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**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

Thirty-sixth session

Items 12, 19, 21, 27, 28, 31, 33, 35,

46, 47, 53, 55, 56, 60, 63, 64, 69,

81, 82 of the provisional agenda\*

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL  
COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

RETURN OR RESTITUTION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY TO THE COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

QUESTION OF THE COMORIAN ISLAND OF MAYOTTE

THIRD UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

QUESTION OF PALESTINE

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

QUESTION OF CYPRUS

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN THE REGION OF THE MIDDLE EAST

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN SOUTH ASIA

CONCLUSION OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF THE SECURITY

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

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARMAMENT

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE QUESTION OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS IN ALL

THEIR ASPECTS

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING THE  
HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE POPULATION OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

IMPORTANCE OF THE UNIVERSAL REALIZATION OF THE RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO

SELF-DETERMINATION AND OF THE SPEEDY GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL

COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES FOR THE EFFECTIVE GUARANTEE AND OBSERVANCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

**SECURITY COUNCIL**

Thirty-sixth year

\* A/36/150.

Letter dated 5 August 1981 from the Permanent Representative of  
Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, in his capacity as Chairman of the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Baghdad from 28 Rajab to 3 Shaaban 1401 Hegira (1 to 5 June 1981), I have the honour to request you to circulate the enclosed set of resolutions on organizational, political, economic, social and cultural affairs (annexes I to IV) adopted by the Conference and the final communiqué (annex V) as a document of the General Assembly, under items 12, 19, 21, 27, 28, 31, 33, 35, 46, 47, 53, 55, 56, 60, 63, 64, 69, 81 and 82 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Salah Omar AL-ALI  
Permanent Representative

**CONTENTS**

- Annex I. Resolutions on organizational and general matters**
- Annex II. Resolutions on political and information affairs**
- Annex III. Report and resolutions on economic affairs**
- Annex IV. Report and resolutions on social and cultural affairs**
- Annex V. Final communiqué**

ANNEX I

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



الإدارة العامة لمنظمة المؤتمر الإسلامي

Secrétariat Général de L'Organisation  
de La Conférence Islamique

General Secretariat of The  
Organisation of The Islamic Conference

RESOLUTION ON  
ORGANISATIONAL AND GENERAL MATTERS  
ADOPTED  
BY THE TWELFTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN  
MINISTERS  
HELD IN BAGHDAD: REPUBLIC OF IRAQ (28 RAJAB-3  
SHA'BAN 1401H (1-5 JUNE 1981)).



RESOLUTION 1/12-OR.G.

CONDOLENCES AT THE ASSASSINATION OF

H.E. PRESIDENT ZIA-UR-RAHMAN OF BANGLADESH.

The Twelfth Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference held in Baghdad from the 28 Rajab to 3 Shaaban 1401 H (corresponding to 1-5 June, 1981):

Expresses deepest condolences at the tragic assassination of His Excellency President Zia-Ur-Rahman of Bangladesh and the Vice-Chairman of the Islamic Conference by treacherous hands;

Recalls his immense contribution to the Islamic Ummah, his untiring efforts till his martyrdom to further the cause of peace and security of the Muslim countries in particular and of the world in general;

Notes with deep gratitude his unconditional devotion, based on his firm conviction in the principles and objectives of the Organisation of Islamic Conference, for the liberation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, particularly in his capacity as a member of the Summit Committee of the Jerusalem Committee; and to bring about a peaceful solution of the armed conflict between the two countries of Iraq and Iran, as a member of the Islamic Peace Commission;

Considers His Excellency President Ziaur Rahman as an outstanding Islamic personality who during his life time had dedicated his entire energy to the upliftment of

the people of Bangladesh by providing them a sense of direction and unity of purpose; and to further strengthening of Islamic solidarity;

Recalls the importance of the commitment to the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of states, whether directly or indirectly, including respect of their sovereignty and territorial integrity and their political, economic and social systems.

Assures the Government and the people of Bangladesh full support of the Organization of Islamic Conference at this tragic moment of their history, and in maintenance of their independence and total sovereignty, defence of their legitimate interests and the Islamic spiritual, moral, social and economic values of their peoples in fulfilment of the efforts of the martyred President Zia-Ur-Rahman.

RESOLUTION NO. 2/12-OR.G.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND ORGANIZATIONAL ASPECTS OF  
MEETINGS OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE.

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers  
held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from 28 Rajab to 3 Shaaban 1401H  
(1-5 June, 1981):

Recalling provisions of the Charter of the Islamic  
Conference concerning the administrative and organizational  
aspects of meetings held under auspices of the Organization and  
the relevant rules of procedure:

Taking into account the expansion of the activities of the  
Organization, the proliferation of its subsidiary organs and of the  
meetings they convene;

Noting that the achievement of optimum results at the meetings  
of the Organization depends primarily on the efficiency of  
administrative and organizational aspects and of the relevant  
rules of procedures

Desirous of developing the administrative and organizational  
aspects and the rules of procedures of meetings to ensure the  
attainment of this end

Decides:

1. To request the Secretary General to prepare a detailed  
comprehensive study covering the administrative and organizational  
aspects, such as the conduct of meetings, the submission of  
resolutions, the preparation and adoption of the agenda and

the allocation of its items to the committee and also covering all aspects of the rules of procedure for meetings of the Organization, with a view to achieving optimum results at these meetings. In so doing, he may seek assistance, as he wishes, of experts in this field;

2. To request the Secretary General to circulate the above-mentioned study to Member States no less than two months prior to the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, to enable the Conference to adopt it at the beginning of its session and to implement recommendations therein starting at the Thirteenth Conference..

ANNEX II

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



الأمانة العامة لمنظمة المؤتمر الإسلامي

Secrétariat Général de L'Organisation  
de La Conférence Islamique

General Secretariat of The  
Organisation of The Islamic Conference

RESOLUTION ON  
POLITICAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS

ADOPTED

BY THE TWELFTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN

MINISTERS

HELD IN BAGHDAD: REPUBLIC OF IRAQ(28 RAJAB-3 SHA'ABAN

1401H( 1-5 JUNE, 1981 )

	<u>PAGE</u>
1. "RESOLUTION NO.1/12-P ON THE ISSUE OF PALESTINE AND THE MIDDLE EAST.	1 - 7
2. RESOLUTION NO.2/12-P ON AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF.	8 - 9
3. RESOLUTION NO.3/12-P ON AL-QUDS COMMITTEE	10 -11
4. RESOLUTION NO.4/12-P ON THE ISRAELI PROJECT TO DIG A CANAL LINKING THE MEDITERRANEAN TO THE DEAD SEA.	12 -13
5. RESOLUTION NO.5/12-P ON ISRAELI VIOLATIONS IN HEBRON (AL-KHALIL).	14 - 15
6. RESOLUTION NO.6/12-P ON ISRAELI VIOLATIONS OF MOSQUES AND ISLAMIC HOLY PLACES IN OCCUPIED PALESTINE.	16 - 17
7. RESOLUTION NO.7/12-P ON CONTINUED SETTLEMENT MEASURES IN AND JUDAIZATION OF THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN AND ARAB TERRITORIES.	18 . 20
8. RESOLUTION NO.8/12-P ON THE EXPULSION OF PALESTINIAN CITIZENS FROM OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES.	21 - 22
9. RESOLUTION NO.9/12-P ON PERMANENT SOVEREIGNTY OVER THE NATIONAL RESOURCES IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN AND ARAB TERRITORIES.	- 23 -
10.RESOLUTION NO.10/12-P ON ISRAELI ACTS OF AGGRESSION AGAINST THE PALESTINIAN CAMPS IN LEBANON.	24 - 26
11.RESOLUTION NO.11/12-P THE AL-QUDS FUND.	27 - 28
12.RESOLUTION NO.12/12-P THE WAQF OF AL-QUDS FUND.	29 - 30
13.RESOLUTION NO.13/12-P ON A PALESTINE STAMP.	31 - 32

	<u>PAGE</u>
14. RESOLUTION NO.14/12-P ON THE ISLAMIC OFFICE FOR MILITARY COORDINATION WITH PALESTINE.	33 - 34
15. RESOLUTION NO.15/12-P ON THE ISLAMIC OFFICE FOR THE BOYCOTT OF ISRAEL.	35 - 37
16. RESOLUTION NO.16/12-P ON THE SITUATION IN LEBANON.	38 - 40
17. RESOLUTION NO.17/12-P ON DECLARING THE JIHAD.	41 - 42
18. RESOLUTION NO.18/12-P ON ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY DAY WITH THE PALESTINE PEOPLE.	- 43 -
19. RESOLUTION NO.19/12-P ON THE TRANSFER OF THE REGIONAL OFFICE OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION FROM ALEXANDRIA TO AMMAN.	44 - 45
20. RESOLUTION NO.20/12-P ON THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN.	46 - 50
21. RESOLUTION NO.21/12-P ON THE IRAQI-IRANIAN CONFLICT.	51 - 53
22. RESOLUTION NO.22/12-P ON THE PROBLEMS OF THE SAHEL.	54 - 56
23. RESOLUTION NO.23/12-P ON THE SITUATION OF SOUTH AFRICA.	57 - 58
24. RESOLUTION NO.24/12-P ON THE SITUATION IN NAMIBIA.	59 - 60
25. RESOLUTION NO.25/12-P ON RACISM, ZIONISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.	- 61 -
26. RESOLUTION NO.26/12-P ON ISLAMIC COMMUNITIES IN NON- MEMBER STATES OF THE ORGANISATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE.	62 - 63
27. RESOLUTION NO.27/12-P ON THE PHILIPPINO MUSLIMS ISSUE.	64 - 65
28. RESOLUTION NO.28/12-P ON STRENGTHENING ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY IN THE CONTROL OF HIJACKING.	66 - 67

	<u>PAGE</u>
29. RESOLUTION NO.29/12-P ON THE PROVISION OF MATERIAL AND MORAL ASSISTANCE TO THE OPPRESSED PEOPLES IN THE HORN OF AFRICA.	68 - 70
30. RESOLUTION NO.30/12-P ON ERITREA.	- 71 -
31. RESOLUTION NO.31/12-P ON THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.	72 - 73
32. RESOLUTION NO.32/12-P ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPON FREE ZONES IN AFRICA, THE MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA.	74 - 77
33. RESOLUTION NO.33/12-P ON STRENGTHENING THE SECURITY OF NON-NUCLEAR STATES AGAINST THE THREAT OR USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS.	78 - 80
34. RESOLUTION NO.34/12-P ON COOPERATION BETWEEN THE ORGANISATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE AND THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION.	81 - 82
35. RESOLUTION NO.35/12-P ON COOPERATION BETWEEN THE ORGANISATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE AND THE ORGANISATION OF THE AFRICAN UNITY.	- 83 -
36. RESOLUTION NO.36/12-P ON THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA-BISSAU.	84 - 85
37. RESOLUTION NO.37/12-P ON THE SITUATION OF REFUGEES IN THE REPUBLIC OF DJIBOUTI.	86 - 87
38. RESOLUTION NO.38/12-P ON REFUGEES.	- 88 -
39. RESOLUTION NO.39/12-P ON THE INFORMATION PLAN.	- 89 -
40. RESOLUTION NO.40/12-P ON THE SUPPORT FOR THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC NEWS AGENCY.	90 - 91.
41. RESOLUTION NO.41/12-P ON THE ISLAMIC STATES BROADCASTING ORGANISATION.	92 - 93



PAGE

42. RESOLUTION NO.42/12-P  
ON THE NOMINATION OF MR. KEBBA  
MBAYE, FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE  
SUPREME COURT OF SENEGAL, TO THE  
INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE. - 94 -
43. RESOLUTION NO.43/12-P  
ON RENEWING THE TERM OF OFFICE OF  
MR. MOHAMMAD BEDJAOUI AS MEMBER OF  
THE INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION  
OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION. - 95-
44. RESOLUTION NO.44/12-P  
ON THE RENEWAL OF THE MANDATE OF  
MR. MOHAMMED-EL-MILI FOR THE POST  
OF SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
UNION. - 96 -

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A.H.

RESOLUTION NO. 1/12-P

THE ISSUE OF PALESTINE AND THE MIDDLE EAST

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers  
held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq from 28 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban 1401 H.  
(1-5 June, 1981),

Considering the provisions of the Charter and the  
resolutions of the Islamic Conference,

Considering the resolutions adopted by the Third  
Islamic Summit Conference held in Makka-al-Mokarramah/Taif (Session  
of Palestine and Al Quds Al-Sharif,

Reaffirming its commitment to the "Makka Declaration",  
the "Declaration of Holy Jihad", and the "Islamic Programme of  
Action to counter the Zionist Enemy",

Considering the U.N. Resolutions on this question,

Reaffirming that the liberation of the city of Al Quds  
Al Sharif from Israeli occupation, the restoration of Arab and  
Islamic sovereignty over it so that it becomes the capital  
of Palestine, in the context of the independent Palestinian  
State under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization,  
and the liberation of religious Holy Places from the racist Zionist  
occupation are requisites of the Holy Jihad, which must be waged  
by all Muslim peoples and governments and in which they must  
participate, each within its own means and abilities,

Reaffirming that the question of Palestine is the  
core of the Middle East conflict, and that the continued occupation  
by the Israeli enemy of the Palestinian and Arab territories,  
including the city of Al Quds Al Sharif, and its continued denial

RESOLUTION NO. 4/12-P

THE ISRAELI PROJECT TO DIG A CANAL  
LINKING THE MEDITERANEAN TO THE DEAD SEA.

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from 28 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban 1401H (1-5 June, 1981),

Considering the provisions of the Charter and Resolutions of the Islamic Conference,

Considering the "Makkah Declaration" and the 'Declaration of Holy Jihad' adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al Mukarramah/ Taif (Session of Palestine and Al Quds Al Sharif),

Considering the illegitimate nature of continued Israeli occupation of Palestine and the other Arab territories,

Seriously concerned over the Israeli enemy's project to dig a canal in occupied Palestine, extending from South of the city of Gaza in the West, to the Dead Sea in the East, and the strategic, demographic, geographic and economic changes involved in this project which will seriously endanger the Palestinian national economy and other Arab and Jordanian projects, and create new natural and human barriers between the Arab Mashrek and Maghreb,

Considering that this new aggressive Zionist project constitutes a sustained violation of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people by the Zionist enemy who persists in perpetrating aggression and plundering the natural resources of the Palestinian people,

NO. 1/12-P

Palestinian people and secure immediate, total, and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories,

Convinced that the military, economic, political and moral support extended by the United States of America and some other countries to the Israeli enemy encourages it to persist in its policies of aggression and perpetuate its usurpation of Palestine and other Arab territories,

Considering that the maintenance of political, economic, cultural, technical and other relations with the Israeli enemy also helps that enemy to perpetuate its usurpation of Palestine and the inalienable national rights of its people, to persist in its disregard of the will of the international community and the resolutions of the United Nations, and further encourages this enemy to pursue its expansionist, colonialist racist policy, ever and always founded on terrorism and aggression,

Reaffirming that the Racist, Zionist entity in occupied Palestine and the Pretoria racist regime in South Africa are organically connected, given their practice of racist policies which repress freedoms and violate human dignity,

DECIDES:

- I. To implement all resolutions adopted by previous Islamic Conference on "the question of Palestine and the Middle East", in particular Resolution No. 2/3 P(IS) adopted by the

Third Islamic Summit Conference  
in Makka-al-Mokarramah/Taif(Session  
on Palestine and Al Quds Al Sharif) and the two  
resolutions No. 1/11-P and 2/11-P adopted  
by the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign  
Ministers, held in Islamabad;

- II. To endeavour to secure the adoption of  
a new resolution by the Security Council  
that explicitly provides for the inalienable  
national rights of the Palestinian people, including:
- their right to return to their homeland  
in Palestine;
  - their right to self-determination without  
any foreign interference, and
  - their right to establish their independent  
national State on their own national soil,

- III. To take all effective measures, on the  
widest international scale possible -- at  
the United Nations and its Specialised institutions  
and within all other international organisations  
and conferences -- in order to:

1. ensure the rejection of the credentials  
of the delegation of the Zionist entity

NO. 1/12-P

to the United Nations General Assembly,  
given the fact that it represents an authority  
contravening international legitimacy and claiming  
Al Quds Al Sharif as its capital

2. suspend the membership of the Zionist  
entity in the United Nations and its Specialised  
Institutions for its continued refusal to  
implement the United Nations resolutions, and  
its sustained aggression against the Palestinian  
people and Arab countries;
3. apply the sanctions provided for in Chapter VII  
of the United Nations Charter against the Zionist  
entity, in view of its overt intransigence and  
violations of the principles of the United Nations  
Charter and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights

IV. To set up a 5-member committee composed of

ministers from Pakistan, Senegal, Malaysia and  
Guinea and the Secretary General, whose mandate is  
to make adequate preparations and necessary contacts  
to follow up and implement paragraph III above. The  
5-member Committee may seek the assistance of  
any person and take whatever measures it deems  
necessary to ensure the success of its mission

NO. 1/12-P

- and the achievement of its objectives;
- V. To sever all forms of political, economic, cultural, technical, tourist and communication relations with the Zionist entity;
- VI. To accept the representation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in the remaining capitals of Islamic States in its capacity as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and to grant it all rights, privileges and immunities
- VII. To express their deep concern at the continued Israeli acts of aggression against the Palestinian people, the Palestine Liberation Organization, Syria and Lebanon and reiterate their commitment to the Palestinian people, PLO, Syria and Lebanon, and their total support to them in the face of any Zionist aggression. To call upon all international bodies and institutions to stand firmly against Israeli escalation and totally reject any interference in the internal affairs of Lebanon
- VIII. To reaffirm the commitment of member states to all resolutions adopted by this conference on the normalisation of relations between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist entity and affirm its determination to persist in its

NO. 1/12-F

resistance to the process of normalization with a view to foiling it, considering that it jeopardizes the future of the question of Palestine and the destiny of the Palestinian people

IX. To consolidate Arab efforts presently exerted to incorporate the budget of the UNRWA in the regular budget of the United Nations

X. To request the Secretary-General to ensure full cooperation and complete coordination between the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Palestine Liberation Organization with a view to implementing the "Islamic Plan of Action to counter the Zionist enemy" adopted by the Third Islamic Summit and to submit a progress report thereon to Al-Quds Committee and to the next Islamic Conference.



RESOLUTION NO: 2/12-P

AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from 20 Rajab-3 Shaaban 1401H, (1-5 June, 1981);

Considering the provisions of the Charter and the resolutions of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference,

Considering the resolutions adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makka Al-Mukarrama/TAif (Session of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif),

Reaffirming its total commitment to the preservation of the Arab character of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, its liberation, and its restoration to Arab sovereignty so that it becomes the capital of the independent Palestinian State under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation,

Expressing the reverence in which the Islamic world holds the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the deep-rooted and eternal attachment of the Islamic world to Al-Aqsa Mosque, the first Qibla, the third Haram, and the site of the Isra'a of Prophet Muhammad,

- Decides to link in fraternal bonds the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, capital of Palestine, and all the capitals of Islamic States as a symbol of Muslim solidarity with the Arab Palestinian inhabitants of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

and to pay tribute to their steadfastness,  
determination and resistance to the heinous  
Israeli occupation.

