalling resolution 3435 (XXX) adopted by the General Assembly at its 30th Session with particular regard to the provisions of operative paragraph 5,

Believing that an active solution to the problem of mines could not be achieved unless colonialist states that were parties to such acts would commit themselves to and shoulder the responsibility of compensating the damages and clearing the developing countries of mine-fields as a humanitarian right which they owe them as a result of the inhuman practices perpetrated by them in some of those countries.

1. Acknowledges that some development plans in some developing countries have been hindered and jeopardised by such leftover war material, particularly mines which are still lying in their territories;

2. Condemns imperialist and colonialist forces that have not yet removed their war leftovers, in particular mine- fields, and holds them fully responsible for whatever material and moral damage incurred in countries where mine-fields have been planted;

3. Reaffirms that it holds colonialist countries responsible for all material and moral damages that developing countries suffered in the past and still are suffering; and affirms that it shall not allow colonialist countries to discard their obligations in respect of the heavy losses incurred as they are fully responsible for compensating the countries suffering from these damages;

4. Demands that all the states that were parties to these wars undertake to extend all forms of assistance and information concerning the zones where mines had been planted, including providing topographical maps of these zones and information about the various types of mines, to the states impaired by such damages, this being essential for the efforts of the injured states in removing such destructive leftovers;

5. Welcomes efforts currently made within the framework of the conferences on Humanitarian Law and the Disarmament Committee, and urges that the talks currently taking place in the various organizations concerned should aim at ensuring maximum protection of the environment against losses resulting from war;

6. Stresses that in order to reach a solution to the problem of the after-effects of war, particularly the problem of mines, it is necessary to carry out a concerted action by all states to convene an international conference with a view to considering this problem, and further recommends that the General Secretariat should ensure the convening of such an international conference.

RESOLUTION 3/7-P

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND SEGREGATION
IN SOUTH AFRICA, ZIMBABWE, NAMIBIA
AND OCCUPIED PALESTINE.

The Seventh Islamic Conference of the Foreign Minister, held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from 13-16 Jamad Al Awal, 1396H (12-15 May, 1976),

Abiding by Islamic principles which enjoin Moslems to oppose racial discrimination in any form,

Noting with concern the policies of racial segregation of the racist regimes in South Africa, Rhodesia, Namibia and occupied Palestine to maintain the colonial situation in these territories, these policies posing a threat to world peace and security,

Recalling Previous resolutions of the Islamic Conference on the question of Racial Discrimination:-

1. Reiterates the commitment of the Islamic countries to the struggle for equality, human dignity and freedom in South Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe and occupied Palestine;
2. Condemns the abhorrent doctrines and practices of apartheid and racial discrimination in these territories;
3. Calls upon all member States and the

international community to fully implement the resolutions of the U.N. and other international organizations regarding the elimination of racial discrimination in Southern Africa and in occupied Palestine;

4. Condemns the growing military collaboration between the racist regimes in South Africa, Rhodesia, Namibia by colonialist countries to racist regimes;

5. Hails the solidarity of the Islamic and African peoples in their common struggles against the racist regimes;

6. Calls upon Member States to expand and intensify their support in all fields for the peoples of Southern Africa and occupied Palestine against apartheid and racial discrimination;

7. Recommends to the U.N. Security Council to adopt measures under Chapter VII of the U.N. Charter against the racist regimes to secure implementation of the previous U.N. resolution in this respect.

RESOLUTION 4/7 -P

THE RETURN OF ARTISTIC ANTIQUITIES
TO THEIR COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

The Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 13-16 Jamad Al Awal, 1396 H, (12-15 May, 1976),

Proceeding from the principles and provisions of the Charter of the Islamic Conference concerning the protection of the heritage and civilization of peoples, particularly those principles relating to justice, tolerance and non-discrimination,

Recalling U.N. principles which stress the human essence, rights and dignity of man,

Referring to the agreement endorsed by the U.N.E.S.C.O.General Assembly on 14 November 1975 at its sixteenth session on the prohibition of the import and export of cultural possessions and the transfer of their ownership through legitimate means,

Convinced that the recovery of artistic antiquities could be conducive, to a large extent, to the establishment of the cultural heritage which in turn, reflects the civilization of a nation across the ages,

1. Affirms General Assembly resolutions 3187 (XXVIII) of 18th December 1973 and 3391 (XXX) of 19th November 1975 on the return of artistic antiquities to their countries of origin, and the provisions of the agreement endorsed by the U.N.E.S.C.O. General Assembly; and calls on all member states to ratify this Agreement;
2. Requests all countries having artistic antiquities to preserve them and take immediate steps to return them to their countries of origin;
3. Invites the U.N.E.S.C.O. Committee of experts entrusted with the task of restoring the artistic antiquities to the countries that were dispossessed to hasten to take well-studied measures to restore them to their rightful owners.

RESOLUTION 5/7-P

SUPPORT OF STRUGGLE FOR LIBERATION
IN ZIMBABWE AND NAMIBIA

The Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 13-16 Jamad Al Awal, 1396 H (12-15 May, 1976),

Noting with satisfaction the successes of the peoples of Africa and Asia under colonial or alien domination, in achieving freedom, independence and complete sovereignty over their territories,

Convinced that the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia will liberate themselves from colonial and racist rule in the near future,

Recalling the previous resolutions of the Islamic Conference affirming the solidarity of Islamic States with the peoples in Southern Africa struggling against colonialism,

Noting with concern the growing collaboration between the colonial regimes in Southern Africa and the Zionist regime in occupied Palestine,

1. Expresses its full and unreserved support for the just struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia for liberation and national independence;

2. Commends the solidarity of liberation movements in Southern Africa and the moral and material support extended to them by African, Islamic and other States;
3. Welcomes the decision of the front-line African States to intensify their support for liberation movements in Southern Africa, including the application of the sanctions imposed by the Security Council on the colonial regimes;
4. Declares its opposition to whatever may impede the struggles of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia for national liberation and independence;
5. Calls upon all Islamic countries to extend all possible moral and material support to the liberation movements in Zimbabwe and Namibia;
6. Requests the Secretary-General of the Islamic Secretariat to establish direct contact with the liberation movements in Zimbabwe and Namibia and their leadership, to assess inter alia their material requirements for the fulfilment of their just objectives;

7. Further requests the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund to consider allocating an appropriate amount as assistance to the liberation movements in accordance with the recommendations of the Secretary-General of the Islamic Secretariat;

8. Condemns the growing collaboration between the colonial regimes in Southern Africa and the Zionist entity in occupied Palestine;

9. Calls upon all member States which, despite the relevant resolutions of the Conference, have not yet done so, to sever relations with the racist regimes of Rhodesia and South Africa.

RESOLUTION 6/7-P

SUPPORTING THE STAND OF THE PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

The Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 13-16 Jamad Al-Awal, 1396H (12-15 May, 1976),
Aware of the critical situation prevailing on the frontiers between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the racist entity in Rhodesia,

Conscious of the economic difficulties faced by the people's Republic of Mozambique as a result of its courageous stand in imposing economic sanctions on the racist Rhodesians,

Acknowledging the need for Mozambique to persevere in its stand against racists until the total sovereignty of the people of Zimbabwe over their territory is achieved,

1. Welcomes the proposal submitted by the Libyan Arab Republic;

2. Condemns the repeated attacks launched by racists in Rhodesia on the People's Republic of Mozambique;

3. Supports measures adopted by the People's Republic of Mozambique in imposing economic sanctions on the racist regime in Rhodesia;

4. Calls upon Member States to offer effective economic assistance that would enable the people of Mozambique to consolidate their national independence and continue their resistance against racist regimes until ultimate victory over racism, colonialism and apartheid is achieved;

5. Requests the Secretary General to maintain contacts with the United Nations Secretary General in order to coordinate their affairs in this regard.

RESOLUTION 7/7 -P

THE PROBLEM OF MAYOTTE ISLAND

The Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 13-16 Jamad Al-Awal, 1396 H (12-15 May, 1976),

Viewing the French occupation of Mayotte Island as a violation and an infringement of the independence of a Member State of the Organization;

Aware of the extent of the danger of this act in threatening the security and integrity of the region, indeed of the whole of Africa;

Convinced of the right of nations to the full independence of all their territories;

Welcomes the proposal submitted by the Comoro Isles delegation, and decides to:-

1. Recognize the State of Comoro Isles, which is composed of four parts (The Islands of Greater Comoro, Hengwan, Mahele and Mayotte), its independence and territorial integrity.

2. Condemn the French occupation of Mayotte Island, and calls upon France to withdraw immediately from it.

3. Request Member States to provide all kind of assistance to consolidating the political and economic independence of the Comoro Isles.

4. Request the Secretary General to communicate this resolution to the UN Secretary General and to the French Government for full and immediate implementation.

RESOLUTION 8/7-P

THE DECOLONIZATION OF THE SOMALI COAST

The Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 13-16 Jamad Al-Awal, 1396 H (12-15 May, 1976),

Having considered the Question of the Somali Coast,

Recalling its Resolution No:7 adopted by the Sixth Session of Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Jeddah during July 1975,

Recalling also the Resolution of the United Nations, the Conference of the Non-Aligned Nations, The Arab League and the OAU on the issue of the Decolonization of the Somali Coast and particularly Resolution No.3480(XXX) adopted by the United Nations on December 11th, 1975,

Regretting that the Administration power has not taken any concrete steps towards the Decolonization of the Territory,

Gravely concerned with the situation prevailing in the Territory which could become a threat to the peace and security of the Region unless an urgent solution to it is found,

Having heard the Statement of the Delegation of the Somali Democratic Republic,

1. Reaffirms its unqualified support of the right of the people of the Somali Coast to immediate, genuine and unconditional independence,

2. Calls upon the Government of France to grant immediate, genuine and unconditional independence to the people of the Somali Coast and to withdraw all its Military Forces from that Territory,

3. Calls once again upon the Government of France to create an atmosphere conducive to the free exercise of all political rights of the people under the fullest democratic conditions by effecting in particular the rules of all political prisoners, the return to home of all liberation movements recognized by the OAU to permit the repatriation of all refugees, to stop forthwith the deportation of nationals from their country and to stop the new settlement in the territory of non-national population, to remove immediately the land mines and electrified barbed wire surrounding the town of Djibouti, to repeal all repressive colonial legislation and measures in particular the so-called electoral law of 1967, to recognize

the fundamental and inalienable right of the national population to vote without limitation on basis of universal suffrage, to call for a Constitutional Conference in which all the political forces who enjoy the confidence of the people of the territory shall be permitted to participate with the objective of formulating an adequate procedure that would lead the territory to its independence and stability.

4. Recommends to all Member States of the Islamic Conference to exert maximum diplomatic and political pressure on the French Government for the accession to independence of the people of that territory.

5. Urges the French Government to continue consultations with the Governments of the Somali Democratic Republic and the other concerned Governments, for the true decolonization of the Territory, its independence and its future,

6. Requests the Committee of four States charged with the task of following up developments in the territory and the Secretary General of the Islamic Conference to visit the Somali Coast as well as the Somali Democratic Republic and the others concerned countries in order to obtain first hand knowledge of the situation and to report to the Eight Session of the Foreign Ministers of the Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION 9/7 -P

AL AQSA MOSQUE AND THE TOMB OF ABRAHAM

The Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference meeting in its Seventh Ordinary Session in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 13-16 Jamad Al Awal 1396 H - 12 to 15 May, 1976.

Taking Cognizance of the measures taken by the Israeli authorities and reflected in the alteration of the basic structure, and the religious observances and inalienable rights of Moslems to Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem and Al Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebrou,

Considering that these measures constitute a grave violation of Moslem religious rights, holy places, human rights, religious freedom, international law provisions and the Fourth Geneva Convention on the protection of civilians in wartime,

Considering further that these violations constitute an infringement of the inalienable religious rights, holy places and observances, and a provocation to Moslem feelings throughout the world,

Considering also that these violations, which have actually prompted grave upsurges of civil and religious indignation among the people, pose a new threat to peace and security in the region,

1. Affirms that close links bind Moslems to the Holy City of Jerusalem, and stresses the responsibility and determination of Islamic Governments to seek and contribute to the liberation of Jerusalem and its restoration to Arab rule, and their determination that Jerusalem should not be the object of bargaining or concessions;
2. Declares ~~that~~ all the measures taken by the Israeli occupation authorities to alter the basic structure, and the religious observances and inalienable rights of Moslems to Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem and Al Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron are null and void, as well as illegitimate;
3. Considers these measures an infringement of the inalienable rights, heritage, holy places and religious observances of the Islamic nation and a provocation to Islamic feelings throughout the world;
4. Decides to take the necessary measures within a joint plan to repel this aggression and force Israel to rescind all its measures which constitute a violation of the United Nations Charter and human rights, and an infringement of the rights of the Palestinian people and all Moslems throughout the world;
5. Requests the Secretariat to follow up the implementation of the resolutions adopted in this connection and submit a progress report to the next Conference Session.