- II- Totally Rejects all acts of aggression perpetrated by the Israeli enemy against this Holy City and its rightful inhabitants, considers them null and void and asks that they be opposed by all ways and means,
- III- Strongly condemns the deliberate Israeli attempts to change the cultural and basic character of the Holy City, with a view to judaizing and annexing it to become the "so-called eternal capital" of that zionist entity, that deliberately ignores and challenges the international will which rejected such measures and expressed its rejection thereof in several resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly, the Security Council, UNESCO, the Non-aligned Movement and other international fora and organisations
- IV- Expresses the commitment of Member States to mobilize all their military, political and economic potentials as well as natural resources, including oil, as an effective means whereby to liberate the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and vindicate the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people
- V- Affirms that needed and rapid contacts shall be made with the Member States of the UNESCO Heritage Committee with a view to declaring Al-Quds Al-Sharif an historical city whose character may not be impaired;
- VI- Requests the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution, in total cooperation with Palestine/the Palestine Liberation Organisation, and secure these bonds of fraternity within one year, and submit a complete report thereon to Al-Quds Committee and the next Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 3/12-P

AL-QUDS COMMITTEE

The Twelfth Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference, held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, 28 Rajab ... 3 Shaaban, 1401 H. (1-5 June, 1981),

Considering the provisions of the Charter and the resolutions of the Islamic Conference,

Commending the effective role played by Al-Quds Committee in the field of international relations, in drawing up the "Islamic Programme of Action to counter the Zionist Enemy" and devising the practical measures whereby to implement this Programme, with a view to liberating Al-Quds Al-Sharif and securing the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people,

Considering the resolutions adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makka Al Mukarrama/Taif (Session of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif),

Reaffirming its full commitment to the implementation of all recommendations adopted by Al-Quds Committee on the Palestine question and Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the most recent being the recommendations adopted at its Fifth Meeting held in Fez (23-24 April, 1981),

Having followed up closely the vanguard action and sincere efforts of Al-Quds Committee under the Chairmanship of H.M. King Hassan II, and the work of its members,

NO. 3/12-P

Expresses profound gratitude for the positive efforts  
'exerted and still being exerted by the Committee

Notes with appreciation the great endeavours of  
H.M. King Hassan II, Chairman of the Committee, and H.E.  
President Ahmed Sekou Toure;

Pays special tribute to the unflagging and generous  
efforts exerted by the late President Zia-ur-Rahman of Bangladesh,  
to contribute positively to the work of Al-Quds Committee,  
and his sincere service to the Palestinian question in general  
and Al Quds Al-Sharif in particular

Requests the Secretary-General to pursue his efforts  
to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit  
a progress report thereon to the Al-Quds Committee  
at the forthcoming Islamic Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO. 4/12-P

THE ISRAELI PROJECT TO DIG A CANAL  
LINKING THE MEDITERRANEAN TO THE DEAD SEA.

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from 28 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban 1401H (1-5 June, 1981),

Considering the provisions of the Charter and Resolutions of the Islamic Conference,

Considering the "Makkah Declaration" and the 'Declaration of Holy Jihad' adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al Mukarramah/Taif (Session of Palestine and Al Quds Al Sharif),

Considering the illegitimate nature of continued Israeli occupation of Palestine and the other Arab territories,

Seriously concerned over the Israeli enemy's project to dig a canal in occupied Palestine, extending from South of the city of Gaza in the West, to the Dead Sea in the East, and the strategic, demographic, geographic and economic changes involved in this project which will seriously endanger the Palestinian national economy and other Arab and Jordanian projects, and create new natural and human barriers between the Arab Mashrek and Maghreb,

Considering that this new aggressive Zionist project constitutes a sustained violation of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people by the Zionist enemy who persists in perpetrating aggression and plundering the natural resources of the Palestinian people,

NO. 4/12-P

Aware of the fact that the implementation of such a project will consolidate the Zionist presence in the heart of the Arab nation and the Islamic World, and that material, human, economic and strategic gains shall ensue there from the Zionist enemy,

DECIDES:

- I. To condemn strongly the new Zionist aggression against the natural resources and national inalienable rights of the Palestine people; and warns the Zionist enemy against the serious consequences of its continued aggression and its implementation of the project to dig a canal linking the Mediterranean with the Dead Sea
- II. To call upon international organisations and world public opinion to condemn this new Zionist aggression and this continued colonial racist plundering of the natural and national wealth and resources of the Palestinian people.
- III. To call upon states and governments throughout the world to refrain from contributing financial, manpower or technical assistance to the implementation of this project and to abstain from providing material or moral contribution which might help the Israeli enemy to implement this project
- IV. To warn institutions, companies and individuals throughout the world, against participation in the implementation of this new aggressive Zionist project, which shall render them liable to the imposition of economic sanctions against them as well as the provisions of Arab and Islamic Boycott regulations

Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution, to inform forthwith Islamic States and their permanent representatives at the United Nations with all new developments in this question, to support any Arab effort exerted at the U.N. and its specialised agencies in this connection; and to submit a report on this question to Al Quds Committee and to the forthcoming Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 5/12-P

ISRAELI VIOLATIONS IN HEBRON (AL KHALIL)

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from 28 R\_jab to 3 Sha'aban 1401 H(1-3 June, 1981),

Noting the perpetuation of Israeli occupation of the West Bank, and the terrorist practices of this occupation against the Arab inhabitants, such as expropriation of lands and establishment of Israeli settlements, in contravention of International charters and treaties,

Noting the dangerous escalation of Judaisation measures focused presently on Hebron, on the occupied West Bank, which has become the second site in Israeli settlement schemes, after the holy city of Al Quds,

Noting that this escalation follows wide-ranging expropriation measures of Arab lands around Hebron, amounting to hundreds of thousands of cultivated DUNAMS owned by the Arab inhabitants,

Noting with grave concern the dangerous dimensions of settling new Jewish families in the heart of the city of Hebron, among its Arab inhabitants and in Arab houses around the ADABUYA building, which were evacuated to establish a Jewish quarter in the heart of the Arab city,

Noting with great concern, the continuous Israeli violations of the holy Ibrahimi Mosque, and the transformation of a great part of it into a synagogue. The Conference:

1. Strongly rejects and condemns all Jewish

NO. 5/12-P.

settlement measures in Hebron, and  
declares them illegal:

2. Expresses its solidarity with the valiant struggle waged by the people of Hebron, and its City Council, against settlement measures, the expropriation of lands and the eviction of Arab citizens from their homes in the city to replace them by Jewish families
3. Urges all countries of the world to uphold the just struggle waged by the Arab inhabitants in the city and throughout occupied Palestine
4. Calls upon all Member States to raise this question at the next session of the United Nations General Assembly, so that efforts may be exerted to foil the Judaisation plot implemented by Israel in Hebron.

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RESOLUTION NO. 6/12-P

ISRAELI VIOLATIONS OF MOSQUES AND ISLAMIC  
HOLY PLACES IN OCCUPIED PALESTINE.

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq from 28 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban 1401 H. (1- 5 June, 1981);

Noting the grave desecrations by Israel of mosques and Islamic holy places in occupied Palestine which constitute a blatant aggression against Islam and Muslims,

Considering such practices, as well as the detention campaigns and acts of terrorism committed by Israel against Muslim ulemas both in the West Bank and elsewhere in occupied Palestine, as a Zionist campaign designed to quell the Islamic spirit which resists occupation in these regions,

Noting all the relevant resolutions adopted by the U.N. General Assembly and the Security Council,

1. Condemns the Israeli measures of turning mosques in occupied Palestine into museums, Islamic cemeteries and waqfs into parks and shopping centres and holds Israel responsible for such measures and for continued **desecration** of Islamic holy places;
2. Condemns these arbitrary measures, affirming that they are null and void, and illegal and demands that Israel desist from pursuing such policies, release the detained Muslim ulemas and refrain from submitting them to terrorist practices

NO. 6/12-P

3. Calls upon all countries and peoples throughout the world, as well as the relevant international organisations to adopt a firm stand against Israel's desecration of mosques and Islamic holy places, to ensure a cessation of such acts and to take the necessary measures to protect Islamic holy places and the Islamic cultural heritage;
4. Requests the Security Council to investigate such desecrations and send a fact-finding mission to verify the desecration of mosques and Islamic holy places in the occupied territories
5. Calls upon the information media in Member States, in particular those addressing the Western world, to emphasize Israeli desecrations of Islamic holy places and uncover the dimensions of Israeli policies which affect places of worship.

RESOLUTION NO. 7/12-P

CONTINUED SETTLEMENT MEASURES IN AND  
JUDAIZATION OF THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN  
AND ARAB TERRITORIES.

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,  
held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from 28 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban  
1401 H(1-5 June, 1981)

Considering the provisions of the Charter and  
resolutions of the Islamic Conference,

Considering the resolutions adopted by the Third  
Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah-al-Mokarramah/Taif(Session  
of Palestine and Al Quds Al-Sharif)

Considering that Jewish immigration to Palestine constitutes  
its basic source of manpower which consolidates the Jewish  
entity and imposes a settler fait accompli in the Occupied  
Palestinian and Arab territories,

Strongly condemns the growing and accelerated Zionist  
settlement in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories,  
particularly in the city of Al Quds Al Sharif and the city of  
Al Khalil (Hebron) the increasing acts of expropriation,  
appropriation <sup>by force</sup> and judaization of land and property, and  
the establishment of settlements thereon to the extent that the area  
of Palestinian land appropriated by force amounts to over forty  
percent of the entire area occupied since 1967,

Strongly condemns the aggressive racist policy pursued by the Israeli enemy, namely persecuting the citizens, threatening them into leaving their homes, evacuating the Palestinian and Arab territories of their legitimate inhabitants with a view to replacing them by new Zionist immigrants, as part of the enemy's expansionist, colonialist and racist schemes,

Strongly condemns the recent Zionist assaults against the City of Al Khalil (Hebron) and the enemy's fierce attempts to evict the Palestinian citizens by force from their homes in the heart of that city to replace them by new Zionist immigrants, with a view to Judaizing the whole city, having beforehand established several settlements around and within it, appropriated a large section of Al Haram Al Ibrahimi Al Sharif, and turned it into a synagogue, thus preventing Muslims from performing their prayers normally at regular times.

Reaffirms its commitment to the principle of the "inadmissibility of acquisition of territories by force", and considers that all the settlements already established or which will be established by the Israeli enemy in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Al Quds and Al Khalil, are null and void, as well as illegal, that they should be dismantled and new settlement be prevented, in accordance with the U.N. Security Council's resolution 452 of 1979, and 465 of 1980; It holds the Israeli enemy and its supporters wholly responsible for all measures pertaining to changes, exploitation, sabotage, expropriation or appropriation of land, by force within the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories;

No:7/12-P

Calls upon the international community, and all international organisations, institutions and agencies to uphold Islamic States in their condemnation of the Israeli enemy for its continued official and organized terrorism, and for its racist, expansionist and colonialist policies in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, particularly in the cities of Al Qods Al-Sharif and Al-Khalil, and requests them to impose sanctions against Israel;

Requests member states to make the necessary contacts with States which allow Jewish emigration to Israel and grant transit facilities across their territories to this effect to abstain from doing so, in view of the illegal Zionist enemy in its denial of the right of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland, their right to self determination, to exercise their sovereignty and to establish their own independent state on their national soil.

It also calls upon the member states to encourage Jewish emigration from occupied Palestine to other countries.

Requests the Secretary General to follow up this serious issue, in cooperation and coordination with the Islamic group at the United Nations, and to submit a report thereon to Al-Quds Committee and to the next Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 8/12-P

THE EXPULSION OF PALESTINIAN CITIZENS  
FROM OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES.

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq from 28 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban 1401 H(1-5 June, 1981),

Considering the provisions of the Charter and the resolutions of the Islamic Conference,

Considering the resolutions adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makka-al-Mokarramah/Taif(Session of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif),

Strongly condemning the persistence of the Israeli enemy in its persecution and expulsion of Palestinian citizens, their eviction from their homeland, in particular their national leaders, mainly the mayors of Hebron and Halhul and the qadi Sharai of Hebron, as well as its deliberate attempts to assassinate the mayors of Nablus, Ramallah, Al Bireh, and others,

Considers these acts of aggression as yet another link in the series of overt and organized terrorism practised by the Israeli enemy against the Palestinian people, a challenge to the will of the international community and a flagrant violation of international law, the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Fourth Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in Times of War, and the Hague Conventions of 1894 and 1907 on laws and norms in times of war

Considering further these acts as the hideous true reflection of the policy applied by the Zionist enemy

NO. 8/12 P

in its desperate efforts to void the Palestinian homeland of its national leadership and legitimate population, with a view to enforcing the autonomy plot stipulated by the treacherous Camp David Accords

Reaffirms the commitment of Member States, to raise this issue at international fora with a view to imposing sanctions against Israel for its continued violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in Times of War

Requests the Secretary General to follow up this matter, in cooperation and coordination, with the Islamic Group at the United Nations, and to submit a progress report thereon to the Al Qwis Committee and the next Islamic Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO. 9/12-P

PERMANENT SOVEREIGNTY OVER THE  
NATIONAL RESOURCES IN THE OCCUPIED  
PALESTINIAN AND ARAB TERRITORIES.

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers  
held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq from 28 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban 1401 H  
(1-5 June, 1981)

Considering the provisions of the Charter and the  
resolutions of the Islamic Conference,

Considering the Resolutions adopted by the Third Islamic  
Summit Conference, <sup>held in</sup> Makka-al-Mokkarramah/Taif (Session of Palestine  
and Al-Quds Al Sharif),

Re-affirms its commitment to all <sup>preceding</sup> international and  
Islamic resolutions, the most recent being resolution (10/11-P)  
adopted by the Eleventh Session in Islamabad on the Permanent  
Sovereignty over the national resources in the occupied  
Palestinian and Arab territories,

Re-affirms the need to coordinate Islamic positions  
and exert further individual and collective efforts in order to  
achieve a significant progress in this respect;

Requests the Secretary General to follow up this  
matter in co-operation and co-ordination with the Islamic  
group at the United Nations and UNESCO and to submit a progress  
report thereon to the next Islamic Conference..



RESOLUTION NO.10/12-P

ISRAELI ACTS OF AGGRESSION AGAINST  
THE PALESTINIAN CAMPS IN LEBANON.

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The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from 28 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban 1401 H.(1-5 June, 1981),

Considering the provisions of the Charter and the resolutions of the Islamic Conference,

Considering the resolutions adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference, held at Makka-al-Makkarasamah/Taif (Session of Palestine and Al-Quds Al Sharif),

Expressing deep concern over the current violent events, ensuing from the escalating Israeli acts of aggression against Palestinian Camps in Lebanon, that would have been impossible without American support, and which threatened to explode the critical situation, thus resulting in the outbreak of a full-scale war in the Middle East and considers the Zionist military escalation as part of a plot jointly hatched by the USA and Zionism to impose hegemony and surrender on the entire Arab region, as well as an integral part of the traitorous Camp David plot,

Strongly condemns the official / and organized terrorism perpetrated by the Israeli enemy as evidenced by its repeated brutal raids, and the genocide of Palestinian refugee camps and the PLO,

with a view to liquidating the Palestinian resistance movement and, consequently, the Palestinian question;

Strongly condemns the U.S. practices because of its continued support of the Israeli enemy, its providing it with the most sophisticated weapons for destruction even those that are INTERNATIONALLY banned, which the Israeli enemy uses against innocent people;

Reaffirms its determination to safeguard the independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon;

Expresses its support for Arab efforts exerted to bring about a national reconciliation among the Lebanese people, and to facilitate the return of evacuees and migrants to their cities and villages;

Commends the heroic steadfastness in the face of repeated Israeli attacks, and the declared genocide perpetrated by the Zionist enemy, through daily acts of aggression against Lebanese cities and villages and the Palestinian refugee camps, and considers that such acts of aggression are waged against the Arab nation and the Islamic Ummah;

Requests the Secretary General to follow up the development of events in Lebanon, coordinate the stand of member countries with the League of Arab

States, and inform Islamic countries and as well as the Islamic Group at the UN, of current and future developments so that they could act accordingly;

Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution, and submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO. 11/12-P

THE AL QUDS FUND

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, 28 Rajab - 3 Sha'aban 1401 H (1-5 June 1981),

Considering the provisions of the Charter and resolutions of the Islamic Conference,

Considering the resolutions adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference, held in Makkah Al Mokka'ramah/Taif, (Session of Palestine and Al Quds Al Sharif),

Reaffirms the importance of the role played by the Al Quds Fund in the consolidation of the steadfastness and struggle of the Palestinian people;

Pays tribute to the Member States which make annual donations to the Al Quds Fund, such as the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Republic of Iraq, and other sister States which have often announced their donations,

Decides:

1. To appropriate a regular budget for Al Quds Fund set at \$100,000,000 annually ( One hundred million dollars),
2. To urge Member States to make generous donations and pay annual voluntary contributions, if possible,

not less than their contributions to the annual budget of the General Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

3. To request again the General Secretariat to take the necessary measures whereby the delegation of the Fund's Board of Directors could resume its scheduled visits to some Islamic States within the next six months, with a view to raising funds, if the current year's budget set at US \$ 100 million is not covered by the voluntary contributions pledged by Member States;

4. To request the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a progress report thereon to both the Al-Quds Committee and the next Islamic Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO:12/12-P  
THE WAQF OF AL-QUDS FUND.