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RESOLUTION 10/7 - P

ESTABLISHMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPON FREE
ZONES IN AFRICA, THE MIDDLE EAST, SOUTH
ASIA AND A ZONE OF PEACE IN
THE INDIAN OCEAN

The Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 13-16 Jamad Al-Awal, 1396 H (12-15 May, 1976),

Noting that recent developments have increased the danger of the spread of nuclear weapons to new areas of the world, including Africa, the Middle East, South and South-Asia and the Indian ocean,

Gravely concerned that the introduction of nuclear weapons in these regions would add a grave dimension to the tensions which exist in these regions, and become an instrument of pressure and blackmail against the members of the Islamic Conference,

Recognising that the establishment of nuclear-weapons-free zones is an effective means to prevent nuclear proliferation and can contribute toward nuclear disarmament and the ultimate goal of general and complete disarmament,

Noting that the U.N. General Assembly has endorsed the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia by its resolutions 1652 (XVI), 3263 (XXIX), 3265B(XXIX), 3471(XXX), 3474(XXX) and 3476(XXX) and declared the Indian Ocean as a Zone of peace in its resolution (XXVI).

Regretting that these resolutions have not as yet been implemented,

Realizing that the establishment of nuclear-weapons-free zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia, and the establishment of a Zone of peace in the Indian Ocean free of nuclear weapons, will strengthen the security of regional States against the nuclear threat, and promote the elimination of the presence and rivalry of the Great Powers in these regions,

1. Calls for the early implementation of the proposals for the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia and the creation of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace;
2. Urges all the States and the parties to refrain from any action contrary to the objective to the proposed nuclear-free zones in Africa, Middle East and South Asia;

3. Calls upon the nuclear-weapon States, to lend their full support for the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in Africa, Middle East and South Asia and a Zone of peace in the Indian Ocean and to undertake the obligations devolving on them not to introduce nuclear-weapons or nuclear explosive devices in these regions and to undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against the denuclearised zones and Zones of peace;

4. Urges the members of the Islamic Conference and invites other States to take joint initiatives at the United Nations and other international forums for early creation of nuclear-weapon-free zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia and the Zone of peace in the Indian Ocean in accordance with the above-mentioned considerations.

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RESOLUTION 11/7-P

STRENGTHNING THE SECURITY OF
NON-NUCLEAR WEAPON STATES

The Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 13-16 Jamad Al-Awal, 1396H (12-15 May, 1976),

Considering that recent developments have increased urgency of devising effective measures against the possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

Bearing in mind the need to allay the legitimate concern of the non-nuclear States for their security against nuclear attack or threat;

Noting General Assembly resolution 3261-G (XXIX) which called for consideration of measures to strengthen the security of non-nuclear States;

Considering that the effort to strengthen the security of non-nuclear weapon States must be pursued relentlessly in all appropriate bodies and forums;

Noting that the members of the Islamic Conference, in the regions of Africa, the Middle East and Asia, may soon be confronted by the threat of nuclear weapons;

Recalling the resolution of the Fifth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which recommended that the existing security assurances extended to non-nuclear States be made more credible and effective and called upon the nuclear weapon to undertake not to use or threaten the use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear States;

Further Recalling the resolution of the Sixth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which urged the Nuclear Weapon States to undertake not to use or threaten the use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear weapon States which are not protected by treaty guarantees from a nuclear power against nuclear threat or attack;

Considering that, under the present circumstances, the proposal for security assurances adopted by the Islamic Conference provides the most promising prospect for enhancing the security of non-nuclear weapon States;

1. Urges the nuclear-weapon States, as a first step towards a complete ban on the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, to undertake, not to use or threaten the use of nuclear weapons, under any circumstances against non-nuclear States not covered by nuclear guarantees

extended by some nuclear weapon States;

2.Calls upon the members of the Islamic Conference to take a joint initiative at the United Nations and in other appropriate international forums to secure the adoption of this proposal.

RESOLUTION 12/7- P

THE PROBLEM OF MOSLEMS IN THE PHILIPPINES

The Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers convened in its Seventh Session held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 13 to 16 Jamad Al Awal 1396 H (12-15 May, 1976),

Taking cognizance of the report presented by the Secretary General of the Islamic Conference on the problem of Moslems in the Philippines, and the memorandum of the Moro Liberation Front on the developments of the problem since the Sixth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in Jeddah,

Aware of the continued deterioration and gravity of the conditions of Moslems in South Philippines,

1. Expresses deep concern over the Filipino government's continued application of repressive and oppressive policies directed against the Moslem minority in the Philippines;
2. Calls upon the Government of the Philippines to halt its military operations against Moslems in South Philippines and adopt the necessary measures for the immediate withdrawal of its forces from the moslem areas in the Southern Philippines;

3. Calls upon the Government of the Philippines to honour its commitment to grant autonomy to Moslems in Mindanao, Basslau, Solo and Balawan within the State of Philippines;
4. Appeals to the Government of the Philippines and the Moro Liberation Front to resume negotiations for a solution to the problem in accordance with resolution 10 and the appended plan of action adopted by the Sixth Islamic Conference;
5. Expresses appreciation of the efforts exerted by the Ministerial Committees of Four, set up in accordance with resolution 4 of the Fourth Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference held in Benghazi on 14 March 1973 A.D., and also voices thanks to the Secretary General for the efforts exerted to reach a just solution to the problem;
6. Decides to renew mandate of the Ministerial Committee of Four in order to pursue its contacts within the Government of the Philippines and Moro Liberation Front for a settlement of the problem of Moslems in the Philippines;
7. Charges the Secretary General to engage consultations in order to extend urgent aid to Moslem refugees in the Philippines;

8. Requests the Secretary General to take appropriate steps for the implementation of this resolution, and to submit a report to the Eighth Conference of the Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference.

RESOLUTION 13/7-P

THE CAUSE OF PALESTINE

The Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers convened in its Seventh Session held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 13-16 Jamad Al-Awal, 1396 H (12-15 May, 1976),

Proceeding on basis of the principles and provisions of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and Charter of the United Nations,

Guided by the resolutions of the Islamic Conferences of Kings and Heads of State and Government and the resolutions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in regard of the Issue of Palestine,

Considering that the support of the Palestinian people, led by the Palestine Liberation Organization, to recover their occupied land and inalienable national rights, a responsibility and a duty emanating from Islamic Solidarity, and that this solidarity should be expressed in practical and effective manner,

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the Palestinian people to liberate their land and recover their full national rights,

Having Considered the developments of the Palestinian issue and the grave situation arising from the continued occupation by Israel of Arab territories and usurpation of the Palestinian people's rights, its rejection of the relevant United Nations resolutions, Particulary the General Assembly resolution 3239(XXIX) of 25 November 1974.