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from 28 Rajab - 3 Sha'aban 1401H, (1-5 June 1981);

Considering the provisions of the Charter and resolutions of the Islamic Conference,

Considering the resolutions adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makka-al-Mokarramah/Taif, (Session of Palestine and Al-Qods Al-Sharif),

Reaffirms the importance of the role to be played by the Waqf of Al-Qods Fund in yielding regular financial resources to the Fund, thus ensuring its stability, and enabling it to carry out its mission, namely that of consolidating the steadfastness and struggle of the Palestinian people;

Commends the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the donation of US\$10 million to this Fund announced at the Eleventh Islamic Conference held in Islamabad;

Urges other Islamic States to make generous donations in favour of the Waqf, whose capital has been set at US Dollars one hundred million this year;

Requests the General Secretariat to take the necessary measures whereby the Delegation of the Board of Directors of Al-Qods Fund could visit some Islamic States within the next six months, to raise

funds, if the US \$ 100 million set for this year is not covered by the voluntary donations that shall be announced by Member States in favour of the Waqf;

Requests also the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution, and to submit a progress report thereon to the Al-Quds Committee and to the next Islamic Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO. 13/12-P

A PALESTINE STAMP

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from 28 Rajab - 3 Sha'aban 1401 H (1-5 June, 1981),

Considering the provisions of the Charter and resolutions of the Islamic Conference,

Commending the Islamic Countries which issued a Palestine stamp following the decision taken by the Sixth Islamic Conference, held in Istanbul, and those countries which transferred the proceeds from its sale to the Palestine Welfare Society, in particular the sister Republic of Iraq,

Aware of the importance of issuing a Palestine stamp according to specifications, in every Islamic country, on a regular and sustained basis, as long as the Palestine question is not solved as agreed upon because it will serve the interests of the question of Palestine and Al Quds Al Sharif at information level, and materially assist the families of the Palestinian martyrs and mujahideen,

Considering the resolutions adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al Mukarramah/Taif (Session of Palestine and Al Quds Al Sharif),



Decides:

1. To request Member States that have not yet done so, to issue a Palestine stamp, according to specifications, on a regular and sustained basis, as long as the Palestine question is not solved as agreed upon;
  2. To request the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a progress report thereon to Al-Quds Committee and the next Islamic Conference.
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RESOLUTION NO. 14/12-P

THE ISLAMIC OFFICE FOR MILITARY COORDINATION  
WITH PALESTINE

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers  
held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from 28 Rajab -  
3 Sha'aban 1401 H, (1-5 June, 1981),

Considering the provision of the Charter and the  
resolutions of the Islamic Conference,

Considering the resolutions adopted by the Third  
Islamic Summit Conference, held in Makkah-al-Mokarramah/  
Taif (Session of Palestine and Al-Buda Al-Sharif) on the  
"Islamic Programme of Action to counter the Zionist  
Enemy", the Declaration of Holy Jihad; and the Makkah  
Declaration,

Decides:

1. To establish an Islamic Office for Military  
Coordination with Palestine at the General Secretariat,  
within the coming six months so that it may carry out  
the functions assigned thereto and ensure military  
coordination with the Palestine Liberation Organization  
and Islamic countries in such a manner as would secure  
optimal utilization of their potentials, promote the  
Palestinian struggle, and meet the needs of the  
Palestine Liberation Organization in terms of skills  
and military requirements both quantitatively and  
qualitatively;

2. (a) That the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference appoint, after prior consultations with the Palestine Liberation Organisation, a Muslim Officer with the rank of General to head the Islamic Office for Military Coordination with Palestine, assisted by an adequate number of officers and staff of various ranks;

(b) That the Director of the Islamic Office for Military Coordination with Palestine be entitled to the post, grade, salary and benefits of an Assistant Secretary General while the other officers and military staff of the office be entitled to posts, grades, salaries and benefits similar to those of their counterparts in the main departments of the General Secretariat of the Islamic Conference;

(c) That the Islamic Office for Military Coordination with Palestine be considered as a main specialised department of the General Secretariat, whose Director shall report directly to the Secretary General. The Department and staff <sup>shall be</sup> governed by all the rules and regulations in force at the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

3. To request the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a progress report thereon to the Al-Quds Committee and the next Islamic Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO.15/12-P

THE ISLAMIC OFFICE FOR THE BOYCOTT OF ISRAEL

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from 28 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban 1401 H, (1-5 June, 1981),

Considering the provisions of the Charter and the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conference,

Commending the resolutions adopted by the League of Arab States on the boycott of Israel, and the recommendations of conferences of the Liaison Officers of the Arab regional offices for the boycott of Israel, and the vital role played by the Head Office for the Arab Boycott of Israel in Damascus,

Considering the resolutions adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference, Makka-al-Mokkarramah/Taif (Session of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif) on the "Islamic programme of action to counter the Zionist enemy", the declaration of Holy Jihad and the Makka Declaration,

Decides:

I. To finalise the establishment of the Islamic Office for the Boycott of Israel at the General Secretariat and to appoint a High Commissioner thereof within the coming six months, so that it may undertake its activities in accordance with the same principles, bases, provisions, duties, competences, procedures and

privileges as undertaken by the Main Office for the Arab Boycott of Israel in Damascus, affiliated to the League of Arab states;

2. To endorse all the recommendations made in the joint report on the negotiations held between the OIC delegation and the relevant officials at the Head Office for the Arab Boycott of Israel in Damascus from 19 to 21/5/1981, in addition to the explanatory note, annexed to this report, on the measures to be adopted including the organisation chart proposed for the administrative and technical functioning of the Islamic Office.

3. To secure close cooperation and coordination between the Arab and Islamic Offices, with a view to ensuring maximum effective application of the provisions of the boycott of Israel in Islamic countries,

4. (a) That the Commissioner of the Islamic Office for the Boycott of Israel be entitled to the same post, grade, salary and benefits as an Assistant Secretary General, while the office staff members of the office be entitled to posts, grades, salaries and benefit similar to those of their counterparts applied in the main department of the General Secretariat of the organisation of the Islamic Conference;

(b) That the Islamic Office for the Boycott of Israel shall be considered as a main specialised department of the General Secretariat which, through its Commissioner,

shall be directly attached to the Secretary General,  
and whose staff members are governed by the rules and  
regulations as well as directives enforced at the  
Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

5. To request the Secretary-General to follow  
up the implementation of this resolution, and to  
submit a progress report thereon to Al-Quds  
Committee and the next Islamic Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO.16/12-P

THE SITUATION IN LEBANON

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq from 28 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban 1401 H (1-5 June, 1981),

Considering the objectives and principles enshrined in the Charter of the Islamic Conference, the United Nations Charter and the Charter of the League of Arab States, stipulating the protection of the territorial integrity, unity and sovereignty of Member States over all their territories,

Recalling and reaffirming the resolutions adopted by the Arab Summit Conferences held in Cairo, Riyadh and Tunis; the resolutions adopted by the recent conference of Arab Foreign Ministers in Tunis and those of the United Nations on South Lebanon; as well as resolutions adopted by previous Islamic Conferences, particularly those held in Fez and Islamabad, and the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makka Al Mukarramah/Taif,

Deeply concerned over current events in Lebanon and their serious developments on its territory and in the Middle East,

1. Expresses its determination to safeguard the independence of Lebanon, its territorial integrity and national unity as well as its sovereignty over all its territories;

2. Calls for an immediate and total ceasefire upon in Lebanon and calls/all parties to comply with it;
3. Decides to support the Lebanese government in the efforts it exerts to maintain security throughout the country, and calls upon all Member States to support and uphold the efforts of the Supreme Arab Follow-up Committee which seeks to bring about national reconciliation among the Lebanese people, restore normal living conditions in the country and return the evacuees to their districts and villages;
4. Strongly condemns the Israeli entity for its repeated acts of aggression against Lebanon, and decides to support the Lebanese government in all international fora with a view to bringing maximum pressure to bear on the Israeli enemy to curb its aggression in South Lebanon and elsewhere in Lebanon, and to ensure Israeli withdrawal;
5. Appeals to Member States, particularly those concerned parties, to implement the integrated comprehensive strategic plan to counter the Israeli enemy, considering that Lebanon and South Lebanon are given due attention in this plan, by defining the role of each State concerned, in accordance with its means and abilities;
6. Confirms the statement put on record at the Tunis Summit and the reaffirmed by the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makka al Mukarramah/Taif that



the Palestine Liberation Organisation has decided to refrain from launching military operations across the Lebanon borders and from making announcements in Lebanon about actions undertaken by the resistance in the occupied territories;

7. Stresses the need to implement the resolutions of the Summit Conference held in Riyadh and Cairo, and further stresses the need to implement the resolutions adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference, held in Makka Al Mukarramah/Taif on the situation in Lebanon.

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RESOLUTION NO: 17/12-P

DECLARING THE JIHAD

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from 28 Rajab to 3 Shan'ban, 1401H, (1-5 June, 1981),

Considering the provisions of the Charter and resolutions of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference,

Considering the resolutions adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makka-al-Mokarramah/ Taif( Session of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif),

Reaffirms its total commitment to the Declaration of Jihad to restore Al-Quds Al-Sharif and vindicate the Palestinian people, this being the duty of every Muslim both man and women enjoined by the Shariah of Islam and its glorious traditions;

Calls upon all Muslims within and outside of Islamic States, to accomplish this duty each in keeping with his abilities, so as to deserve the blessings of the Almighty, serve the right, and fight against the falconry of Zionist Israel which occupies the whole of Palestine as well as other Arab Territories;

Reaffirms its sustained consolidation of and total support to the Palestine Liberation Organisation, and its readiness to meet its needs in skills and in military and material requirements, both quantitatively and qualitatively, so that it may be able to shoulder its responsibilities in consolidating the struggle and steadfastness of the Palestinian people, and to thwart the unrelenting genocide by the Israeli enemy of the Palestinian people both within and without occupied Palestine;

Strongly supports the appeal made by the Palestine Liberation Organisation to provide facilities to all Muslim brothers who wish to volunteer for Jihad in order to liberate Al Quds Al Sharif and the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories;

Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution, in consultation with Islamic States and in full cooperation with Palestine/the Palestine Liberation Organisation, and to submit a progress report thereon, to Al Quds Committee and the next Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 18/12-P

ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY DAY WITH THE  
PALESTINE PEOPLE  
(21 AUGUST EVERY YEAR)

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from 28 Rajab - 3 Sha'aban 1401 H, (1-5 June 1981),

Considering the provisions of the Charter and the resolutions of the Islamic Conference,

Considering the resolutions adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah al-Mukarrama/Taif (Session of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif),

Reaffirms its commitment to the implementation of all previous Islamic resolutions, the most recent being resolution 13/11-PIL adopted by the Eleventh Islamic Conference held in Islamabad on Celebrating an Islamic Solidarity Day with the people of Palestine, on 21 August, every year;

Requests the Secretary General to ensure that this resolution is implemented in all the Islamic countries at the same time in total cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organisation and full coordination with the Islamic States Broadcasting Organisation (ISBO) at the International Islamic News Agency (IINA), and to submit a progress report thereon to Al-Quds Committee and the next Islamic Conference.

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RESOLUTION NC.19/12-P

THE TRANSFER OF THE REGIONAL OFFICE OF THE  
WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION FROM ALEXANDRIA  
TO AMMAN, HASHIMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN.

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers  
held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq from 28 Rajab to  
3 Sha'aban 1401H (1-5 June 1981),

Considering the principles of the Organisation  
of the Islamic Conference,

Considering the Resolutions of the Islamic  
Conferences of Heads of State and Government and of  
Foreign Ministers,

Considering Resolution 42/11-P adopted by the  
Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held  
in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from  
2-7 Rajab, 1400 H (17-22 May, 1980),

Recalling the meetings and contacts that took  
place during Thirty-Third and Thirty-Fourth Sessions  
of the World Health Organisation held in Geneva,

Taking into consideration the wish of the over-  
whelming majority of the states in the East-Mediterranean  
region to transfer the Regional Office of the World  
Health Organisation from Alexandria to Amman, by  
virtue of their right as provided for by the constitution  
of the World Health Organisation,

DECIDES:

1. To reaffirm the commitment of Islamic States to support the resolution adopted by the Council of Arab Health Ministers on the transfer of the Regional Office of WHO for the East Mediterranean region from Alexandria to Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan;
  2. To urge Member States to support the Arab resolutions submitted by the Arab Ministers of Health at the meetings of the World Health Organisation to secure this transfer;
  3. To request the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a progress report thereon to the next conference.
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RESOLUTION NO.20/12-P

THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Baghdad, Iraq, from 28 Rajab - 3 Shaban, 1401 H, (1-5 June, 1981),

Considering the commitment of all States to refrain from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of any state, or to act in any other manner inconsistent with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the inalienable rights of all peoples to determine their own form of government and to choose their own economic, political and social systems, without any foreign interference, coercion or constraints of any kind whatsoever,

Seriously concerned over the continued Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan and the consequent impediments to the exercise by the Muslim people of Afghanistan of their right to determine their political future in accordance with their own free will,

Recalling the resolutions adopted on the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, by the two Conferences held in Islamabad in Rabi-ul-Awwal 1400 H (January 1980) and Rajab 1400 H (May 1980), and the Third Islamic Summit

Conference held in Makka Al-Mukarramah/Taif in Rabi-ul-Awwal,

Considering the resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly at its 35th Session and the stand taken by the Non-Aligned Ministerial Meeting held in New Delhi in February 1981, condemning foreign military intervention in Afghanistan,

Considering <sup>further</sup> the great sufferings and distress of the valiant Afghan people,

Reaffirming its grave concern over the growing exodus of refugees into Pakistan and Iran, as a result of military repression,

Taking into consideration the report submitted by the Secretary General on the implementation of Resolution No.3/3-P(IS) adopted by the Third Islamic Summit held in Makka Al-Mukarramah/Taif,

Calling upon all States to respect the sovereignty of Afghanistan, its territorial integrity, political independence, its Islamic identity and its non-aligned character,

Deeply conscious of the urgent need for a solution to the grave situation prevailing in Afghanistan,

1. Reaffirms its commitment to implement resolution No.3/3-P(IS) adopted by the Third Islamic Summit;
2. Also reaffirms its grave concern over the perpetuation of Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and strongly reiterates its demand for the immediate and total withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan;



3. Calls for urgent efforts to ensure respect for the inalienable national rights of the people of Afghanistan to determine their own form of Government and to choose their economic, political and social system without any foreign interference or coercion;
4. Further calls for increasing efforts to ensure that Afghanistan remains independent and retains its Islamic and non-aligned character;
5. Expresses deep concern at the continued exodus of Afghan people who are seeking shelter in the neighbouring countries, especially Pakistan where their number now exceeds 2 million;
6. Strongly urges that propitious conditions be promoted so that the Afghan refugees may soon return to their homeland in security and honour;
7. Calls again upon all States and peoples, as stipulated in Resolution No.19/11-PIL adopted in Islamabad in Raja's 1400 H (May 1980), to extend assistance which can alleviate the sufferings of Afghan refugees;
8. Expresses, in this respect, its gratitude to the States which have made generous donations to the Afghan refugees to alleviate their sufferings;
9. Emphasises the commitment of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its readiness to assist in resolving this issue which is of concern to the entire Islamic World;
10. Expresses support for the efforts exerted by the UN Secretary General to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Afghanistan crisis and appreciates the appointment

by the Secretary General of his Representative to maintain contact with the parties concerned so as to promote a dialogue under UN auspices, and with the active participation of the UN Secretary General or his Representative;

11. Recommends that the Ministerial Committee composed of the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Foreign Ministers of Guinea, Iran, Pakistan and Tunisia pursue its efforts to find a political solution for the Afghanistan crisis and in this respect cooperate, in accordance with the foregoing provisions, with the Secretary General of the United Nations and his Representative in their endeavours to resolve the situation in Afghanistan.

12. Requests Member States, if efforts to arrive at a political solution to the Afghan issue do not progress, to consult at the Special Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held annually at the UN Headquarters and coordinate the course of future action for the early solution of the said issue;

13. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this Resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Special Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers scheduled to be held

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during the Thirty-Sixth Ordinary Session of the  
United Nations General Assembly.

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RESOLUTION NO.21/12-P

THE IRAQI-IRANIAN CONFLICT

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from 28 Rajab to 3 Shaban 1401 H (1-5 June, 1981),

Recalling resolution 6/3-E adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makka Al-Mukarramah/Taif, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 19 to 22 Rabi Al Awwal 1401 H (25-28 January, 1981), which decided to enlarge the membership of the Good Offices Committee; and invited the two conflicting parties, Iraq and Iran, to apply forthwith a ceasefire; and approve the constitution of an Islamic force to ensure the implementation of the ceasefire should the need arise;

Having listened to the report of the Secretary General on the efforts made by the Good Offices Committee,

1. Expresses its great appreciation for the efforts made by the Good Offices Committee in order to carry out the task assigned thereto and commends in particular the unflagging and generous efforts exerted by the late President Zia-ur-Rahman of Bangladesh to contribute positively to the work of Al-Quds Committee and his sincere endeavours to establish peace between the two Islamic states. Also commends the efforts of Their Excellencies the members of the Committee under the Chairmanship of

His Excellency President Ahmed Sekou Toure,

His Excellency the President of the Republic  
of Gambia,

His Excellency the President of the Republic  
of Pakistan,

His Excellency the President of the  
Republic of Senegal,

His Excellency the Prime Minister of  
Malaysia,

His Excellency the Prime Minister of  
Turkey,

His Excellency the Chairman of the  
Palestine Liberation Organization,  
and

His Excellency the Secretary General  
of the Organization of the Islamic  
Conference;

2. Welcomes the efforts made by the Committee  
to achieve peace and hopes that these efforts will  
very shortly bear fruit and peace shall prevail  
according to the wishes and hopes expressed by the  
Islamic peoples during the Third Islamic Summit  
Conference;

3. Requests the two conflicting parties to  
exert more efforts with the Committee in order to  
implement the resolution adopted by the Third Summit  
Conference, by applying an immediate ceasefire and

A/36/421  
S/14626  
English  
Annex II  
Page 58

securing a peaceful settlement of the conflict  
by means of a comprehensive, just and honourable  
agreement.

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RESOLUTION NO. 22/12-P

PROBLEMS OF THE SAHEL

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from 28 Rajab to 3 Sha'ban, 1401 H (1-5 June, 1981),

Considering the endemic drought in the Sahelian region of Africa, from which ensued serious consequences in the social, political, economic and cultural fields in the Islamic countries of the region,

Recalling the provisions of Resolution No. 7/3-P(IS) adopted by the Third Islamic Summit held in Makkah Al Mokarramah/Taif (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) from 19-22 Rabi al Awwal 1401 H (25-28 January, 1981),

Bearing in mind in particular the need for specific measures to complement the resolution of the Third Islamic Summit held in Makkah Al Mokarramah/Taif,

Taking note of the report presented by the current Chairman of the C.I.L.S.S. on 2 June 1981 to the Committee of Islamic Solidarity with the peoples of the Sahel,

Having noted the current requirements both for emergency relief as well as for the first stage programme to counter the effects of the drought in the Sahel,

Welcoming the election of His Excellency

Mr Taha Moheyeddin Marouf, Vice President of the  
Republic of Iraq as the Chairman of the Committee,

Expressing its deep satisfaction at the  
generous donations of:

- (i) \$100 million made by the Kingdom of  
Saudi Arabia for water resources and  
rural development projects;
- (ii) \$50 million made by the State of Kuwait,  
\$30 million made by the Republic of Iraq,  
and \$30 million made by the United Arab  
Emirates, for emergency relief assistance.

Decides:

1. To urge other member states of the Organization  
of the Islamic Conference to contribute generously  
in keeping with Islamic solidarity, whether in cash  
or in kind, towards the different aspects of the  
programme of C.I.L.S.S. member states to counter the  
effects of the drought in the Sahel;
2. To convene regular meetings of the Ministers  
of Finance of the states who are members of the  
Committee of Islamic Solidarity with the Peoples of  
the Sahel, and the Secretary General of the Organization  
of the Islamic Conference, under the chairmanship  
of the President of the Committee, provided the first  
meeting takes place during the first fortnight of



August 1981 to fix the procedures for the channelling of the pledged assistance.