Bearing in mind the discussions in the Conference on the Israeli violation of the United Nations Charter, refusal to implement its resolutions, and violation of the principles of international law and human rights, as well as continued aggression on the rights and land of the Palestinian people;

1. Reaffirms its full and active support of the Palestinian people in their legitimate struggle to recover their inalienable national rights in Palestine, including:

-the right to return to their land and to recover their property;

~~-The~~ right to self-determination without
any foreign intervention;

~~-The~~ right to exercise sovereignty in
their own land; and

~~-The~~ right to establish an independent
national authority.

2. Decides

- a) to take action in all fields in order
to give a concrete form the recognition
of the rights of the Palestinian people
and commitment thereto; and Member
States undertake to adopt all necessary
measures to attain this **objective**;
- b) to establish coordination between the
Organization of the Islamic Conference
and the Palestine Liberation Organization
in various bilateral and international
fields with a view to provide for all
necessary capabilities to enable the
Palestinian people to liberate their
land and recover their rights;

3. Calls upon all countries of the world
to support the Palestinian people by all means
in their legitimate struggle against racist
zionist colonialism to recover their inalienable
national rights; and affirm that the restoration
of these rights in full constitutes an essential

indispensable condition for the establishment of a just and permanent peace in the region;

4. Calls upon the United Nations to take measures for the application of the General Assembly resolution 3239(XXIX) of 25 November 1974 on the rights of the Palestinian people and on the application of measures set out in the Charter for the implementation of this resolution;

5. Reaffirms the adherence of Moslems to Holy Jerusalem, and the firm determination of their governments to work for its liberation and for its restoration to Arab sovereignty, insistence of these governments that Jerusalem should never be a subject of bargaining or concessions, and their determination to extend the necessary financial support to consolidate the Arab Islamic presence in this Holy City;

6. Condemns Israeli violation of human rights in the Arab territories occupied since 1948 and 1967, and its refusal to apply the Geneva Convention of 1949 on the protection of civilians in wartime, and its policies aiming at the judaization of the very nature of the occupied territories and the liquidation of

their cultural character; and considers such policies and practices as war crimes and as a defiance of mankind at large;

7. Considers that all measures taken by Israel in the Arab territories occupied since 1948 and 1967 to change their demographic, geographical, social, cultural and economic features, including measures aiming at the annexation of parts of the occupied Arab territories, especially the annexation and ~~ju~~ ^{re} ~~ai~~ ^{se} ~~zation~~ of Holy Jerusalem are null and void, and that recognition could never be extended to these measures or to their consequences;

8. Affirms that financing the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for the Palestinian Refugees is an international responsibility; and condemns any attempt to shirk this responsibility, pending the return of Palestinian refugees to their homes;

9. Condemns all countries that extend military, economic or manpower support to Israel and calls them to desist all such support forthwith;

10. Decides again to call on all Member states to take action within the United Nations

and other international forums for the
expulsion of Israel from the international
Organization;

11. Reaffirms that the Palestine Liberation Organization is the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and their legitimate struggle; and declares its endorsement of opening up offices for the Organization in the capitals of Member States, and to extend all facilities to the Organization to enable it to undertake its functions in the further calls upon Member States, which have not yet done so, to open up offices for the Organization in their respective capitals as soon as possible in implementation of previous Islamic Conferences;

12. Calls upon Member States to implement as soon as possible the resolutions of the Islamic Summit Conferences and of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers, especially those concerning the need to sever all forms and kinds of relations with the racist zionist entity; and

13. Requests the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report to the next session on actions taken thereon.

RESOLUTION 14/7-P

THE DIALOGUES

BETWEEN THE MOSLEMS AND CHRISTIANS

The Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, convened in its Seventh Session held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from 13-16 Jamad Al-Awal, 1396 H (12-15, May 1976),

Having reviewed the memorandum submitted by the Islamic Secretariat No. IS/CM/D. 7 on seminars of Dialogue Between Moslems and Christians which were held over the last six years,

1- Expresses satisfaction at the organization of these seminars which contribute to the favourable presentation of Islam and its culture, and promote relations between the Islamic and Christian worlds;

2- Requests the Secretary General to follow up these seminars to maintain them against deviation or abuse, to ascertain their commitment to the purposes set for them, and to later report to the Conference on the relevant developments, seeking, for this purpose, the help of appropriate expertise in the Moslem world.

RESOLUTION 15/7 -P

THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE FIRM STAND
AND THE STRUGGLE OF THE ARAB PEOPLE IN THE
OCCUPIED TERRITORIES.

The Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers convened in its Seventh Session held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 13 to 16 Jamad Al -Awal, 1396 H, (12-15 May 1976).

Guided by the objectives and principles of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference which aim at enhancing Islamic solidarity among Member States and providing the funds necessary for the achievement of this aim,

Recalling the resolution adopted by the Second Islamic Summit Conference on 24 February 1974 which provided for the establishment of an Islamic Solidarity Fund,

Considering that the struggle of the Arab people in the occupied territories for the preservation of the Islamic and Arab character of the holy places in the occupied Palestinian territory, and, in particular, Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem and Al Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron, and for Jihad for

Liberation from Zionist colonialism and occupation, and for protecting the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people,

1. Pays Tribute to the struggle of the Arab Palestinian people in the territories occupied since 1948 and 1967, and reaffirms its solidarity with and support for their efforts to liberate their occupied territory, restore their inalienable national rights and safeguard the Islamic, Arab and human heritage;
2. Decides to allocate part of the Islamic Solidarity Fund capital to the consolidation of the Arab peoples' struggle in the territories occupied since 1948 and 1967 until the realisation of the objectives mentioned in this resolution.
3. Appeals to Member States to increase forthwith their contributions to the Islamic Solidarity Fund in order to realize the above mentioned objectives.
4. Requests the Secretary General and the Follow-up Committee to implement this resolution and submit a report in this connection to the next Conference Session.

Revised.

RESOLUTION 16/7-P

THE CYPRUS QUESTION AND THE CAUSE OF
THE TURKISH MOSLEM COMMUNITY OF CYPRUS.

The Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers having listened with sympathy and great interest to the statement of His Excellency Rauf Denktas, Leader of the Turkish Moslem Community of Cyprus, who has voiced the struggle of his oppressed people for justice, dignity and legitimate rights :

1. Notes with Satisfaction the interest of the fraternal people of the Turkish Moslem Cypriot Community to participate in the Islamic Solidarity;
2. Supports the equality in rights of the Turkish Moslem Community of Cyprus as Co-partners with the Greek Cypriot Community within the framework of Independence, Sovereignty, Territorial integrity, and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus free from foreign military bases.
3. Endorses the efforts of the Turkish Moslem Community of Cyprus in search for a peaceful political settlement, through the

REVISED

intercommunal talks, based on a federal constitution, within the framework of which the two communities will be able to live in peace and co-exist with each other, side by side.