The Ministers of Finance shall inform the Committee of progress made in the implementation of the above measures before the 13th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

3. To commend the Arab Development Funds for participating via BADEA in the implementation of the First stage programme of C.I.L.S.S. in consonance with the spirit of the Kuwait Strategy.

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RESOLUTION NO. 23/12-P  
SITUATION OF SOUTH AFRICA

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from 28 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban 1401 H (1-5 June, 1981),

Having considered the situation in South Africa,

Taking note of the great progress achieved in the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and their Liberation Movements,

Gravely concerned at the further aggravation of the situation in South Africa, resulting from the policies and actions of the apartheid minority regime against the people of South Africa and its continued illegal occupation of Namibia,

Taking into account the Paris Declaration of the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa;

1. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movements by all available means including armed struggle so that the people may assume power;

2. Strongly condemns the racist minority regime for its brutal repression and indiscriminate killing and torture of the people of South Africa;

3. Condemns the racist minority regime for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia;
4. Urges the Security Council to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VII of the United Nations;
5. Condemns the collaboration of certain western powers and international corporations with the racist minority regime;
6. Condemns the close collaboration between the two racist entities of South Africa and Israel in all fields, including the military and nuclear fields;
7. Denounces the establishment of the so-called bantustans as designed to consolidate the inhuman policies of apartheid, destroy the territorial integrity of the country and perpetuate white minority domination;
8. Calls upon all governments to deny any form of recognition to the so-called bantustans;
9. Appeals to all member states to provide all necessary assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movements;
10. Calls upon all member states to give necessary and generous assistance to the Frontline States who continue to face a most vicious onslaught from the racist minority regime.

RESOLUTION NO. 24/12-P

The Situation in Namibia

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from 26 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban 1411 H, (June 1-5, 1991).

Having considered the situation in Namibia,  
Gravely concerned at the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist minority regime of South Africa,

Further concerned at the failure of the Security Council to fulfil its responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations,

Taking into account the outcome of the Extraordinary Meeting of the Bureau of the Movement of Non-aligned countries held in Algiers last April,

Taking also into account the outcome of the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa held in Paris last May, and in particular the Special Declaration on Namibia,

Aware of the urgent need to continue and intensify efforts by the international community in various fora to consolidate the struggle of the Namibian people for independence and sovereignty under the leadership of SWAPO, its sole and legitimate representative,

Recalling Security Council resolution 435 (1978),

1. Calls upon all Member States to give their utmost assistance to the Namibian people, under the

Leadership of SWAPO, in their struggle to free themselves from the yoke of racist occupation and colonialism;

2. Condemns most strongly the abuse of veto power by France, United Kingdom, and the United States of America, which has hitherto frustrated all attempts in the Security Council to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia;
3. Calls upon the Security Council to fulfil its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia;
4. Affirms the unique legal and political responsibility of the United Nations for Namibia;
5. Further affirms that Security Council resolution 435 (1978) remains the only basis for a transition arrangement for Namibian independence;
6. Condemns the Western Powers and Israel which continue to collaborate with the racist minority regime and thus help maintain the illegal occupation of Namibia.
7. Calls upon all Member States to give necessary and generous assistance to the frontline states who continue to suffer under a most vicious onslaught from the racist minority regime.

RESOLUTION NO. 25/12-P

RACISM, ZIONISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,  
held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from 28 Rajab to 3 Shaaban  
1401 H, (1-5 June, 1981),

Considering the provisions of the Charter and the  
resolutions of the Islamic Conference,

Considering the resolutions adopted by the Third  
Islamic Summit Conference held in Makka Al-Mukarramah/Taif  
(Session of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif),

Reaffirms its total commitment to the implementation  
of all Islamic and international resolutions denouncing  
racism, zionism and racial discrimination;

Calls again upon all Islamic Member States to  
further coordinate their positions, exert greater efforts  
in international fora, endeavour individually and  
collectively to eliminate racism, zionism and racial  
discrimination in the world, and spare humanity and  
international communities from their evils;

Requests the Secretary General to follow up the  
implementation of this resolution in full cooperation and  
coordination with the Islamic group at the United Nations,  
and within the context of mutual cooperation between the  
Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Organization  
of African Unity, and to submit a progress report on the  
deterrent measures taken in this respect to Al-Quds  
Committee and the next Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO.26/12-P

ISLAMIC COMMUNITIES IN NON-MEMBER STATES  
OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from 28 Rajab to 3 Shaaban 1401 H, (1-5 June, 1981),

Noting that more than one third of the Islamic Ummah lives in non-Islamic countries,

Considering the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the resolutions adopted at past conferences of Foreign Ministers, and international charters, in particular those calling for respect of human rights and freedom, and the sovereignty of all states,

Wishing to fully safeguard the social, economic, cultural and religious rights of Muslim communities in non-Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

Considering resolution 23/11-P, adopted in Islamabad (Pakistan), on the setting up of a Ministerial Committee composed of the Secretary General and the Foreign Ministers of Tunisia and Senegal whose terms of reference is to contact the governments of the states where reside Muslim communities and submit a report to this session, follow up the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Organization of the Islamic Conference in this regard, consult and cooperate with the organizations, institutions and officials concerned

with the affairs of Muslim communities,

Decides:

1. To approve the programme submitted in the report of the Ministerial Committee;
  2. To request the General Secretariat to submit a report on this matter to the next Conference of Foreign Ministers.
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RESOLUTION NO. 27/12-P

THE PHILIPPINO MUSLIMS ISSUE

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Baghdad from 28 Rajab - 3 Sha'aban 1401 H, (1-5 June, 1981),

Noting the reports submitted by the Secretary General and the 4 member Ministerial Committee on the committee meeting held in Jeddah on 29-30 Jamad al Thani 1401 H, (3-4 May, 1981),

Recalling the recommendation made by the Third Islamic Summit Conference on the question of the Muslims in South Philippines,

Recalling previous resolutions adopted by the Organisation of the Islamic Conference in this regard, in particular resolution No. 22/11-P adopted by the Eleventh Islamic Conference,

Reffering to the persistence of the government of the Philippines in its refusal to implement the Tripoli Agreement,

Considering the deteriorating situation in South Philippines and the escalation of military operations against civilians, evicting them out of their homes, dispersing them and storming their properties,

Denounces the military activities of the Government of the Philippines against Muslims in the South, including repression, persecution and denial of basic freedom;

Deploras the Philippino authorities persistence in refusing to implement the Tripoli Agreement, concluded on 23 December 1976, between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front, to which the Islamic Conference adheres and which it considers the basis for the solution of this question;

Decides:

1. To appeal to Islamic States to provide material and moral assistance to the Moro National Liberation Front;
  2. To call upon Member States to bring whatever economic and political pressure to bear on the Government of the Philippines to secure implementation of the Tripoli Agreement;
  3. To appeal to Member States to focus, in the information field, on the question of Muslims in South Philippines;
  4. To urge the leaders of the Moro National Liberation Front to close ranks;
  5. To request the Secretary General to make new contacts with the Government of the Philippines with a view to implementing the Tripoli Agreement in letter and in spirit, appropriately and promptly, and report thereon to the 4-Member Committee within a period not exceeding three months;
  6. To request the Secretary General to report on this question to the next Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.
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RESOLUTION NO. 28/12-P

STRENGTHENING ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY  
IN THE CONTROL OF HIJACKING

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign  
Ministers held in Baghdad, Iraq, from 28 Rajab-  
3 Sha'aban, 1401 H (1-5 June, 1981),

Expressing concern over the increasing  
incidents of hijacking, three of which having recently  
involved aircraft owned by three member states of the  
Organization of the Islamic conference, namely Pakistan,  
Indonesia and Turkey,

Deeply Concerned by the anguish and suffering caused to  
innocent passengers and crews involved in such incidents including  
injuries and loss of life,

Considering that hijacking is an international offence  
punishable by severe penalties,

Disturbed by the apparent disregard for  
international conventions on hijacking, primarily the  
obligation either to extradite hijackers to the  
concerned governments or to prosecute and punish them,

1. Calls upon all states, and the governments  
of the Islamic countries in particular to carry out  
their obligations under the Tokyo Convention of 1963,  
the Hague Convention of 1970 and the Montreal Convention  
of 1971 on the penalty for hijacking and guarantees for  
the safety of civil aviation in the world,

2. Notes that, while as a result of cooperation  
with governments concerned, 8 hijackers of the Indonesian  
and Turkish aircrafts respectively have been apprehended,

the hijackers of the Pakistani aircraft are still at large.

3. Calls upon the countries concerned to carry out their obligations under the international conventions mentioned in operative para 1 above in respect of all hijacking incidents;

4. Requests the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to take appropriate measures whereby to implement this resolution and report thereon to the Special Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers scheduled to be held in New York during the 36th Ordinary Session of the UN General Assembly.

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RESOLUTION NO. 29/12-P

PROVISION OF MATERIAL AND MORAL ASSISTANCE TO THE  
OPPRESSED PEOPLES IN THE HORN OF AFRICA

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from 28 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban 1401 H, (1-5 June, 1981),

Considering the lofty principles of Islam and the objectives of the Islamic Charter which call for the vindication and propagation of the principles of justice, freedom and human dignity,

Recalling resolution 5/EOS adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad in January, 1980 on foreign intervention in the Horn of Africa,

Noting with concern that the situation, deplored by the Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, still prevails,

Abiding by the provisions of the Makkah Declaration adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference, in which the Muslim Kings and Heads of State pledged themselves to safeguard the sanctity of man, his freedom and basic needs, and, to this end, devise ways and means whereby to safeguard such rights and freedoms; put an end to injustice; vindicate all peoples struggling for independence, freedom and justice; and uphold the principles of justice, dignity and self-determination enshrined in the charters of all international organisations,

Recalling resolution 12/3/PIL adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif, held in Makka Al-Mukarramah/Taif, from 19 to 21 Rabi Al-Awwal 1401 H, (25-28 January 1981) calling for support to the oppressed peoples in the Horn of Africa,

Recalling also resolution 32/11/PIL, adopted by the Eleventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad from 2 to 7 Rajab 1400 H (17 - 22 May 1980 AD) on assistance to the refugees in Somalia,

Decides:

1. To follow up and implement the provisions of the above mentioned resolutions on the problem of the Horn of Africa;
2. To provide effective assistance to the oppressed peoples in the Horn of Africa;
3. To reaffirm its rejection of the presence of foreign forces in the region of conflict, and to call for their immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal;
4. To record with satisfaction the efforts made to find a peaceful and just solution to the conflict in the region;
5. To appeal to Islamic peoples to provide assistance in cash and in kind as well as medical assistance to the refugees living in camps in Somalia.

6. To request the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to promptly <sup>a Conference</sup> call upon Islamic States to convene with the aim of providing assistance to the refugees, in consultation with the Government of Somalia;

7. To request the Secretary General to submit a report on the condition of refugees and on the situation in the region, in general to the next Ordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 30/12-P

ERITREA

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq from 28th Rajab to 3 Sha'aban, 1401 H (1-5 June, 1981),

Considering the provisions and spirit of the Resolutions and Charter of the Islamic Conference,

Aware of the Special importance of the Eritrean question, which was reflected in the interest taken by the Third Islamic Summit in the issue,

Seeking to provide a positive contribution to a just solution to this question,

Decides:-

1. To urge the Adhoc Committee on Eritrea, set up by the Third Islamic Summit, to pursue its contacts and efforts, and to submit a progress report on such contacts and efforts to the next session of the Conference of Foreign Ministers;

2. To maintain the Eritrean question as an item on the agenda of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference;

3. To urge member states to provide the most extensive humanitarian assistance possible to the Eritrean refugees wherever they are accommodated.

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RESOLUTION NO. 31/12-P

THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF  
FOREIGN MINISTERS

The Twelfth Islamic Foreign Ministers'  
Conference held in Baghdad from the 28th Rajab to  
3rd Sha'aban, 1401 H (1-5 June, 1981),

Considering the principles and objectives  
enshrined in the Makka Declaration calling upon  
Member States to consult further among themselves,  
complement and co-ordinate their action at  
international level in order to withstand the threats  
posed to the security of the Islamic Ummah,

Reaffirming the commitment of all Member  
States to the principles of equal sovereignty,  
territorial integrity, non-interference and non-  
intervention in the internal affairs of other States  
and the peaceful settlement of disputes,

Recalling the commitment pledged by Member  
States in the Makka Declaration to support one  
another in upholding their sovereignty, independence  
and territorial integrity and opposing all acts of  
aggression, oppression and coercion against any  
individual member state or member states,

Requests the Secretary General to  
convene urgently another meeting of a Group  
of Experts, composed of representatives from  
Bangladesh, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Pakistan,  
Indonesia, <sup>The</sup> Gambia and Iraq, to further study  
the proposal of Bangladesh on the Standing  
Committee of Foreign Ministers, and submit a  
report thereon to the Thirteenth Islamic Foreign  
Ministers' Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO. 32/12-P

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

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from 28 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban, 1401 H (1-5 June, 1981),

RECOGNISING that the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures which can most effectively secure the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons as well as General and Complete Disarmament,

CONVINCED that the establishment of such Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in various regions will strengthen the security of the States of such regions against the threat or use of Nuclear Weapons,

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

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

CONSIDERING Resolutions Nos. 35/146-P, 35/147 and 35/148 adopted by the United Nations' General Assembly at its last session on the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia,

CONSIDERING FURTHER resolutions Nos. 35/157 and 35/146-A adopted by the U.N. General Assembly at its Thirty-fifth session on Israeli nuclear weapons and the nuclear potentials of South Africa respectively,

NOTING the statements made at the highest level by the Governments of South Asian States pledging themselves not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons and to devote their nuclear programmes exclusively to the economic and social development of their peoples,

BEARING IN MIND the Declaration on the denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held in Cairo from 17 to 21 July, 1964,

DEEPLY CONCERNED at the attempts and schemes of South Africa and Israel to acquire Nuclear Weapons,

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

1. CALLS UPON all states to respond positively to the proposals for the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia;

2. STRONGLY CONDEMNES attempts made by Israel and South Africa to develop their nuclear weapon potentials;

3. CONDEMNES any collaboration with the regimes of South Africa and Israel which enables them to manufacture Nuclear Weapons and fails endeavours to establish Nuclear Weapon Free Zones;

4. REAFFIRMS the determination of Islamic states to take measures whereby to prevent nuclear proliferation on a non-discriminatory and universal basis;

5. REQUESTS all Islamic states to pursue their cooperation at the United Nations and within other relevant international fora to promote the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia;

6. REQUESTS the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, in pursuance of the United Nations General Assembly resolution 35/36 to closely follow-up developments in this regard and report thereon to the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 33/12-P

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

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from 28 Rajab - 3 Sha'aban, 1401 H (1 - 5 June, 1981),

Deeply concerned at the continuing escalation of the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, and the possible threat or use of nuclear weapons,

Considering that, until nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is imperative for the international community to develop effective measures to ensure the security of non-nuclear States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons whatever its origin,

Recognizing that effective measures to protect non-nuclear states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons may positively contribute to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons,

Recalling resolutions adopted by Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on the need for assurances from nuclear powers to non-nuclear states to the effect that the former shall not resort to threat or use of nuclear weapons,

Further recalling that the Final Document of the Tenth Session of the United Nations General Assembly had called upon nuclear weapon states to conclude urgently arrangements to protect non-nuclear states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons,

Welcoming the in-depth negotiations initiated at the Committee on Disarmament and its Working Group on the question of effective international arrangements to protect non-nuclear states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons,

Noting that the UN General Assembly at its Thirty-fifth Session has recommended that the Committee on Disarmament actively pursue negotiations with a view to reaching agreement and concluding effective international arrangements during its next session to protect non-nuclear states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposal seeking to secure the same objective,

1. Notes with satisfaction that, within the Committee on Disarmament, there is no objection, in principle, to the conclusion of an international



convention to protect non-nuclear States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons, although there has been lack of progress in the Committee towards evolving a common approach acceptable to all;

2. Requests the members of the Committee on Disarmament to reach an urgent agreement on an international convention to protect non-nuclear states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons;

3. Recommends that Islamic countries continue to cooperate within the Committee on Disarmament, at the United Nations General Assembly and within other relevant international fora with a view to promoting the above mentioned objective aimed at strengthening the security of non-nuclear states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons;

4. Requests the Secretary General of the Islamic Conference, in pursuance of United Nations General Assembly Resolution 35/36, to closely follow up new developments in this respect and report thereon to the Thirteenth Islamic Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO. 34/12-P

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE ORGANIZATION OF  
THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE AND THE  
UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Baghdad (Republic of Iraq) from 28 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban, 1401 H. (1 - 5 June, 1981),

Having heard the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Organization,

Recalling its resolution No. 14 adopted at the Sixth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Jeddah (12-15 July, 1975),

Calling for cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Organization, the Specialized Institutions and other relevant international Bodies,

Recalling resolution 3369 (XXX) of 10 October, 1975 of the General Assembly of the United Nations granting observer status to the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

Further recalling resolution 35/36 of the General Assembly of the United Nations of 14 November, 1980,

Convinced of the need to enhance cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Organization,

Considering the relevant provisions of the United Nations Charter and those of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference with regard to solutions to the crucial problems of safeguarding peace, reducing tensions, and securing peaceful co-existence and tolerance in relations between States,

Considering also all resolutions adopted by the two Organisations on the need for a general and complete disarmament, and the promotion of the economic and social development of member States,

Commending the establishment of the permanent office of the Organization of the Islamic Conference at the United Nations in New York,

Commending also the dynamic action of the Islamic group at the United Nations, in cooperation with that international organization,

1. Requests the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to maintain and strengthen his relations with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Organization as regards issues of common interest.

2. Urges the Islamic group at the U.N. to exert greater efforts with a view to establishing a new economic, cultural and information order to secure justice and fairness in those spheres that are vital to Member States.

RESOLUTION NO. 35/12-P

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE ORGANISATION OF  
THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE AND THE  
ORGANISATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from 28 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban, 1401 H ( 1-5 June, 1981),

Recalling resolution No.7 adopted by the Fifth Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Kuala Lumpur from 1-5 Jamad Al Thani (21-25 June, 1974),

Recalling Resolution No.12 adopted by the Sixth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 3-6 Rajab (12-18 July, 1975),

Reaffirming the identical interests and aspirations of the two Organisations and the need for closer cooperation between them,

Decides

1. to intensify its efforts to bring about a closer cooperation between the Organisation of African Unity and the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;
  2. Commends the Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference for the efforts he exerts towards the achievement of this objective, and encourages him to pursue his efforts in this respect.
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RESOLUTION NO.36/12-P

THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE FOR ASSISTANCE TO THE  
REPUBLIC OF GUINEA-BISSAU

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Baghdad (Republic of Iraq) from 28 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban, 1401H, (1-5 June, 1981),

Having heard the statement made by the head of the delegation of Guinea-Bissau on the economic situation prevailing in his country since it acceded to independence,

Deeply concerned at the grave economic and financial situation of this young newly independent state,

Considering that there is obviously need for a political will and a sustained and tangible manifestation of effective Islamic Solidarity to arrive at a solution to this situation,

Recalling Resolution No. 8/5-C adopted by the fifth Islamic Conference, held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia,

Recalling Resolution No. 4/7 adopted by the Seventh Islamic Conference, held from 13 to 16 Jamad al Awal 1396 (12-15 May, 1976) in Istanbul, Turkey,

Recalling the Declarations of the Islamic Summit held at Lahore and Makka-al-Mukarramah/Taif,

Decides:

1. To take note of the Statement made by the Representative of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau on the situation prevailing in that country;
  2. To grant urgent relief to Guinea-Bissau;
  3. To appeal to Member States of the Islamic Conference to promptly extend, either bilaterally or through the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, financial assistance to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau;
  4. Requests the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to make the necessary arrangements with Member States for the implementation of this resolution.
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RESOLUTION NO. 37/12-P

THE SITUATION OF REFUGEES IN THE REPUBLIC OF DJIBOUTI

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from 28 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban, 1401 H (1-5 June, 1981),

Noting that the Republic of Djibouti has accommodated since its accession to independence in June, 1977, large numbers of refugees representing nearly 12% its population, namely over (40,000),

Expressing its concern over the grave situation prevailing in Djibouti resulting from the presence of such a large number of refugees, in addition to the consequences of the natural disasters which have ravaged the country, thus burdening heavily the Government of the Republic of Djibouti,

Seriously concerned over the living conditions and precarious health of the refugees and the tremendous difficulties faced by the Government of Djibouti to provide them with accommodation, means of subsistence and medical care, especially the non-registered urban refugees, who have greatly perturbed the social services in Djibouti,

Considering the principles of the  
Charter of the Organization of the Islamic  
Conference and that of Islamic Solidarity,

1.           Calls upon all Member States and  
all Islamic institutions, Organizations and  
bodies to extend assistance to refugees in the  
Republic of Djibouti;
  2.           Requests the Islamic Solidarity Fund  
to extend to the Government of Djibouti substantial  
assistance to enable it to discharge its obliga-  
tions with regard to the refugees it is  
accommodating.
-



RESOLUTION NO. 38/12-P

REFUGEES

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from 20 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban 1401 H (1-5 June, 1981),

Having considered the explanatory note submitted by the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the problem of Muslim refugees,

Concerned over the ever growing number of refugees throughout the world,

Aware that in their great majority, these refugees are Muslims and that they represent a heavy burden for the country of asylum which receives and assists them,

1. Commends the assistance provided by Islamic States and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to countries accommodating refugees;
2. Calls upon Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to provide these refugees with all possible assistance on a strictly humanitarian and fraternal basis;
3. Requests the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to follow up, in close collaboration with the High Commissioner for Refugees of the United Nations, developments in the situation of refugees.

RESOLUTION NO. 39/12-P

INFORMATION PLAN

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, in the period 28 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban, 1401 H ( 1 - 5 June, 1981),

Considering the provisions of the Charter and resolutions of the Islamic Conference,

Considering the resolutions adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah-al-Mokkarramah/Taif (Session of Palestine and Holy Al-Quds Al Sharif),

Reaffirms its approval of the Information Plan contained in document ICFM/11-80/FIL/D .35, adopted by Al Quds committee at its special meeting, held in Islamabad and endorsed by the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, also held in Islamabad, under its resolution 41/11-P;

Requests the Secretary General to take prompt action to implement this resolution within the time limit set for the Plan, in total cooperation with Palestine/ Palestine Liberation Organisation, and in full coordination with the Islamic States Broadcasting Organisation and the International Islamic News Agency, and submit a progress report thereon to Al Quds Committee and the next Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO.40/12-F

SUPPORT FOR THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC  
NEWS AGENCY

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from 28 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban 1401 H. ( 1-5 June, 1981),

Having considered the reports submitted by the Secretary-General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, and the Director-General of the Islamic International News Agency,

Recalling the resolutions adopted by various Islamic Conferences on the Islamic International News Agency and the need to support this Agency and other information institutions of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference,

Considering the decision taken by the Executive Board of the Agency to increase the annual contribution of Member States from \$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000 to meet requirements in improving the services provided by the Agency at international level,

1. Decides to  
/ endorse the recommendation made by the Agency's Executive Board, to raise the annual contribution of Member States from US \$ 5,000 to US \$ 10,000;

2. Urges Member States to promptly and regularly pay their contributions to the Agency's budget, so that the Agency may widen the scope of its news transmission throughout the world, and enhance its own abilities in the collection of news items by establishing regional offices in important strategic regions; it also urges those Member States, who may do so, to grant the necessary assistance to the Agency so that it may fulfil its duties at best;
  3. To request again all Member States and the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to give priority to the Agency in the collection and transmission of its news at regional and international levels;
  4. To call upon Member States to take promptly the necessary measures whereby to reduce the cost of transmitting news by satellite, so as to promote news exchange between the Agency and Member States, thus achieving the Agency's objectives.
-

RESOLUTION NO. 41/12-P

THE ISLAMIC STATES BROADCASTING  
ORGANISATION

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq from 28 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban, 1401 H ( 1-5 June, 1981),

Considering the report submitted the the Secretary General of the Islamic States Broadcasting Organisation and the resolutions adopted by the Seventh Session of the Executive Council of the Organisation, held in Jeddah (April 1981),

Approving their contents and appreciating its role and the concrete efforts it exerts at the service of Islamic Da'wa' and in defence of Islamic peoples and Islamic causes and Muslims,

Aware of the financial difficulties besetting the Organisation,

Recalling its previous resolutions calling upon Member States to pay their contributions to the budget of the Organisation and make donations thereto,

Reaffirming the resolutions adopted by the Ninth Conference held in Dakar (24/9), the Tenth Conference held in Fez (29/10), and the Eleventh Conference held Islamabad (39/11),

Expresses its gratitude and appreciation to the Member States which have supported and consolidated the

Organisation by paying their contributions to the budget or by making donations thereto;

Requests the Member States and their Ministries of Information to promptly pay their contributions to the budget of the Organisation and make donations thereto, so that it may fulfil its mission and implement its plans and projects, in accordance with the objectives set forth in its Statute, as well as the objectives of Islamic solidarity on the basis of which the Organisation of Islamic Conference was established;

Recommends that Member States facilitate the marketing of the Organisation's radio and television programmes to ensure its continued work and production;

Cells upon Member States to support the Organisation at all fora and organisations so as to enhance its status within such fora and organisations and enable it to conclude bilateral agreements with them, and to assist the organisation in the conclusion of a co-operative agreement with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) at the forthcoming session of the Executive Council of UNESCO;

Expresses appreciation for the great efforts exerted by the Islamic States Broadcasting Organisation, by the Chairman of the Executive Council and by its Secretary-General in the interest of truth and Islam.

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RESOLUTION NO. 42/12-P

THE NOMINATION OF MR. KEBBA MBAYE, FIRST  
PRESIDENT OF THE SUPREME COURT OF SENEGAL,  
TO THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Baghdad (Republic of Iraq) from 28 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban 1401 H. ( 1-5 June, 1981),

Considering the principles and objectives of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and those of the United Nations Organisation,

Calls upon all Member States of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to endorse the candidature proposed by the Republic of Senegal of Mr. ~~KEBA~~ Mbaye, First President of the Supreme Court of Senegal, to the International Court of Justice at the elections to be held during the Thirty-sixth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations;

Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this Resolution.

---

RESOLUTION NO. 43/12-P-

RENEWING THE TERM OF OFFICE OF MR. MOHAMMAD  
BEDJACUI AS MEMBER OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
LAW COMMISSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
ORGANISATION.

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Baghdad (Republic of Iraq) from 28 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban, 1401 H ( 1-5 June, 1981),

Recalling the resolution adopted by the Second Islamic Summit held in Lahore, on the need to coordinate the position of the Islamic States at the United Nations and at all other international organisations,

Noting the request made by the Algerian Government concerning the renewal of the term of office of Mr. Mohamed Bedjaoui as Member of the International Law Commission of the United Nations Organisation,

DECIDES:

To respond favourably to the request made by the Algerian Government, and endorse the nomination of Mr. Mohamed Bedjaoui.

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RESOLUTION NO. 44/12-P

THE RENEWAL OF THE MANDATE OF  
MR. MOHAMMED-EL-MILI FOR THE  
POST OF SECRETARY-GENERAL OF  
THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
UNION.

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from 28 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban 1401 H ( 1 - 5 June, 1981),

Recalling the resolution adopted by the Second Islamic Summit Conference, held in Lahore, on the need to coordinate the position of Islamic States at the United Nations and at all other international organisations,

Noting the Tunisian Government's memorandum on the renewal of the mandate of Engineer Mohammed Al Mili, for the post of Secretary-General of the International Union for Telecommunications, at the ITU Conference of plenipotentiaries scheduled to be held in October 1982, in Nairobi,

DECIDES:

1. To endorse the Tunisian Government's request and support the renewal of this mandate.

ANNEX III

الأمم المتحدة



الإسلاماء العامة المنظمة المؤتمر الإسلامي

Secrétariat Général de L'Organisation  
de La Conférence Islamique

General Secretariat of The  
Organisation of The Islamic Conference

REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS ON ECONOMIC AFFAIRS  
ADOPTED BY THE 12TH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF  
FOREIGN MINISTERS HELD IN BAGHDAD, REPUBLIC  
OF IRAQ, FROM 28 RAJAB TO 2 SHA'BAN 1401H  
(1ST TO 5TH JUNE, 1981.)

REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS ON ECONOMIC AFFAIRS  
ADOPTED BY THE 12TH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF  
FOREIGN MINISTERS HELD IN BAGHDAD, REPUBLIC  
OF IRAQ FROM 28 RAJAB TO 3 SHA'BAN 1401 H

( 1 - 5 JUNE, 1981)

1. The Economic Affairs Committee of the 12th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held its working sessions from June 2 to 4, 1981.

2. The Committee elected the following bureau:

Chairman: Dr. Hamam Radhi Al-Shama'a,  
from the Republic of Iraq.

Vice Chairman: Mr. Aly Dioum  
from the Republic of Senegal.

Rapporteur: Mr. Abdullatif A. Al-Maimanee  
from the Kingdom of Saudi  
Arabia.

3. During its opening session, the 12th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers referred items number 57 to 76 of the agenda to the Economic Affairs Committee for examination and necessary recommendations.

4. The Member States attending the 12th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers participated in the meetings of the Economic Affairs Committee.

5. The following subsidiary and affiliated organs of the Islamic Conference and other organizations attended the meeting of the Committee as observers :

1. Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for the Islamic Countries (SESRTCIC), Ankara, Republic of Turkey.
2. Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research (ICTVTR), Dacca, People's Republic of Bangladesh.
3. Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange, Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
4. Islamic Development Bank, Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
5. International Association of Islamic Banks.
6. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Vienna.

6. The General Secretariat was represented by Mr. Zainoel Arifin Qesman, Assistant Secretary General, Dr. Ashraf-uz-Zaman, Director and Mr. Naeem U. Hassan, Acting Assistant Director from the Department of Economic Affairs.

7. The Committee adopted the following resolutions:

No. 1/12-E

Review of the World Economic Situation.

No. 2/12-E

Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States.

No. 3/12-E

Consolidation of the Development Programmes in the Islamic World.

No. 4/12-E

Planning and Development including Joint Projects.

No. 5/12-E

Economic Problems of the Least-Developed Member States.

No. 6/12-E

Problems of land-locked Member States.

No. 7/12-E

Agreement on Promotion, Protection and Guarantee  
of Investments among Member States.

No. 8/12-E

Meetings of the Governors of Central Banks and  
Monetary Authorities of the Member States.

No. 9/12-E

Expansion of the activities of the Islamic  
Development Bank and increasing its paid-up capital.

No. 10/12-E

The International Association of Islamic Banks.

No. 11/12-E

Establishment of the Islamic Centre for Development  
of Trade, Tangiers, Kingdom of Morocco.

No. 12/12-E

Towards an Islamic Common Market.

No. 13/12-E

Promotion and Expansion of Trade among Member States  
of the Islamic Conference.

No. 14/12-E

Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity  
Exchange, Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

No. 15/12-E

Islamic Shipowners Association,  
Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

No. 16/12-E

The Report of the Expert Group on Civil Aviation.

No. 17/12-E

Activities of the Statistical, Economic and  
Social Research and Training Centre for the  
Islamic Countries, Ankara, Republic of Turkey.

No. 18/12-E

Activities of the Islamic Centre for Technical and  
Vocational Training and Research, Dacca, People's  
Republic of Bangladesh.

No. 19/12-E

General Agreement for Economic, Technical and  
Commercial Cooperation among Member States of the  
Islamic Conference.

No. 20/12-E

Status Report on Economic meetings decided upon by  
the 11th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

The above resolutions were adopted unanimously  
except Resolution No. 7/12-E entitled 'Agreement on Promotion,  
Protection and Guarantee of Investments among Member States'  
on which the following reservations were recorded:

- i. Indonesia: Articles No. 10, 11 para 1 and  
Article No. 17 para 2(d) in the Agreement on  
Promotion, Protection and Guarantee of Investments  
among Member States

ii. Malaysia: Article 11, paras 1,2 and 5 of  
the same Agreement.

9. The Committee expressed its appreciation to the Chairman for the efficient manner in which he conducted the proceedings. It also thanked other members of the Bureau for their valuable contribution to the work of the Committee.

10. The Chairman expressed gratitude to the members of the Committee for their spirit of cooperation and traditional solidarity which helped bring about the deliberations to successful conclusion. He also thanked the General Secretariat and those responsible for the technical and administrative arrangements for the Committee's work.

11. The Committee expressed its unanimous thanks and appreciation to the Government of the Republic of Iraq for the traditional warm hospitality and the excellent arrangements made for the meeting.

(Abdullatif A. Al-Maimanee)  
Rapporteur

Baghdad, June 4, 1981.



RESOLUTIONS

ON

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS OF THE

12TH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS  
HELD IN BAGHDAD, REPUBLIC OF IRAQ, 28 RAJAB TO  
3 SHA'ABAN 1401 H (JUNE 1 TO 5, 1981).

RESOLUTION NO. 1/12-E  
REVIEW OF THE WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq from 28 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban, 1401 H (1-5 June 1981 );

Recalling the Mecca Declaration adopted by the Third Islamic Summit which called for efforts to establish economic relations in the world on basis of justice, interdependence and mutual interest to ensure the disappearance of the wide gap separating the industrialized and the developing countries and the establishment of a New International Economic Order based on equity and solidarity;

Affirming resolution No. 1/11-E adopted at the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Noting with concern the adverse consequences of continuing deterioration of the world economic situation and especially the bearing of such developments on the economies of the least developed countries;

Deeply concerned at the negligible changes in the structures and patterns of the trade of the Islamic countries, which depend on exports of a limited number of primary commodities with adverse impact on their terms of trade and balance of payment;

Noting with deep concern the insignificant results of efforts made towards the establishment of the New International Economic Order despite numerous efforts of developing countries in various international fora;

Deploing the lack of political will demonstrated by some developed countries in negotiations on all world economic issues specially aimed at bringing about the required structural changes in the world economy in a way that serves the interests of developing countries;

Welcoming the preparations towards the United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries in Paris to be held between 1-14 September, 1981, which will launch the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s;

Noting with satisfaction the efforts towards the establishment of economic cooperation among developing countries in general and the adoption of the Plan of Action to strengthen the Economic Cooperation among Member States of the OIC in particular;

Appreciating the economic assistance provided by the oil producing Islamic countries to alleviate the economic difficulties of the developing countries and to help strengthen mutual confidence amongst the Third World countries;

1. Calls for the need to begin world-wide comprehensive economic negotiations without any delay in implementation of the U.N. General Assembly resolution No.138/34.
  2. Requests the Secretary General to keep under constant review the progress in the preparations for global negotiations as well as other related developments so as to enable Islamic countries to play an effective role in those negotiations.
-

RESOLUTION NO.2/12-E

THE PLAN OF ACTION TO STRENGTHEN ECONOMIC  
COOPERATION AMONG THE MEMBER STATES

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from Rajab 28 to Sha'aban 3, 1401 H ( June 1-5, 1981 );

Recalling that the Third Islamic Summit Conference under resolution No.1/3-E(IS) adopted "The Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation among the Member States";

DECIDES:

1. To hold a high-level governmental meeting of experts from Member States, prior to the convening of the Eighth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs, with a view to study various proposals submitted on the implementation of the Plan of Action, and to make specific recommendations in this connection.
  2. To ask the General Secretariat to request the Member States for their views on the modalities for the implementation of the Plan of Action, and submit those views to the afore-mentioned meeting.
-

RESOLUTION NO.3/12-E

CONSOLIDATION OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES  
IN THE ISLAMIC WORLD

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq from 28 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban, 1401 H (1-5 June, 1981);

Recalling the Final Declaration of the Third Islamic Summit Conference urging Member States to allocate a sum of at least three billion dollars for the consolidation of Development Programmes in Member States, in response to the appeal made by His Majesty King Khaled Ibn Abd Al Aziz, the King of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;

Expressing appreciation for the contribution of 1000 million dollars announced by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, with a view to attaining this noble objective;

DECIDES:

1. To direct the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to invite the Development Funds in the participating Member States and the Islamic Development Bank, to hold annual meetings at the Headquarters of the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to determine and revise priorities; follow up the

stages of their implementation by the Funds and to concentrate during the coming five years on financing development projects related to the sectors of infrastructure, electricity and agriculture.

2. To facilitate the Member States to submit requests for project financing through the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference which shall, in its turn, refer these requests to the National Funds of the participating Member States.