4. DECIDES TO SUPPORT until the Cyprus problem is solved, the rightful claim of the Turkish Moslem Community of Cyprus for the right to be heard in all international forums where the Cyprus problem comes up for discussion, on the basis of equality with the Greek Cypriot Representatives.

5. AGREES that the Representatives of the Turkish Moslem Community of Cyprus be invited to attend the future meetings of the Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION 17/7 - P

THE MIDDLE EAST

The Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers convened in its Seventh Session held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from 13-16 Jamad Al-Awal, 1396 H (12-15, May 1976),

On the basis of the principles and provisions of the Charters of the U.N. and Islamic Conference Organizations,

Guided by the resolutions of the Islamic Conference of Heads of States and Governments convened in Lahore from 22-24 February, 1974,

Confirming the resolutions adopted by the six previous Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers,

Denouncing all efforts aimed at perpetuating the state of aggression and occupation, that constitutes a definite danger to the possibility of achieving a just and permanent peace in the area and consequently jeopardizing international peace and security,

Also denouncing any attempts to impose a fait accompli, or pursue any policies of expansion, exploitation, domination, oppression or terror which constitute the basis of Zionist policy in the Middle East.

Condemning all measures perpetrated by Israel in the occupied territories, particularly measures and plans of a racist nature, designed to modify demographic and geographic features so as to set up kibutzim and destroy their cultural character.

Affirming that a just and permanent peace in the Middle East necessitates the immediate withdrawal of Israel from all the territories occupied and that the Palestinian people exercise all their national legitimate and inalienable rights and primarily that of return and self-determination and the setting up of an independent state in Palestine.

1. The Conference confirms the commitment of Islamic States to support Arab rights and their pledge to give political material and military support to the Arab States and the PLO in their legitimate struggle to restore all their occupied territories.

2. Also confirms that the Palestinian cause is the core of the Middle East problem; and that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East can only be based on :-
 - a) The withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied Arab territories
 - b) The restoration of the legitimate and inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and their exercise of these rights, primarily and their right to return and self-determination of setting up an independent State in Palestine.
3. Calls upon the countries and peoples of the world to adopt a firm stand towards Israeli intransigence and its attempts to perpetuate the policy of aggression and expansion, and its continued refusal to implement the United Nations resolutions, and its continued impeding of efforts exerted to maintain a just and lasting peace. The Conference also decides that such attempts constitute a definite danger to the process of establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East thereby endangering international peace and security, a process that is fraught with the direst consequences.

4. Calls on all States and peoples of the world to give full support to the Arab states and peoples exposed to Israeli aggression in their struggle to end this aggression forthwith.
5. Invites all States to refrain from supplying Israel with any form whatsoever of support which enables it to pursue its illegal occupation of the occupied Arab territories, since such support can only further consolidate Israel as an advance base of colonialism and racism within the heart of the Third World, and to perpetuate occupation and aggression.
6. Condemns the collusion between Israel and South Africa, of which further evidence is provided by the visit of the South African Prime Minister to Israel which comes as added confirmation of the identity of the aggressive and racist policy of the two States, and the cooperation between them in all fields with the purpose of threatening the security and independence of African and Arab States.
7. Condemns Israel for its continued application of the policies and procedures

which it applies in the occupied territories, particularly in annexing parts of them, and in building Israeli kibbutzim and conveying alien settlers to them; and in destroying houses, expropriating property, evacuating Arab residents, and relocating, expelling, destituting, exiling, transporting them and denying their right to return; their mass detention, maltreatment, torture, and looting their cultural heritage; interfering with their religious liberties, rites, services and rights as well as family traditions; and the illegitimate exploitation of the natural wealth of the occupied territories, their resources and population.

8. Declares that these Israeli policies and measures constitute a grave violation of the United Nations Charter, particularly of the principles of territorial sovereignty and integrity, and the principles and articles of international law, and the terms of the Fourth Geneva Convention concerning the protection of the rights of civilians in time of war, and further constitutes an obstacle towards erecting a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

9. Reaffirms that all the measures that Israel has taken to change the political demographic, geographic, economic, cultural and religious features of the occupied territories, or any portion of them, in addition to impairing all aspects of its civilization, are null, void and illegal, and demands that Israel halt them forthwith and refrain from implementing them. And further calls on all World states to refrain from any act that may be exploited by Israel, or that may assist it, in implementing these said policies.
10. Resolves Israel's responsibility for all the alteration, ~~exploitation~~, or devastation measures and confisoation of Arab territories which it implements in the occupied territories.
11. Affirms thenecessity of severing all forms of diplomatic, consular, economic, cultural, technical, sporting, touristic and communications relations in whatever manner with the Zionist entity, on all official and unofficial levels; and considers this measure unanimous on the Part of all the Members States of the Islamic conference Organization.
12. Reaffirms.paragraph 7 of the Middle East resolution adopted at 6th Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference held at Jeddah on 15 July, 1975.

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RESOLUTION No.18/7-P
ON THE QUESTION OF MUSLIMS IN
ERITREA

The Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,
held in Istanbul, Republic of TURKEY, from 13 - 16 Jamad
Al-Awwal, 1396H (12 - 15 May, 1976),

FOLLOWING UP its resolution bearing on the question of
Eritrea adopted in the Sixth Session of the Conference,
DENOUNCES any interference in the internal affairs of all
countries in conformity with the Charter of the Islamic
Conference and the Organization of African Unity,
RE-EXPRESSING its interest in this case and its awareness
that it should be solved by legitimate means within the
framework of Islamic African fraternity,

1. RECOMMENDS the African member-states of the Conference
to use their good offices, whether unilaterally or
through the Organization of African Unity in abid
to realize a just and satisfactory solution of this
cause;
2. CALLS ON the Secretary-General of the Conference to
pursue his contacts with the concerned parties and
the Secretary-General of the Organization of the
African Unity and to submit a report thereafter to
the Conference on the results of his good offices.

RESOLUTION 19/7-P

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF POST OF
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC
CO-OPERATION IN THE UNITED NATIONS.

The Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,
concerned in its Seventh Session held in Istanbul,
Republic of Turkey, from 13-16 Jamad Al-Awal 1396 H
(12-15 May, 1976).