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RESOLUTION NO.4/12-E  
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT INCLUDING  
JOINT PROJECTS

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from Rajab 23 to 3 Sha'aban, 1401 H ( June 1-5, 1981 );

Taking note of the Report of the First Consultative Committee Meeting on Promotion of Joint Ventures among Member States, held in Jeddah from September 18-20, 1980, in pursuance of the decisions of the 10th and 11th Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers;

DECIDES:

1. To direct the General Secretariat to circulate the report of the Consultative Committee on Joint Ventures to all the Member States;
  2. To call for consideration of the subject of joint ventures within the context of the Plan of Action to strengthen Economic Cooperation among the Member States;
  3. To refer the report of the Consultative Committee and all the observations of the Member States thereon to the High Level Governmental Meeting of Member States Experts which shall consider methods of implementation of the Plan of Action to strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States.
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RESOLUTION No.5-12/E

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE LEAST  
DEVELOPED MEMBER STATES

The 12th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,  
held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from Rajab 28 to  
Sha'ban 3, 1401 H (June 1-5, 1981);

Noting with appreciation Resolution No.5/3-E(IS)  
on the Least Developed Member States of the Islamic  
Conference, adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference;

Taking note of the recommendations of the Seventh  
Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural  
and Social Affairs, relating to the Least Developed Member  
States;

Further noting with satisfaction that the General  
Secretariat has already communicated the relevant decisions  
of the Third Islamic Summit to the Member States, the  
Islamic Development Bank and other concerned agencies  
for implementation and follow up;

Recalling the various resolutions on the Least  
Developed Countries adopted at the United Nations forums  
and the resolution convening the United Nations Conference  
on Least Developed Countries;

Concerned at the deteriorating economic and social  
situation of the LDCs and their bleak prospects of  
development during the coming decades;

Realizing the meagre role of the developed countries in accelerating the process of economic development of the Least Developed Countries and urging the developed countries to increase their assistance to the Least Developed Countries;

Noting with appreciation the generous assistance extended by the Member States, the Islamic Development Bank and other Islamic institutions to the least developed Islamic countries;

1. Urges Member States to actively participate, and to coordinate their views, in the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, to be held in Paris in September 1981;

2. Requests the Member States and the Islamic Development Bank to give special consideration to the least developed Member States and to increase the assistance given to them;

3. Calls upon the General Secretariat to take necessary measures to implement this resolution, to follow up the preparations of the Paris Conference on Least Developed Countries and to actively take part in the Paris Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 6/12-E

ON

PROBLEMS OF LANDLOCKED MEMBER STATES

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,  
held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from Rajab 28 to  
Sha'ban 3, 1401 H (June 1-5, 1981);

Recalling resolution No. 5/11-E of the 11th Islamic  
Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Islamabad, Islamic  
Republic of Pakistan;

Taking note of the recommendations of the Seventh  
Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural  
and Social Affairs relating to the problems of landlocked  
Member States;

Recognizing that the landlocked Member States fall  
within the category of the least developed countries and  
that several of them are also part of the drought-stricken  
Sahel region;

- 1- Decides to urge the Ankara Centre to complete  
its studies on the specific problems of the  
landlocked Member States in the overall context  
of the economic problems of the Least Developed  
Member States;
- 2- Urges the concerned Member States to give all  
possible facilities to the Ankara Centre in  
undertaking this task and to provide the Centre  
with relevant available information and statistics  
to enable it to complete its studies on the  
problems of landlocked Member States;

3- Directs the General Secretariat to follow  
up the implementation of this Resolution.

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RESOLUTION NO.7/12-E

AGREEMENT ON PROMOTION, PROTECTION AND GUARANTEE  
OF INVESTMENTS AMONG MEMBER STATES.

The 12th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,  
held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from Rajab 28 to  
Sha'ban 3, 1401 H (June 1-5, 1981);

Noting Resolution No.3/3-E of the Third Islamic  
Summit Conference, directing the General Secretariat to  
convene a high level meeting of representatives of  
Member States to finalise the text of the Draft Agreement  
on Promotion, Protection and Guarantee of Investments  
among Member States;

Expressing satisfaction that the high level  
meeting of the Group of Experts of Member States was held  
in Jeddah from March 14-16, 1981, to finalise the text  
of the Draft Agreement on Promotion, Protection and  
Guarantee of Investments;

Noting the recommendations on this subject of the  
Seventh Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic,  
Cultural and Social Affairs

Emphasizing that the conclusion of such an  
agreement would facilitate the flow of capital among  
Member States, thus positively contributing to accelerated  
economic and social development and strengthening economic  
cooperation among them;

Decides:

- 1- To approve the Draft Agreement on Promotion,  
Protection and Guarantee of Investments among  
Member States;
- 2- To urge Member States to sign and ratify the  
Agreement in order to put it into effect;
- 3- To direct the General Secretariat to follow up  
the implementation of this resolution.

RESOLUTION NO.8/12-E

MEETINGS OF THE GOVERNORS OF CENTRAL BANKS AND  
MONETARY AUTHORITIES OF THE MEMBER STATES

The 12th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,  
held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from Rajab 29 to  
Sha'ban 3, 1401 H (June 1-5, 1981);

Recalling Resolution No.9/11-E of the 11th  
Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Taking note of the recommendations of the Sixth  
and Seventh Sessions of the Islamic Commission for  
Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs relating to the  
Reports of the Third and Fourth Meetings of the Governors  
of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities;

Appreciating the steps taken by the General  
Secretariat to follow up the implementation of various  
recommendations made by the Governors at their previous  
meetings;

1. Approves the recommendations of the Third and  
Fourth meetings of the Governors of Central Banks and  
Monetary Authorities of the Member States;
2. Directs the General Secretariat to continue  
follow up of the implementation action on the various  
recommendations of the meetings of the Governors of  
Central Banks and Monetary Authorities, including their  
recommendations about the generalization of the Arab  
Economic boycott of Israel to include all Islamic  
countries, and the admission of the PLO to attend as  
Observer in the annual meetings of the World Bank and

the IMF.

3. Welcomes the offer of the Central Bank of Turkey to host the Fifth Meeting of the Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities of the Member States in Istanbul in April, 1982.

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RESOLUTION NO. 9/12-E

EXPANSION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ISLAMIC  
DEVELOPMENT BANK AND INCREASING ITS PAID-UP  
CAPITAL

The 12th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,  
held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from Rajab 23 to  
Sha'ban 3, 1401 H (June 1-5, 1981);

Taking into account Resolution No. 6/3-E of  
the Third Islamic Summit Conference which decided that the  
unsubscribed part of the authorised capital of the Islamic  
Development Bank be subscribed with a view to expanding the  
Bank's resources and enabling it to fulfil its numerous  
functions and carry out its various activities;

Taking note of the recommendations of the  
Seventh Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic,  
Cultural and Social Affairs;

Noting with appreciation the contributions already  
made by some Member States to increase their share of  
contributions in the paid-up capital of the Islamic  
Development Bank;

Noting further with satisfaction the growing  
activities and progress achieved by the Islamic Development  
Bank in various fields including financing of development  
projects and external trade;

DECIDES:

- 1- To Urge the Member States, who have not done  
so yet, to expedite subscription to the remaining  
part of the capital to enable the Bank to  
achieve its aims and objectives in contributing  
to the promotion of economic development and  
progress in the Islamic world;
- 2- To Request the Islamic Development Bank to step  
up its trade financing operations in addition  
to other activities.



RESOLUTION NO. 10/12-E

THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ISLAMIC BANKS

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from Rajab 28 to Sha'aban 3, 1401 H (June 1-5, 1981);

Recalling Resolution No. 14/10-E of the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and Resolution No. 10/11-E of the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers pertaining to the International Association of Islamic Banks;

Noting the recommendations of the Sixth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs, concerning the Committee set up by the Third Meeting of Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities of the Member States to study and examine the application of Islamic Shariah in the field of banking;

Noting further the recommendations of the Fourth Meeting of the Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities of the Member States on the report of the aforestated Committee;

DECIDES:

1. To approve the resolutions adopted by the Meeting of Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities of the Member States on the Promotion, Regulation and supervision of Islamic Banks;
2. To support the establishment of the International Institute of Islamic Banks and Economy which the International Association of Islamic banks has helped establish and to ensure that there are no duplication and interference of activities in the Institute under the Islamic Development Bank and that the General Secretariat in collaboration with the Islamic Development Bank and the International Association of Islamic banks undertake a study on the duplication of activities between the two institutes and to submit recommendations to the Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities;
3. To take note of the annual Report of the International Association of Islamic Banks.

RESOLUTION NO. 11/12-E

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ISLAMIC CENTRE FOR  
DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE, TANGIERS, KINGDOM  
OF MOROCCO

The 12th Islamic Conference of Foreign  
Ministers held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from  
Rajab 28 to Sha'aban 3, 1401 H (June 1-5, 1981);

Noting with appreciation Resolution No. 2/3-E  
of the Third Islamic Summit Conference which decided  
to establish the Islamic Centre for Development of  
Trade, to be located in Tangiers, Kingdom of Morocco,  
as a subsidiary organ of the Islamic Conference of  
Foreign Ministers;

Noting further the decision of the Third  
Islamic Summit Conference to approve the Statute  
of the Centre and its budget for fiscal year 1981-82;

Noting also the recommendations of the  
Seventh Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic,  
Cultural and Social Affairs, with regard to the early  
operation of the Centre;

1. Takes note of the steps initiated by the  
Government of the Kingdom of Morocco to ensure that  
the Centre becomes operational, and expresses its

thanks to the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco for taking such steps.

2. Urges the Member States to accelerate payment of their contributions, and to make generous donations to the Budget of the Centre, and to render other necessary assistance to the Centre to realise its aims and objectives as already decided upon by the Third Islamic Summit Conference;

3. Directs the General Secretariat to submit a progress report on the activities of the Centre to the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

....

RESOLUTION NO. 12/12-E  
TOWARDS AN ISLAMIC COMMON MARKET

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign  
Ministers held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from  
28 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban 1401 H (1-5 June, 1981);

Noting the study titled: "Towards an  
Islamic Common Market," presented by the People's  
Republic of Bangladesh, and distributed to the Member  
States;

DECIDES:

To refer the aforementioned study to the  
Statistical, Economic, and Social Research and  
Training Centre in Ankara to undertake a study  
based on the document presented by the People's  
Republic of Bangladesh, on the prospects of setting  
up an Islamic Common Market which should be  
referred subsequently to the General Secretariat  
for examination by a Group of experts on its  
suitability for submission to the Islamic Commission  
for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs.

RESOLUTION NO. 13/12-E

PROMOTION AND EXPANSION OF TRADE AMONG  
MEMBER STATES OF THE ISLAMIC CONCERNECE.

....

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from Rajab 28 to Sha'aban 3, 1401 (June 1-5, 1981);

Recalling Resolution No. 11/11-E of the Eleventh Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference;

Noting with satisfaction the offer of the Turkish Standards Institute to host the meeting on Standardization, and the offer of the Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh to host an Expert Group meeting on Reinsurance during 1981;

1. Approves that the Second Islamic Trade Fair be held in Bangladesh, the Third Fair in the Socialist Popular Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and the Fourth Fair in the Kingdom of Morocco;

2. Urges the Member States to actively participate in all the above Islamic Trade Fairs.

.....

RESOLUTION No. 14/12-E  
ISLAMIC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INDUSTRY  
AND COMMODITY EXCHANGE, KARACHI, ISLAMIC  
REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN.

The 12th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,  
held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from Rajab 23 to  
Sha'aban 3, 1401 H (June 1 - 5, 1981);

Recalling Resolution No. 14/11-E of the 11th  
Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in  
Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan;

Noting the recommendations of the Sixth and Seventh  
Sessions of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural  
and Social Affairs, pertaining to the activities of the  
Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity  
Exchange;

Taking into consideration the report of the  
Second General Assembly meeting of the Islamic Chamber,  
held in Kuwait from February 17 to 19, 1981;

Appreciating the growing activities of the  
Islamic Chamber and the action taken for completion of  
studies in the fields of shipping and insurance, as well  
as its other on-going and planned studies;

Expressing deep concern on the acute financial  
problems being faced by the Islamic Chamber due to non-  
payment of regular annual subscriptions by several  
Member Bodies;

DECIDES:

1. That the Islamic Chamber should continue to expand its activities, with special emphasis on the exchange of data and commercial statistics among the Member bodies, and the encouragement of visits and contacts among business circles in the Member States.

2. That the Islamic Chamber quickly implement the resolution adopted by its General Assembly concerning the imposition of a total boycott on the Zionist entity in occupied Palestine by all the Member Bodies, and take speedy measures to give preferential treatment to Palestinian products imported by the Member States.

3. To call upon the Member States to give generous donations to enable the Chamber to construct a suitable Headquarters for its offices.

4. Not to approve of changing the nomenclature of the Chamber to "The Islamic Economic Chamber."

RESOLUTION NO. 15/12-E

ISLAMIC SHIPOWNERS ASSOCIATION, JEDDAH,  
KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

The 12th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from Rajab 29 to Sha'aban 3, 1401 H ( June 1-5, 1981);

Noting Resolution No. 4/3 (Is), adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference, which approved the Statute of the Islamic Shipowners Association, to be set up in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, as an affiliated organ of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Noting further that the Islamic Shipowners Association will become operational upon the signing of its Statute by ten Member States;

Noting with satisfaction the steps being taken by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the General Secretariat to set up the Islamic Shipowners Association as early as possible;

Noting further the recommendations made by the Sixth and Seventh Sessions of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs:

1. Urges the Member States to sign and ratify the Statute of the Islamic Shipowners Association at an early date to expedite its establishment.



2. Requests the Member States to render financial and other necessary assistance to the Association to help it realize its aims and objective.

3. Notes that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has been nominated to hold the post of the first Secretary-General of the Association.

.....

RESOLUTION No. 16/12-E

THE REPORT OF THE EXPERT GROUP ON CIVIL AVIATION

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from Rajab 28 to Sha'ban 3, 1401 (June 1-5, 1981);

Recalling Resolution No. 5/10-E of the 10th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Fez, Kingdom of Morocco;

Expressing satisfaction at the work undertaken by the Expert Group on Civil Aviation, including its proposal for the establishment of the Islamic Civil Aviation Council;

Taking note of the recommendations of the Sixth and Seventh Sessions of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs, pertaining to the strengthening of communication and transport links among Member States;

Further taking note of the Draft Statute of the Islamic Civil Aviation Council prepared by the Expert Group;

Expressing gratitude at the offer of the Republic of Tunisia to host the Council's Headquarters;

Noting with appreciation the offer of the Saudi Arabian Airlines to prepare the draft Statute for the association for the National Airlines of the Member States of the organization of the Islamic Conference;

Appreciating the offer of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to make available in its Civil Aviation institutions 60 seats to provide training in this field to participants from the Member States:

1. Decides on the establishment of the Islamic Civil Aviation Council for strengthening coordination and cooperation among Member States in the field of Air Transport;
2. Directs the General Secretariat to circulate the Draft Statute of the Islamic Civil Aviation Council among the Member States for their comments and for the convening of another meeting of Experts in Tunisia to finalise the Draft Statute and to examine the Draft Statute of the Association for the National Airlines of the Member States in the light of the comments received from the Member States;
3. Recommends that the proposed Statute should ensure the application of the provisions of the total boycott of the Zionist entity in Occupied Palestine by the Member States;
4. Invites the Member States to avail of the generous offer of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to provide training facilities to Member States in its Civil Aviation institutions and urge other Member States, in a position to do so, to make similar training offer in Civil Aviation field.
5. Agrees that the Headquarters of the Islamic Civil Aviation Council will be in Tunis, Republic of Tunisia.

RESOLUTION NO. 17/12-E

ACTIVITIES OF THE STATISTICAL, ECONOMIC  
AND SOCIAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTRE  
FOR THE ISLAMIC COUNTRIES, ANKARA,  
REPUBLIC OF TURKEY:

The 12th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,  
held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from Rajab 28 to  
Sha'aban 3, 1401 H (June 1-5, 1981);

Recalling Resolution No. 17/11-E of the 11th  
Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in  
Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan;

Noting the recommendations of the Sixth and  
Seventh Sessions of the Islamic Commission for Economic,  
Cultural and Social Affairs;

Reviewing the reports of the Fourth and Fifth  
meetings of the Board of Directors of the Centre and  
the report of the Director of the Centre, presented to  
the 12th Islamic Conference, pertaining to the activities  
of the Centre;

Having reviewed the First Annual work programme  
for 1981-82 and the First Five-Year Work Plan for the  
Centre for the period 1981-86;

Expressing satisfaction at the activities and  
progress of work of the Ankara Centre, including the  
studies prepared by it within the framework of  
strengthening economic cooperation among the Member States,

.../...

and its active participation in various meetings of the Islamic Conference;

Noting with concern the financial difficulties faced by the Centre due to the non-payment of contributions by several Member States;

1. Approves the Annual Work Programme for 1981-82 of the Centre and its First Five-Year Work Plan for the period 1981-86.
  2. Urges the Member States who have not done so to pay their contributions to the Budget of the Centre expeditiously to enable the Centre to carry out its work effectively.
-

RESOLUTION NO. 18/12-E

ACTIVITIES OF THE ISLAMIC CENTRE FOR  
TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND  
RESEARCH, Dacca, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF  
BANGLADESH:

The 12th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from Rajab 28 to Sha'aban 3, 1401 H (June 1-5, 1981);

Recalling Resolution No. 18/11-E of the 11th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan;

Noting the recommendations made at the Sixth and Seventh Sessions of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs, concerning the activities of the Centre, and the report of its Director presented to the 12th Islamic Conference;

Appreciating the progress made by the Centre to make it operational in order to achieve its aims and objectives;

Noting with satisfaction that the Centre has held recently an important meeting of National experts on Curriculum Design and Staff Development;

Noting further that the Centre's foundation-lying ceremony has been held in Dacca;

Expressing appreciation for the generous donations made to the Centre by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the State of Kuwait and the People's Republic of Bangladesh;

1. Approves the report of the First General Assembly

meeting of the Centre, except the proposal  
to change the nomenclature of the Centre at  
this stage.

2. Urges the remaining Member States to expedite  
contributions and donations, and provide the  
personnel and experts required by the Centre  
to achieve its aims and objectives.
-

RESOLUTION NO. 19/12-E

GENERAL AGREEMENT FOR ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL  
AND COMMERCIAL COOPERATION AMONG MEMBER  
STATES OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE.

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from Rajab '28 to Sha'aban 3, 1401 H (June 1-5, 1981);

Recalling Resolution No. 2/10-E and 20/11-E of the Tenth and Eleventh Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers respectively;

Reaffirming the importance of the General Agreement for Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation among Member States in developing and promoting economic and commercial relations among the Member States which would speed up the desired process of economic integration and complementarity of the Islamic world and contribute to the economic and social progress of their people;

1. Expresses satisfaction that the General Agreement has come into effect, as twenty-three Member States have ratified it;
2. Urges the Member States who have not done so to also ratify it.



RESOLUTION NO. 20/12-E

STATUS REPORT ON ECONOMIC MEETINGS  
DECIDED BY THE 11TH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE  
OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.

The 12th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from Rajab 28 to Sha'aban 3, 1401 H (June 1-5, 1981);

Recalling Resolutions No. 13/11-E, 6/11-E and 19/11-E of the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Noting the following schedule of the meetings of

- i) Round Table Consultation on Industrial Cooperation in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, February 14-17, 1982;
- ii) Ministerial level Meeting on Agriculture and Food Security in Ankara, Republic of Turkey, October 20-23, 1981;
- iii) Expert Group Meeting on Manpower and Technical Knowhow, Ankara, Republic of Turkey, October 26-28, 1981;

Urges the Member States to participate actively in these important meetings and to provide names of their delegations to the host countries at an early date.

ANNEX IV

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



الأمانة العامة لمنظمة المؤتمر الإسلامي

Secrétariat Général de L'Organisation  
de La Conférence Islamique

General Secretariat of The  
Organisation of The Islamic Conference

REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS

ON THE

CULTURAL, SOCIAL AND ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY FUND

ADOPTED AT THE

12TH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

HELD IN BAGHDAD, REPUBLIC OF IRAQ

28 RAJAB TO 3 SHA'ABAN, 1401 H

1-5 JUNE, 1981

Report of the  
Cultural and Social Affairs Committee

Mr. Chairman,  
Distinguished Delegates,  
and dear brothers.

The Cultural and Social Affairs Committee of the 12th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers met under the Chairmanship of H.E. Mr. Anwar Mawlood Zaibaan, Deputy Minister of Awqaf and Religious Affairs of the Government of the Republic of Iraq. At its first session, held in the morning of Tuesday, the 2nd of June, 1981 at 10.00 A.M. the Committee elected the following office bearers:-

- i) H.E. Shaikh Ahmad Ali Al-Mubarak, of the delegation of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia - Vice Chairman.
- ii) H.E. Nouhoum Sidibe, Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and delegate of Mali - Second Vice-Chairman.
- iii) Mr. Afzal Akbar Khan, of the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Rapporteur.

The Chairman welcomed the delegates to the meeting and, while assuring them of his full cooperation in bringing it to a successful and speedy conclusion, requested them not to waste too much time in unnecessary discussions and speeches as all the subjects on the Committee's Agenda had already been discussed and finalized in earlier meetings at various forums of the Islamic Conference.

The Committee held four sessions in all, two on the 2nd and two on the 3rd of June. It dealt with some 16 items on its Agenda and finalized its recommendations and comments on the same for being put up to the current session of the ICFM for adoption.

The meeting witnessed a great deal of interest and lively discussion on the part of the delegates of most of the items on its Agenda. Praise be to the Almighty, that all the final decisions and recommendations of this Committee have been adopted on the basis of complete identity of views, without any reservations on the part of any of the participants.

The Committee had the good fortune of listening to an exhaustive expose of the latest financial and budgetary position of the Islamic Solidarity Fund, delivered by the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the ISF, Dr. Ezzeddine Ibrahim. The Committee expressed its complete satisfaction with the activities of the ISF and paid glowing tributes to the sincerity and dedication with which Dr. Ezzeddine Ibrahim had discharged his duties as the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the ISF. The Committee accorded its approval to the budget and the Work Plan of the ISF for the forthcoming year, as also to some of the proposed amendments to the Statute of the ISF.

PART-II

The Committee was informed in detail of various aspects of celebrations organized all over the world to mark the advent of the 15th Hijra century. The role of the Secretariat in organizing the programme of celebrations and serving as its focal point, as well as the generous allocations made by the Islamic Solidarity Fund for ensuring the success of this programme, were particularly highlighted and praised by the Committee.

Mr. Chairman, I would be failing in my duty if I do not mention in this short report the outstanding contribution made by H.E. Mr. Bakary Drame, the Assistant Secretary General of the Islamic Conference, to the deliberations of this Committee. His precise and well-planned introductory remarks on each of the items on the Agenda were the most important reason for the smooth manner in which the Committee was able to proceed with its work. He and his colleagues in the Secretariat General deserve our fullest gratitude in ensuring the speedy and successful conclusion of the proceedings of this Committee because of the hard work put in by them.

Before I end, Mr. Chairman, please allow me to convey to you on behalf of all the members of this Committee, our sincerest congratulations on the excellent and dignified manner in which you conducted the course of proceedings of our meeting.

Mr. Chairman,

The Resolutions of the Committee as finalized by the Secretariat after taking into account the trend of discussions in this Committee are under typing. I am told that the same will be ready for presentation and final adoption to the Plenary Session of this 12th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers by the evening today.

( AFZAL AKBAR KHAN )  
Rapporteur

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English  
Annex IV  
Page 6

RESOLUTIONS  
OF  
THE CULTURAL, SOCIAL AND ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY FUND  
OF THE 12TH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS  
HELD IN BAGHDAD, REPUBLIC OF IRAQ.

28 Rajab to 3 Shaaban, 1401 H  
( 1 - 5 June, 1981)

RESOLUTION NO. 1/12-C

THE ISLAMIC FOUNDATION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY  
AND DEVELOPMENT

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq from 28 Rajab to 3 Shaaban 1401 H. ( 1 - 5 June, 1981);

Having reviewed the provisions of Resolution 8/11-C of the Eleventh Islamic Conference, which ratified the amended statute of the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development, and urged the General Secretariat to take the necessary measures to appoint the Director General of the Foundation and draw up its organizational structure;

Pursuant to the second substantive clause in this resolution which requests the General Secretariat to intensify contacts with the Member States so as to explain the objectives of the Foundation and urge those states to offer it their material and moral support;

Having taken note of resolution 5/3-C of the Third Islamic Conference which stressed the importance of the establishment of this Foundation, which will endeavour to encourage scientific studies and research and will frame an Islamic strategy to develop science and technology for the benefit of all Member States, with the aim of bringing about prosperity and a better life for man and society in the Islamic World;



Pursuant to the two aforementioned resolutions on the completion of the executive measures for the establishment of this Foundation, and formation of its scientific advisory board;

Welcoming the practical measures adopted by the General Secretariat to enable the Foundation to assume the tasks assigned to it by its statutes, especially after the appointment of its President and the leasing of its office premises;

Reaffirming the pressing need for procuring the funds necessary to enable the Foundation to discharge its duties;

Decides:

1. To reaffirm the appeal made to the Member States to make the financial contributions to the Foundation ratified by previous Islamic Conference, amounting to 50 million dollars, and to offer the technical aid required to bolster the activities of Foundation.
2. To approve the appointment of the following members of the scientific advisory board of the Foundation, as proposed by the Secretary-General :
  - (1) Abdel Wahab Beniny - Director of the Atomic Research Centre - Peoples Democratic Republic of Algeria.
  - (2) Rector of Al-Mustansiriyah University - Baghdad - Republic of Iraq.

- (3) Dr. Mazaffar Bertoussa - Presidential Advisor on Scientific Affairs - Islamic Republic of Iran.
- (4) Prof. Boikumi - Director General of the National Atomic Research Institute - Jakarta - Republic of Indonesia.
- (5) Dr Adnan Shehab Eddine - Director of the Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research - State of Kuwait.
- (6) Dr Datu Amar Taib Mahmud - Chief Minister of Sarawak - Malaysia.
- (7) Abdou Mo'meni - Rector of the University of Niamey - Republic of Niger.
- (8) Dukri Ali Badr - Director of the Polytechnic Institute - Conakry - Revolutionary Republic of Guinea.
- (9) Dr Zaffar Naim - Director of the Pakistani Institute for Nuclear Science and Technology - Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
- (10) Zakı Dioff - Under Secretary for Scientific Research, Republic of Senegal.
- (11) Dr Reda Ebeid - Director of the Saudi National Centre for Science and Technology - Riyadh - Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- (12) Dr Turket Ozal - Deputy Premier - Republic of Turkey.
- (13) Al - Sadek ben Juma'a - Minister of Transport - Republic of Tunisia.
- (14) Dr Ali Otiqa - Secretary General of the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC).

Membership shall be for a period of three years. One third of the members shall be replaced once a year by new members, in accordance with Article V of the Foundation Statute; and the Secretary General may replace any member who could not join this board by another member from the same country.

3. To entrust the General Secretariat with the task of dispatching a delegation to the Member States to explain

the present administrative and financial status of the Foundation, and to emphasize the need to consolidate the efforts of both the General Secretariat and the Foundation in order to set it on the right course.

4. To express gratitude to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia which pledged to donate the sum of 15 million dollars, and to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia for its pledge to make a material contribution to the Foundation in the near future.

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RESOLUTION NO. 2/12-C

AMENDMENT OF THE STATUTES OF THE ISLAMIC ORGANIZATION  
FOR EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq from 20 Rajab to 3 Sha'abaa, 1401 H, (1-5 June);

Recalling resolution 1/11-C adopted by the Eleventh Islamic Conference, approving the Statutes of the Islamic Organization for Education, Science and Culture, and requesting the General Secretariat and the host country to convene a constitutive conference to establish the Organization;

Considering the resolution adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference urging Member States to take the necessary measures whereby to establish the Organization to render it operational and ratify its Statutes;

Considering the memorandum of the General Secretariat, and the results of its contacts with the host country in order to convene a constitutive conference, and the difficulties encountered in this respect due to a delayed ratification of the statutes by the Member States;

Considering the pressing need to hold as soon as possible the aforementioned Constitutive Conference so that the host country would take the necessary measures whereby the Organization would become operational;

Pursuant to the recommendations made by the previous session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the amendments proposed to the Statutes of the Organization;

Decides:

1 - To approve the following:

(a) To amend Article VI of the Statutes of the Organization to read as follows:

"Each Member State of the Organization of the Islamic Conference shall become a member of the said Islamic Organization directly upon its approval of the Statute"; the rest of the article shall remain unchanged;

The new sentence replaces the following:

"Directly upon informing the General Secretary of the Islamic Conference of their ratification of the Statute";

(b) To amend paragraph 3 of Article XXI of the Organization's Statutes to read as follows:

"This Statute shall become valid upon being signed by half the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference"; the rest of the article shall remain unchanged;

The new sentence replaces the following:

"This Statute shall become valid upon being ratified by half the Member States";

(c) To delete paragraph 5 of Article XXI of  
the Organization's Statutes; thus paragraph 6  
shall become paragraph 5 of the same Article;

2 - To urge the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco  
to coordinate its efforts with those of the General  
Secretariat and other Member States, with a view to  
convening by next autumn the constitutive conference  
of the Islamic Organization for Education, Science and  
Culture, and call upon Member States to sign said  
Statutes while the Conference is in session.

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RESOLUTION NO. 3/12-C

THE WORLD CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC EDUCATION

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq from 23 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban, 1401 H. (1-5 June, 1981);

Recalling resolution No. 1/11-C adopted by the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which ratified the Statutes of the World Centre for Islamic Education in Mecca Al-Mukarramah

Welcoming the steps taken by the General Secretariat, in coordination with King Abdel Aziz University, to set up the administrative machinery of, and provide a site for the Centre;

Taking note of the recommendations of the Third International Conference on Islamic Education held at Dacca, Republic of Bangladesh, in Jamad Al Awal 1401 H. (March, 1981);

Noting Article 5, paragraph 2 of the Statutes, concerning the membership of the Administrative Council of the Centre, at the recommendation of the Secretary General of the Organization

DECIDES:

- 1- To approve the appointment of the following members to the Administrative Council of the World Centre for Islamic Education at Mecca Al Mukarramah:

1. H.E. Dr. Abdullah Omar Naseef
  2. Sheikh Ahmed Salah Jamjoom
  3. Dr. Sayed Aly Ashraf
  4. Dr. Hussein Hamed Hussein
  5. Dr. Gholam ~~Mahi Thaqib~~
  6. Dr. Mohamed Gamil Khayyat
  7. Dr. ~~Muhammad~~ Ibrahim
  8. Sheikh Mohamed Al Habib Libalkhojah
  9. Dr. Alifa Omar Konari
  10. Dr. Omar Jah
  11. Dr. Mohamed Kamal Hassan
  12. Dr. Rashid Rageh
  13. Dr. ~~Elmalud~~ Din Ihsan Oughlou
  14. Dr. Ali Al Kattani
  15. The Secretary General of the Organization  
of the Islamic Conference or his deputy.
- 2- To request the General Secretariat to circulate  
the recommendations of the Third Islamic Conference,  
on Islamic Education among Member States for  
utilization and guidance when preparing the  
curricula for its universities, institutes and  
schools.



Resolution No. 4/12-C

THE ISLAMIC COMMISSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRESCENT

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers  
held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq from 28 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban,  
1401 H., (1-5 June, 1981);

Having reviewed the provisions of Resolution  
No. 4/11-C adopted by the Eleventh Islamic Conference of  
Foreign Ministers, approving the draft agreement establishing  
the Islamic Commission of the International Crescent was approved  
in principle

Noting the recommendations made by the sixth  
and seventh sessions of the Islamic Commission for Economic,  
Cultural and Social Affairs on the setting up of a nine-member  
committee to finalize the draft agreement establishing the  
Islamic Commission of the International Crescent;

Pursuant to the relevant proposal made by  
the General Secretariat;

Decides:

1. To approve the setting up of a Committee  
composed of the following nine member states of the  
Organisation:

1. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
2. Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
3. Republic of Mali
4. Federal Republic of Cameroon
5. State of Kuwait
6. Republic of Indonesia
7. Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
8. Republic of Turkey
9. Republic of Senegal

This Committee shall complete the procedures to establish the Islamic Commission of the International Crescent, and particularly undertake the following:

a) Finalize the draft Agreement establishing the Islamic Commission of the International Crescent, taking into consideration the amendments proposed by Member States;

b) Take the necessary measures in cooperation with the General Secretariat, the host country and all Member States, for the preparation of Headquarters for the Commission, and the Organisation of its work and

c) Propose the Organisation Chart, basic administrative regulations and estimates for 1982-83 in respect of the Islamic Commission of the International Crescent;

2. Request the General Secretariat to submit a progress report to the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the work of the Committee and all measures taken in this respect.

RESOLUTION NO. 5/12-C

THE RESEARCH CENTRE ON ISLAMIC HISTORY  
ARTS AND CULTURE

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq from 28 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban 1411H (1-5 June, 1991);

Recalling the relevant resolution of the Ninth Islamic Conference, which approved the statutes of the Research Centre on Islamic History, Art and Culture was endorsed;

Having considered Article III paragraph b, of the aforementioned statutes;

Taking note of the programme of action proposed by the Director of the Centre;

Noting with satisfaction the measures taken to have the agreement establishing the Centre in Istanbul signed by the Turkish Government and the General Secretariat;

Decides:

1- To amend Article III, 1, (b) on the Constitution of the Administrative Council to read as follows:

"(b) The Council shall be composed of ten members, including historians, scholars and writers, to be appointed by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers at a proposal of the Secretary General, for three years and on

the basis of geographical distribution.  
The Council shall also include a Director  
of the Centre and a representative of the  
Secretary General",

and to delete the rest of the paragraph.

2. To approve the proposal of the  
Secretary-General to compose an administrative  
council for the Centre of the following members

- 1) Dr. Ahmed Abdul Sattar Al-Jawari,  
renowned scholar, Republic of Iraq;
- 2) Raja Fauziah Binti Raja Tunuda, Malaysia;
- 3) Dr. Mahmoud Zubair, Director of  
Ahmed Baba Islamic Centre in Timbuctu,  
Republic of Mali;
- 4) Dr. Muhammad Al-Sagalmasy, a renowned  
scholar and expert in Islamic arts,  
Kingdom of Morocco;
- 5) Dr. Sami Ankawi, Director of the Hajj  
Research Centre at King Abdul Aziz  
University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;
- 6) Mr. Afif Mahnasy, Director of Museums  
and Archeology, Syrian Arab Republic;
- 7) Mr. Saleh Al-Mahdi, Scholar and  
Director of the Cultural National  
Committee, Republic of Tunisia;
- 8) Dr. Amin Balhaij, Professor, College  
of Languages, History and Geography,  
Ankara University, Republic of Turkey;
- 9) A member from the Islamic Republic of  
Iran to be selected at a later date;
- 10) Engineer Abdul Kader Hamza Koshok,  
Secretary General of Islamic Capitals  
Organization.

3- To request the General Secretariat to refer the proposed action plan for the Centre to the Administrative Council for consideration at its next meeting;

4- To express thanks to the Turkish Government for signing the Agreement establishing the Centre in Istanbul.

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RESOLUTION NO.6/12-C

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION  
ON ISLAMIC HERITAGE AND THE PRESERVATION  
OF HISTORICAL CITIES

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers  
held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq from 28 Rajab to 3  
Sha'aban, 1401 H (1-5 June, 1981);

Reaffirming the importance of the resolutions  
adopted by the Tenth and Eleventh Islamic Conference  
on the setting up of the International Commission on  
Islamic Heritage and the preservation of Historical  
cities in some Member States;

Noting the Experts Committee report and the  
practical plan proposed for the International  
Commission on Islamic heritage;

Having reviewed the General Secretariat's  
proposal on the amendment of Article 5 of the Statutes  
of the International Commission on Islamic Heritage,

Reaffirming the need for Member States who  
wish to preserve their historical Islamic cities to  
respond to the General Secretariat's efforts to  
coordinate their programmes and national plans with the  
activities and interests of the International Commission  
on Islamic Heritage;

Considering efforts exerted and importance given by the Organization of Islamic Capitals to the preservation of the Islamic heritage in historical Islamic cities;

Commending the detailed studies and plans submitted by the Republic of Tunisia to preserve the city of Kairawan,

Noting the measure taken by the relevant authorities in the Republic of Indonesia to preserve the historical city of DIMAK.

DECIDES:-

1. To refer the practical plan proposed by the International Commission on Islamic Heritage for study by this Committee, in the light of comments and observations to be made by Member States.
2. To approve the proposed amendments to the statutes of the International Commission for Islamic Heritage, with a view to coordinating its efforts and activities with the Research Centre on Islamic History, Arts and Culture, to avoid a duplication of their functions.

3. To urge Member States wishing to preserve their historical cities and Islamic Heritage to supply the General Secretariat with the necessary data and information, so that it may follow up the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Tenth and Eleventh Islamic Conferences;
4. To urge Member States and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to provide the required financial assistance to preserve historical cities in the Republic of Tunisia, the Kingdom of Morocco, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, the Republic of Mali, the Republic of Niger, the Republic of Indonesia, and other Islamic cities;
5. To request the General Secretariat to contact the Organization of Islamic Capitals with a view to referring its part or the entirety of the question of preserving Islamic historical cities, and to prepare a detailed report in this regard;
6. To invite the International Commission on Islamic Heritage and the Organization of Islamic Capitals to prepare a plan determining priorities for the preservation of historical Islamic cities, and to submit



specific proposals in this respect to the  
General Secretariat;

7. To commend the efforts exerted by the  
Tunisian government, to preserve its  
Islamic monuments and heritage, express  
its support for this plan and also  
commend the Islamic states, that  
contributed to the efforts exerted  
by the Republic of Tunisia, to preserve  
the Islamic landmarks at Kairawan.

RESOLUTION NO.7/12-C

ON THE TEACHING OF THE ARABIC LANGUAGE AND  
PROMULGATING ISLAMIC CULTURE IN NON-ARABIC  
SPEAKING MEMBER STATES

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign  
Ministers meeting in its Twelfth Ordinary Session in  
Baghdad, Republic of Iraq from 28 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban  
1401 H (1-5 June 1981);

Noting with considerable interest the response  
of some non-Arabic speaking Member States to the  
resolutions of previous Islamic Conferences on the  
teaching of the Arabic language and the promulgation  
of Islamic Culture in their schools, institutes and  
universities;

Expressing its gratitude and great satisfaction  
at the material and moral support given by some Arab  
Member States to fulfil the objectives of the  
aforesaid resolutions;

Having reviewed the detailed memorandum  
prepared by the General Secretariat on the coordination  
of the efforts exerted by the Member States interested  
in the matter;

Calling upon the other Member States to  
contribute positively to the efforts exerted by the  
General Secretariat to give a new momentum and wider  
dimensions to the project when following up the  
implementation of the resolutions adopted in this  
regard;

Commending the Indonesian Government's plan for improving and enlarging its centres which teach the Arabic language;

Noting with satisfaction the decision of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Somalia to implement a comprehensive "Arabicization" plan at its various departments and institutions;

Appreciating the material and technical difficulties faced by the General Secretariat, of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, in providing the necessary funds in its annual budget to cover its contribution to the International Islamic Arabic Schools Fund.