Proceeding on basis of mutual co-operation
between Islamic Nations as member States of the
United Nations,

Considering the necessity to co-ordinate
the efforts of the developing countries to reach
an equitable and just arrangement regarding their
effective participation in the economic endeavour
of the United Nations to improve the lot of
developing nations,

Decides

- a) to support the endeavour of the
developing nations to create the post
of Director General of Development and
economic Co-operation within the struc-
ture of the General Secretariat of the
United Nations,
- b) to direct the member states of the
Islamic Conference Organization to
co-ordinate their efforts in order to
create this post which is so vital to
the developing nations.

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RESOLUTION 1/7(E)
ON
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A STATISTICAL, ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL RESEARCH CENTRE

The Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Istanbul on 12-15 May 1976 (13-16 Jamad Al-Awwal, 1396H),

Recognising the need for further statistical economic and social research in the Islamic countries,

Conscious of the benefits to be derived from the pooling of efforts and resources through the establishment of joint research centres,

Aware of the fact that such joint research centres can, in addition to their regular scientific activities, make an important contribution towards meeting the trained personnel requirements of the member states through the provision of training facilities,

1. Welcomes the proposal of the Government of Turkey to establish a Statistical, Economic and Social Research Centre for the Islamic countries;
2. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake, in consultation with the interested Governments, the necessary measures with a view to the early establishment of the Research Centre;
3. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the Eighth Conference of Islamic Foreign Ministers on the progress made in the establishment of the Centre.

RESOLUTION 2/7 (E)
ON
A MEETING OF THE LEADERS OF THE CHAMBERS
OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY OF THE MEMBER
STATES IN ISTANBUL

The Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers
held in Istanbul on 12-15 May 1976 (13-16 Jamad Al-
Awwal, 1396H),

Recognizing the need for further economic cooperation
among Islamic States,

Conscious of the fact that to promote such cooperation,
contacts among Chambers of Commerce of Islamic States
should be encouraged,

1. Decides that a meeting of the Leaders of the
Chambers of Commerce and Industry of the Member States
should be held in order to discuss questions of
commercial and industrial cooperation among Islamic
countries;

2. Accepts with gratitude the invitation of the
Turkish Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and
Commodity Exchange, to convene such a meeting in
Istanbul in 1977.

RESOLUTION 3/7 (E)

ON

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ISLAMIC HISTORICAL,
ART AND CULTURAL RESEARCH CENTRE IN ISTANBUL

The Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers
held in Istanbul on 12-15 May 1976 (13-16 Jamad Al-
Awval, 1396H),

Having examined the proposal submitted by the delega-
tion of Turkey,

Aware of the useful purpose of that proposal,

1. Decides to establish an Islamic historical, art
and cultural research centre in Istanbul;
2. Requests the delegation of Turkey to submit a
detailed plan for the establishment of the research
centre in question to the Permanent Council of the
Islamic Solidarity Fund.

RESOLUTION 4/7 (E)

ON

**THE ASSISTANCE TO BE PROVIDED BY THE
CONFERENCE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN
ISLAMIC CENTRE IN THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA
BISSAU**

The Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Istanbul on 12-13 May 1976 (13-16 Jamad Al-Awwal, 1396H),

Considering that 35% of the population of Guinea Bissau are Moslems and that the rest are animists,

Having heard the statement delivered by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Guinea Bissau on the need for assistance to the Moslem community to establish an Islamic Centre,

Recalling Resolution IS/PC/R.1 of the Fifth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on Islamic Conference assistance to Guinea Bissau,

CALLS UPON the Islamic Solidarity Fund to take the necessary measures for extending, as early as possible, financial aid to Guinea Bissau to enable it to establish an Islamic Centre;

APPEALS to Member States of the Islamic Conference to extend, directly or through the General Secretariat of the Islamic Conference, financial assistance to the Republic of Guinea Bissau to make it possible to establish an Islamic Centre.

RESOLUTION 5/7 (E)
ON
THE PROMOTION OF THE EXCHANGE OF LABOUR
AND KNOW-HOW AMONG ISLAMIC STATES

The Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Istanbul on 12-15 May 1976 (13-16 Jamad Al-Awwal, 1396H),

Taking note of the accelerated economic and social development of the Member States and the ever-increasing requirements for skilled labour and know-how to sustain this development,

Conscious of the fact that these increasing requirements for skilled labour and know-how can often be met only from foreign sources,

Aware of the fact that a number of Islamic States have reservoirs of skilled labour and know-how which could be placed at the disposal of those countries having to import these services,

Convinced that such exchanges among Islamic States can contribute greatly to their cooperation and solidarity,

1. Calls on all Member States to give priority to Islamic States whenever they require foreign labour or know-how,

2. Requests the Secretary-General to play an active role to facilitate the exchange of labour and know-how among Islamic States,

RESOLUTION 6/7 (E)

ON

REVIEW OF PROGRESS IN ECONOMIC COOPERATION
AND MEASURES TO STRENGTHEN SUCH COOPERATION
AMONG THE MEMBERS OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

The Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Istanbul on 12-15 May 1976 (13-16 Jamad Al-Awwal, 1396H),

Reiterates the conviction of Moslem countries of the need to broaden the areas of mutual cooperation in the economic field in order to lend concrete content to the concept of Islamic unity,

Recalling the declaration of the Lahore Summit which inter alia established a Committee of Representatives and Experts to promote the above objectives,

Also recalling the economic resolutions of the Fifth and Sixth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which have committed the Islamic countries inter alia to promote mutual trade, investment, joint ventures in the industrial field and technical cooperation,

Noting that further progress has not been made due to the non-availability of basic information and data about the economic and social conditions of the Islamic countries,

Noting the studies presented by certain Member States regarding the promotion of cooperation in the fields of trade, finance and technical cooperation in the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Islamic Conferences of the Foreign Ministers,

Considering the need to lend greater impetus to the efforts to promote economic cooperation through political guidance and expert advice,

1. Decides to authorize the Secretary-General to engage the services of a few experts, if necessary, from existing international organizations, to collect basic information and data on the economic and social conditions of Islamic countries and to submit the study identifying the most feasible areas of cooperation within a period of six months,
2. Decides to expand the Committee of Representatives and Experts to a membership of 18 Islamic countries and to rename it as the "Islamic Commission of Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs",
3. Authorizes the Commission to fulfill the mandate entrusted by the Lahore Summit to the Committee of Representatives and Experts and to exercise the role of supervision, coordination and review in the efforts to promote economic cooperation among the Islamic countries,
4. Decides that the Islamic Commission of Economic and Social Relations shall meet at least twice a year and present a comprehensive report and recommendations within the field of its responsibilities to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,
5. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Islamic Commission of Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs with the necessary and institutional and administrative assistance required to fulfill its responsibilities.

RESOLUTION 7/7 (E)
ON

THE REPORT OF ECONOMIC REPRESENTATIVES AND EXPERTS
REGARDING THE COMMITTEE'S MEETING HELD IN ISTANBUL
ON MAY 11, 1976

The Conference took cognizance of the report of the economic committee of representatives and experts in which it is mentioned that the Committee met on May 11, 1976 in Istanbul and took cognizance of the verbal expose of the representative of the General Secretariat of the Islamic Conference Organization on the information that member states had been requested to submit to the Secretariat in view of the fundamental and necessary character of such information in respect of the subject referred to the Committee by the second summit meeting of Lahore and by the 5th and 6th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

In view of the fact that the information received had been sent by a limited number of member states, the Committee found itself unable to state the view points and recommendations concerning the subjects referred to it.

The Conference :

Urges once again the member states to forward as early as possible the required information in order to enable the committee to fulfil its appointed tasks;

Decides as well that the Committee should hold within three months its meeting in Jeddah at the request of the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION 8/7 (E)

ON

THE REQUIREMENTS OF LANDLOCKED ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

The Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Istanbul on 12-15 May 1976 (13-16 Jamad Al-Awwal, 1396H),

Entrusts the General Secretariat to collect all data and information mentioned in Resolution (18) which is part of the economic resolutions adopted at the 6th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and to report back to the next Conference.

RESOLUTION 9/7 (E)
ON
TECHNICAL AND TRADE COOPERATION AMONG
MEMBER STATES OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

The Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Istanbul on 12-15 May 1976 (13-16 Jamad Al-Awwal, 1396H),

Aware of the importance of economic, technical and trade cooperation among Member States of the Islamic Conference,

Approves the draft convention prepared for this purpose, assigns the General Secretariat to circulate its text to Member States, according to the amended text, and to submit remarks in this respect to the Islamic Committee for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs, to introduce amendments it deems necessary, in the light of comments received from Member States. The General Secretariat will subsequently, present the final draft to Member States for ratification.

RESOLUTION 10/7 (E)

ON

THE EXPLOITATION BY ADVANCED NATIONS OF
DEVELOPING STATES AND THE GUARANTEE OF
THE LATTER'S SOVEREIGNTY OVER THEIR
NATURAL RESOURCES

The Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers
held in Istanbul on 12-15 May 1976 (13-16 Jamad Al-
Awwal, 1396H),

Having examined the paper submitted on the exploita-
tion by advanced nations of developing states and
the guarantee of the latter's sovereignty over their
natural resources,

Decides to refer the above mentioned study to the
Member States for examination and comments and to be
submitted to the Economic Committee and the Committee
for Cultural and Islamic Affairs, as early as possible
and within a period of six months.

RESOLUTION 11/7 (E)

ON

THE ISLAMIC INTERNATIONAL NEWS AGENCY (IINA)

The Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Istanbul on 12-15 May 1976 (13-16 Jamad Al-Awwal, 1396H),

Having examined the report of the Director-General of the Islamic International News Agency for the period 1975-76, and the steps taken so far to set up the telecommunications network of the Agency requiring basic costs of nearly 14 million dollars,

Reaffirming its considerable interest in the agency project as one of the basic projects embraced by the Conference since the 1970 Karachi Conference,

Decides :

1. To invite the General Assembly of the Agency to meet within three months to study the afore-mentioned report as regards all the technical and financial matters indispensable to the establishment of the Agency on a sound professional and economic basis;
2. To entrust the Secretary-General, jointly with the task, of preparing a comprehensive study on the situation and requirements of the Agency;
3. To inform the Member States of the Conference of the results of this detailed study immediately after their completion, and sufficiently ahead of the Eighth Islamic Conference in order to enable to define their stands in that respect;
4. To invite Member States to provide further contributions for the Agency, and also urges them to pay their annual contributions regularly.

RESOLUTION 12/7 (E)

ON

THE ISLAMIC BROADCASTING ORGANIZATION

The Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Istanbul on 12-15 May 1976 (13-16 Jamad Al-Awwal, 1396H),

Having examined the budget of the Islamic Broadcasting Organization submitted by the Executive Council and approved by the General Assembly of the Organization in its session convened in Istanbul on 11-12 Jamad Al-Awwal 1396H (corresponding to 10-11 May 1976) and the report on the results of the visit of the members of the Executive Council of the Organization to the Member States to explore the conditions, situation and requirements of these states,

Urges upon the Member States the necessity of commitment to the payment of their contribution to the Organization budget according to their quotas prescribed in the General Secretariat of the Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION 13/7 (E)

ON

THE ISLAMIC INSTITUTION FOR SCIENCE

The Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Istanbul on 12-15 May 1976 (13-16 Jamad Al-Awwal, 1396H),

Having examined the paper submitted by the General Secretariat of the Islamic Conference Organization calling for the assistance of experts in implementation of the resolution adopted by the 6th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in that respect,

Decides to entrust the General Secretariat of the Islamic Conference Organization with the task of referring the above mentioned matter to the member states for comments and to submit to the next Conference a report in that respect.

RESOLUTION 14/7 (E)
ON
THE CELEBRATION OF THE START OF THE
15 HEJJIRA CENTURY

The Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Istanbul on 12-15 May 1976 (13-16 Jamad Al-Awwal, 1396H),

Having examined the memorandum of the General Secretariat concerning the formation of a preparatory committee to lay down the detailed plan and the necessary budget to celebrate the commencement of the Fifteenth Hejjira Century, and undertaking the necessary contacts with all the States and quarters concerned in that respect,

Resolves :

1. The formation of a committee from the following states to prepare the required budget and measures to celebrate the commencement of the Fifteenth Hejjira Century within four years :

Saudi Arabia, Syria, Iraq, Turkey, Morocco, Iran, Pakistan, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Sudan, Mali and Malaysia.

2. Entrusting the General Secretariat to prepare a draft budget and the necessary measures for the said celebration, and presenting it to the said committee to start its work.

RESOLUTION 15/7 (E)

ON

THE ISSUE OF A STAMP BEARING THE NAME OF
"PALESTINE STAMP" FOR THE FAMILIES OF FIGHTERS
AND MARTYRS OF THE PALESTINE CAUSE

The Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers
held in Istanbul on 12-15 May 1976 (13-16 Jamad Al-
Awwal, 1396H),

Having examined the question of issuing a special stamp
by Member States bearing the name of "Palestine Stamp"
for the families of fighters and martyrs of the
Palestine cause,

Taking into consideration the struggle of the
Palestinian people for their just cause,

Recommends that Member States issue a special stamp
bearing the name of the "Palestine Stamp" in the
interest of the families of the Palestine cause
after consultations between the PLO and the Islamic
Conference Organization designed to fix the
occasion of its issue and to study the relevant
technical details.

RESOLUTION 16/7 (E)

ON

1. COORDINATION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF CULTURAL CENTRES FORMATION INSTITUTIONS AND VARIOUS ISLAMIC ORGANIZATIONS AND SOCIETIES
2. COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES OF STATES AND THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE IN RESPECT OF EFFORTS TO SPREAD THE ISLAMIC FAITH.

The Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Istanbul on 12-15 May 1976 (13-16 Jamad Al-Awwal, 1396 H),

Having received the papers presented by the General Secretariat of the Organization of Islamic Conference on the coordination of the activities of Cultural Centres, formation institutes and various Islamic organizations and societies, and on coordination of actions of states and the Organization of the Islamic Conference concerning efforts to spread Islamic faith,

Recommends the postponement of consideration of the two above mentioned subjects to the next session, while the General Secretariat should prepare further studies for submission to the next session.

RESOLUTION 17/7 (E)

ON

CAPABILITY TO PERFORM PILIGRIMAGE

The Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign
Ministers held in Istanbul on 12-15 May 1976
(13-16 Jamad Al-Awwal, 1396H),

Having examined the paper on capability to perform
piligrimage,

Recommends that the government of the Kingdom
of Saudi Arabia prepares a study on that
subject and submits it to the Member States
through the General Secretariat of the
Organization of the Islamic Conference with
a view to receive their observations and to
prepare a study in the light of these
observations to be submitted to the next
Conference.

RESOLUTION 18/7 (E)

ON

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ARAB-
ISLAMIC SCHOOLS AND CONSOLIDATION OF THE
WORLD FEDERATION OF ARAB-ISLAMIC SCHOOLS

The Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Istanbul on 12-15 May 1976 (13-16 Jamad Al-Awwal, 1396H),

Having been informed of the establishment of the World Federation of Arab-Islamic Schools sponsored and encouraged by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia,

In pursuance of its appointed policy since its 6th session in Jeddah to encourage the defusion of the Arabic language and Islamic studies throughout the Islamic world and among the Moslem communities of the World,

Recommends that this Federation be granted all facilities, expertise and literary and educational support that should enable it to achieve its objectives and extend its activities to the widest possible extent within and without the Islamic world.

RESOLUTION 19/7 (E)

ON

ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY FUND (RECOMMENDATION)

The Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Istanbul on 12-15 May 1976 (13-16 Jamad Al-Awwal, 1396H),

Having examined the report of the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund for the period that followed its creation until the current Seventh Session of the Islamic Conference;

1. Expresses full satisfaction at activities carried out by the Permanent Council throughout the above-mentioned period and its channelling of the assistance decided upon to the relevant organization and projects, in accordance with the regulations and priorities set by the Conference,
2. Confirms the importance of the whole objectives for which the Islamic Solidarity Fund is striving and viewing it as a true expression of the common Islamic will of the Member States of the Conference and its determination to ensure full solidarity between them, and hence renews its invitation to all the Member States to consolidate it at financial, material and human levels and whatever the extent of the Member States' contributions,
3. Calls on Member States to help start a subscription for popular donations to the Islamic Solidarity Fund and reminds them of what has been previously decided as regards the selection of one day every year to be known as the Moslem Solidarity Day in which donations would be received for that purpose, and entrusts the General's Secretariat and the Fund's Permanent Council to carry out the necessary contacts towards that end,

4. Refers the projects submitted by the Member States for the year 1976 to the Fund's Permanent Council and gives it a mandate to draw funds from it according to the established regulations; the mandate includes the follow up of the projects of which the execution has already started and which require completion, within the actual limits of the Fund,
5. Welcomes any suggestions that may be brought forward from some States to the effect that their budgets allocated for Islamic activities similar to those of the Fund, or part thereof, could be merged with the latter,
6. Refers recommendation 7 which appears in the report of the Permanent Council concerning the opening of a general subscription for an endowment to the Fund with an adequate capital (100,000,000 dollars) to ensure a steady income for the fund to all Member States for examination and later on to the next Conference for re-examination,
7. Expresses its satisfaction that the States voluntarily subscribing to the Fund would set a minimum sum to which they would be committed annually before the Fund if they should wish to do so. This sum could be exceeded by Member States whose noble feelings would induce them to do so as an assistance to the Fund's Permanent Council designed to allow the latter to draw up its budget in due time,
8. Calls upon the Member States to coordinate the Fund's activities and similar activities of Member States with individual or bilateral, or other initiatives, and the necessity for the General Secretariat to organize with the Member States concerned an exchange of information and plans that would ensure this coordination,

9. Requests Member States of the Islamic Conference that have projects they wish to finance from the Fund, to submit their requests to the Fund's Permanent Council, together with all necessary studies, as provided for in the Fund's Statute,

10. Approves the conclusion of the activities of the Permanent Council of the Fund elected in 1974 and expresses to it and its Chairman its sincere thanks for their fruitful efforts and also approves the following nominations for membership of the new Permanent Council for a period of two (2) years, as follows:

United Arab Emirates, Republic of Afghanistan, Peoples' Republic of Bangladesh, Republic of Gambia, Republic of Indonesia, Republic of Iraq, State of Kuwait, Libyan Arab Republic, Kingdom of Morocco, Republic of Niger, State of Qatar, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Republic of Upper-Volta.

RESOLUTION 20/7 (E)

ON

THE PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN PROMOTING
ECONOMIC COOPERATION AMONG ISLAMIC STATES

The Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Istanbul on 12-15 May 1976 (13-16 Jamad Al- Awwal, 1396H),

Having reviewed the progress achieved in promoting economic cooperation among Islamic States,

Decides to entrust the General Secretariat with the task of communicating to Member States the paper prepared in this respect by Pakistan, and to submit any observations received to the Islamic Committee for economic, cultural and social affairs.

RESOLUTION 21/7 (E)

ON
PROMOTION OF RELIGIOUS ORIENTATION AND
USAGE OF THE ARABIC LANGUAGE

The Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign
Ministers held in Istanbul on 12-15 May 1976
(Jamad Al-Awwal, 1396H),

Desirous of inculcating in the new generations in
the Islamic world the true faith and ethics and of
maintaining close links with the language of the
Koran,

Recommends that Member States attach special
importance to religious orientation in their
educational institutions and include the Arabic
language in the curricula of Public education
schools.