Decides:

1. To call upon those Member States which have material and moral potentials to meet the needs of other Member States that have expressed readiness to include the teaching of the Arabic language and the promulgation of Islamic culture in their educational programmes, and to use all possible means to encourage those countries to lay down a 3 to 5 year educational plan and curriculum, so that their needs in teachers, textbooks and other educational aids may be determined, and provided by one or more Member States, to guarantee better results at each phase of the plan;

2. To request the Islamic Solidarity Fund to study the possibility of allocating part of the appropriations earmarked for each purpose towards covering some of the expenses involved in the implementation of a specific programme or curriculum in any of the member states that is unable to secure the needed appropriations;
3. To encourage any bilateral initiative concluded between any two member states for providing support or help to implement the resolutions adopted by Islamic Conferences on the teaching of Arabic and the promulgation of the Islamic culture, and request the two parties to forward to the General Secretariat any information or reports they deem useful, so that the Secretariat may follow up the work and make use of such information in preparing its periodic or annual reports;
4. To ask the Indonesian Government to provide the General Secretariat, whenever appropriate, with detailed proposals, in order to secure the assistance from the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and its affiliate organs, as well as that of member states;
5. To call upon the Arab Member States, in particular, to extend material and technical support to the Democratic Republic of Somalia, so that it may implement its plan of comprehensive Arabization at its various institutions and departments;

6. To invite Member States to assist the Republic of Gambia in completing the Islamic Institute there, and to submit this subject to the next session of Islamic Social Cultural and Economic Affairs Committee;

7. To appeal to Member States to assign a number of Arabic language teachers to the Republic of Niger, Guinea Bissau, the Republic of Senegal and the Republic of Mali to reinforce their Arabic language teaching programmes;

8. To request Member States to follow the example of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Republic of Iraq of providing the necessary assistance to the Islamic groups in non-Islamic countries with the aim of pursuing their efforts in disseminating Islamic culture among its citizens and teaching Arab - the language of the Holy Quran;

9. To renew the call to the Member States and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to continue its assistance to the International Islamic Arabic Schools Fund, in view of the positive and constructive role that it performs in the spread of Islamic culture throughout the world, and in educating the Muslim children according to authentic Islamic values.

RESOLUTION NO. 8/12-C

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CALENDAR OF LUNAR  
MONTHS AND MUSLIM HOLIDAYS

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq from 20 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban, 1401H (1-5 June, 1981);

Considering resolution No. 14/11-C adopted by the Eleventh Islamic Conference and the efforts made by the General Secretariat to follow up its implementation and noting that no replies had been forthcoming to the General Secretariat from Member States concerning their views and observations on the matter;

Having examined the conclusions of the meeting of the Islamic Fiqh Academy, affiliated to the Muslim World League, and the Third International Seminar on a uniform Hijiri Calendar, held recently in Tunis;

Pursuant to the wish unanimously expressed by Member States to conduct further detailed studies on the issue, and the recommendation made by the Seventh Session of the Islamic Committee for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

DECIDES:

To request the General Secretariat to  
convene a meeting of a Committee composed of two  
members from each Member State of the Organization -  
a Shariah Scholar and an Astronomer to make a  
comprehensive analytical study of a uniform  
Calendar of Lunar Months and Muslim Holidays, and  
to submit a report in this regard to the Thirteenth  
Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 9/12-C

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF TWO ISLAMIC  
UNIVERSITIES IN NIGER AND UGANDA

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from 28 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban 1401 H ( 1 - 5 June, 1981);

Recalling the resolutions adopted by previous Islamic Conferences on the project to establish two Islamic Universities in Niger and Uganda;

Having taken note of the Third Summit Conference resolution emphasizing the follow-up of the implementation of the two projects;

Noting also the recommendations adopted by the sixth and seventh sessions of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Acclaiming the measures taken by both the General Secretariat and the Government of the Republic of Niger with respect to the invitation of tenders and the choice of the company to be entrusted with the implementation of the first stage of the Islamic University project in Niger, whose cost has been fixed at \$ 65,000,000 and whose implementation period is set for 24 months as of October 1981;

Decides:

- 1 - That the sum of \$ 65,000,000 needed for the implementation of the first stage of the establishment of an Islamic University in Niger be provided within the period fixed for completion, which is two years as of September 1981, and that Member States be requested to offer contributions to this effect.



That the Secretary General be requested to intensify his contacts both through visiting and sending missions to the member states to urge their material support for this project;

3- To urge the Islamic Solidarity Fund to continue to give the project necessary support, and to request it to increase the sums allocated for this project within its means in its annual budget;

4- To authorise the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund, the General Secretariat, with the competent participation of the/authorities of Niger to sign a contract on the implementation of the first stage of the project;

5- To request that the Islamic Development Bank offer contributions from its charity-allocated money for the implementation of the first stage of this Islamic University project in Niger.

6- To express its gratitude and appreciation to the government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for contributing \$ 10,000,000 to the project of this University, and to appeal for continuing to offer such contribution.

7- To accept the clarifications presented by the representative of the government of Uganda regarding the present situation of the project in this country, and to promise to submit a comprehensive report on this to the General Secretariat in the near future.

8. To entrust the General Secretariat with maintaining the necessary contacts on the coordination of efforts with the Republic of Uganda, and to send a delegation to hold talks with Ugandan authorities on the preparation of a detailed report on the subject for submission to the 13th Session of the Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 10/12-C

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ZAYTOUNEYA  
FACULTY AND THE SUPRME COUNCIL FOR  
ISLAMIC STUDIES IN TUNIS

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from 28 Rajab to 3 Sha'ban, 1401H (1-5 June, 1981);

Considering the memorandum of the General Secretariat on the project for the establishment of the new Zaytouneya Faculty and the Suprme Council for Islamic Studies;

Paying tribute to the financial assistance extended by the Islamic Solidarity Fund in its thirteenth, sixteenth and eighteenth sessions;

Commending the scientific and historical position of this Faculty and its prominent role in propagating Islamic Culture and Science;

Decides:

1. To ratify the recommendations of the Seventh Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs which was held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 24-27 Gamad el Awal, 1401H (March 30 - April 2, 1981);

2. To express thanks to the Tunisian Government for introducing this Islamic project for the dissemination of the Islamic culture in Tunisia and in Africa;

3. To commend this Islamic Project;

4. To call on member states of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to continue supporting this project;

5. To follow up, maintain interest in, and support this project by all means.

RESOLUTION NO. 11/12-C

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ISLAMIC CENTRE  
IN GUINEA - BISSAU

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers  
held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq from 20 Rajab to 3  
Sha'aban, 1401H (1-5 June, 1981);

29

Noting with great interest the concern shown  
by the General Secretariat and the Republic of Guinea -  
Bissau as regards the establishment by stages of an  
Islamic Centre according to available financial  
resources;

Considering the explanatory note submitted by  
the General Secretariat on the measures taken, in  
cooperation and coordination with the relevant  
authorities in the host country, to guarantee the  
implementation of the project by stages;

Noting the recommendations made by the Seventh  
Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural  
and Social Affairs in this respect;

Decides:

1. To request the General Secretariat to pursue  
its contacts with the Government of the Republic of  
Guinea - Bissau as regards the implementation of the  
project by stages, starting with the construction of  
the mosque, upon agreement between the General  
Secretariat and the Government of Guinea - Bissau

2. To urge the Islamic Solidarity Fund and all Member States to donate generously for the benefit of this project.

3. To express thanks to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for its donations to the project, and to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for its announcement to donate ten thousand dollars for the construction of the Islamic Centre.

RESOLUTION NO. 12/12-C

THE AHMAD BABA CENTRE AT TIMBUKTU, MALI.

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq from 20 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban, 1401 H. (1-5 June, 1981);

Reaffirming resolution No. 7/10-C urging member states and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to uphold the efforts exerted by the Government of the Republic of Mali to turn the Ahmad Baba Centre, at Timbuktu, into a regional institute for Islamic research and studies;

Recalling resolution No. 4/3-C/(IS) adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference reaffirming the commitment of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to provide the necessary support therefor;

Considering the recommendations made by the seventh session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs ;

DECIDES:

1. To follow-up the implementation of the project of turning the Ahmad Baba Centre, at Timbuktu,

into a Regional Institute for Islamic Research;  
and to urge member states, in general, and neighbouring  
African states in particular, to extend material  
and moral support to the Government of the Republic of  
Mali to implement this project;

2. To request the General Secretariat and  
the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund  
to cooperate with the Government of the Republic of  
Mali with a view to completing the technical studies  
for the project and providing the needed support,

3. To express its thanks to the Republic of  
Iraq and the Islamic Solidarity Fund for the aid  
given to the Government of Mali for the implementation  
of this project.

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RESOLUTION NO. 13/12.C

THE ISLAMIC INSTITUTE FOR TRANSLATION  
IN KHARTOUM

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers  
held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq from 28 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban,  
1401 H. (1-5 June, 1981);

Recalling the resolution adopted by the  
Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,  
requesting the Government of the Democratic Republic  
of the Sudan and the General Secretariat to draw up  
the Statutes and Budget for the various phases of  
establishing the Islamic Institute for Translation  
in Khartoum,

Having taken note of the steps taken by the  
Sudanese Government towards its implementation and  
its readiness to offer all the necessary services and  
facilities for the projects,

Having reviewed the draft statutes of the  
above mentioned Institute and the Budget for the  
implementation of all its phases,

Pursuand to the recommendations of the  
Seventh Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic,  
Cultural and Social Affairs,



DECIDES :

1. To approve in principle the Statutes of the Islamic Institute for Translation in Khartoum.
2. To invite the member states and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to give voluntary donations to cover the estimated budget to the different phases of establishing the Islamic Institute for Translation in Khartoum.
3. To request the General Secretariat and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to coordinate further with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan with a view to securing continuity in the efforts exerted to establish the Institute according to the planned phases of implementation.

RESOLUTION NO. 14/12-C

ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY GAMES FEDERATION

The Twelfth Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Baghdad, the Republic of Iraq, from 8 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban 1401 H, (1 - 5 June, 1981);

Recalling resolution 17/11-C, adopted by the Eleventh Islamic Conference which decided to organize periodical games among member states of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Noting resolution 7/3-C, adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference, on the setting up of an appropriate organ to run these periodical games, recommending that the draft statute of the Islamic Solidarity Games Federation be circulated to all member states, and an ad hoc experts' committee set up to finalize the statute ;

Having reviewed the report submitted by the aforementioned committee, and the final text of the draft statute of the Islamic Solidarity Games Federation;

DECIDES:

1. To refer the draft statute of the Islamic Solidarity Games Federation to the competent authorities in the member states for their views and comments, to be communicated to the General Secretariat within four months;

2. To instruct the General Secretariat to prepare a detailed report on the answers it receives from Member States for submission, together with the final text of the draft statute, to the Thirteenth Islamic Conference for final ratification.

3. To charge the General Secretariat to make necessary contact with the interested parties for the studying of the technical aspects of this project.

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Resolution No. 15/12-C

On

The International Islamic Law Commission

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from 29 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban 1401 H (1-5 June, 1981);

Recalling resolution No. 17/11-C on the International Islamic Law Commission adopted by the Eleventh Islamic Conference;

Having reviewed the recommendations made by the sixth and seventh sessions of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the establishment of a Committee of Experts to consider the matter;

Taking note of the wish expressed by the delegation of the Republic of Iraq to have the headquarters of the proposed International Islamic Law Commission in the Republic of Iraq;

Having examined the report of the aforementioned Experts' Committee, and the draft Statutes of the International Islamic Law Commission;

Decides:

1. To request the General Secretariat to communicate to Member States the draft Statutes for consideration, comments and proposals of amendments;

2. To request the General Secretariat to review such proposals and submit them to an enlarged committee of experts to finalize the draft Statutes of the International Islamic Law Commission, and to submit the draft Statutes after its revision to the Thirteenth Islamic Conference;

3. To welcome and accept the offer of the Republic of Iraq to host the Commission's headquarters.

RESOLUTION NO. 16/12-C

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ISLAMIC FIQH ACADEMY

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from 20 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban 1400 H (1 - 5 June, 1981);

Having reviewed with great interest the text of resolution 8/3-C, adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference, held at Mecca Al Mukarramah from 19 to 22 Rabiul Awwal 1401 H (25 - 28 January 1981);

Noting the specially important role to be played by the Islamic Fiqh Academy in coping with developments and problems of contemporary life through Ijtihad and seeking guidance from the just religious tenets and the noble tradition of the Prophet, with the purpose of providing the genuine Islamic answers emanating from the everlasting Islamic intellectual sources ;

Endorsing the practical steps taken by the General Secretariat towards the implementation of the above-mentioned resolution of the Islamic Summit Conference ;

Having taken note of the report submitted by the Committee of Experts and the draft Statute of the Islamic Fiqh Academy ;

Decides:

- 1- To approve in principle the framework and the outline of the draft Statute of the Islamic Fiqh Academy submitted by the aforementioned Committee of Experts.
  - 2- To request the General Secretariat to circulate the draft Statute to Member States in order to obtain their response within four months and afterwards to convene a meeting of an enlarged committee, in which participation shall be open to all Member States, to finalise the Draft Statute of this Academy and to complete the necessary procedures for its establishment, and afterwards to submit the draft Statutes to the Thirteenth Islamic Conference for adoption.
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RESOLUTION NO.17/12-C

CELEBRATIONS MARKING THE ADVENT OF THE  
FIFTEENTH CENTURY OF THE HIJRA

The Twelfth Foreign Ministers' Conference meeting in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from 28 Rajab to 3 Sha'ban, 1401 H (corresponding to 1-5 June, 1981);

Recalling resolutions of Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conferences on the official programme of international and national celebrations on this occasion;

Expressing its satisfaction at the response from those States who elaborated and who endeavour to implement programmes appropriate to the historical and cultural significance of the occasion;

Noting with satisfaction the measures taken by the Secretariat in implementation of this programme;

Decides:

- 1- To urge Member States to devote greater attention to the implementation of national programmes and to employ the occasion of the celebrations marking the advent of the Fifteenth Century of the Hijra to promote Islamic teachings at all levels;
- 2- To urge the Secretariat to speed the implementation of its programme of producing books on Islam dealing with the issues of interest to the Islamic World, as well as a programme of Islamic films;



- 3- To express its thanks to and appreciation of the Islamic Solidarity Fund for its budgetary allocations for the programmes of celebrations marking the advent of the Fifteenth Century of the Hijra, and requests the Fund to continue to support those programmes, in the light of the progress made and as the Fund's resources allow;
  - 4- To include an exhibition for Arabic Islamic Calligraphy in Kuwait, as part of the official international programmes;
  - 5- To request the Member States to supply the Secretariat with reports on the activities of their national programmes, with a view to including in the booklet which it intends to issue during the national programmes of celebrations marking the advent of the Fifteenth Century of the Hijra;
  - 6- To express satisfaction with the practical measures taken by the General Secretariat.
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RESOLUTION NO.18/12-C

THE INSTITUTE FOR COMPLEMENTARY  
STUDIES IN PAKISTAN

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq from 28 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban, 1401H. (1-5 June, 1981);

Recalling resolutions 4/10-C and 15/11-C adopted by the Tenth and Eleventh Islamic Conferences on the establishment of an Institute for Complementary Studies in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan;

Considering the recommendations made by the Seventh Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs requesting the Government of Pakistan to prepare a working paper that includes its views and proposals on the establishment of the aforementioned Institute and submit it to the General Secretariat;

Pursuant to the explanations given by the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan concerning the measures it had taken to prepare a detailed report on the establishment of the aforementioned Institute;

Decides :

"To request the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to submit its study on the establishment of an Institute for Complementary Studies in Pakistan to the General Secretariat, so that the latter may examine it and take the necessary measures whereby to submit it to the Sessions of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs, which in turn will make the appropriate recommendations thereon for submission to the Thirteenth Islamic Conference".

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RESOLUTION NO.19/12-C

THE ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY FUND

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq from 28 Rajab to 3 Sha'ban 1401 H (1-5 June, 1981);

Noting the report on the activities of the Islamic Solidarity Fund submitted by the Chairman of the Permanent Board of the Fund;

Convinced of the need to support the Islamic Solidarity Fund to enable it to fulfil the task for which it was established, and to realize the noble objectives specified in its statute;

Aware of the effective role of the Fund in financing the spiritual, cultural and social activities of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Recalling the resolution adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference (Palestine and Al-Quds Session) on enhancing the resources of the Fund and its Waqf;

Decides:

- 1- To call upon the Member States to implement the resolution adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference by increasing their donations to the Fund to raise its annual budget to the amount to 50 million dollars;
- 2- To generally approve of, the substance of the report submitted by the Chairman of the Permanent Board of the Islamic Solidarity Fund on its activities and to put its budget for the financial year 1980-81 into effect;
- 3- To hold special meetings, during the Islamic Conferences, for the purpose of pledging donations for the Solidarity Fund, and to call upon all Member States

to do so during those meetings;

4- To appeal all Member States to organize fund raising campaigns for the Fund during the forthcoming holy month of Ramadan, and to specify the authorities which shall supervise the campaigns;

5- To request all Member States to pledge their donations to the Waqf; and to request those countries which have already pledged their donations to transfer them to the General Secretariat so that the Waqf Project would begin its activities directly upon receipt of any sum;

6- To approve the closing account of the fiscal year 1979/80 as well as the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1981/82;

7- To approve the amendment to Article III of the Statute of the Fund concerning the term of office of the Chairman of the Board, as stated in his report;

8- To express its gratitude to the Permanent Board of the Islamic Solidarity Fund and to its Chairman Dr Ezzeddine Ibrahim for the efforts exerted to achieve the objectives of the Fund.

Resolution No. 20/12-C

The Recommendations of the Sixth and Seventh  
Sessions of the Islamic Commission for Economic,  
Cultural and Social Affairs

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign  
Ministers held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from  
2<sup>8</sup> Rajab to 3<sup>rd</sup> Sha'aban, 1401 H (1-5 June, 1981);

Having considered the reports and recommen-  
dations of the Sixth and Seventh Sessions of the Islamic  
Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs  
held in Jeddah from 10/13 Moharam, 1400 H (16-19  
November, 1980) and Jakarta from 24-27 Jamad Al-Awal,  
1401 H ( March 30 - April 2, 1981 );

Having taken note of the invitation of  
Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to host the  
Eighth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic,  
Cultural and Social Affairs,

Decides :

1. To approve the recommendations of the  
Sixth and Seventh Sessions of Islamic Commission for  
Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;
2. To hold the Eighth Session of the Islamic  
Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs in  
Libya.

ANNEX V

FINAL COMMUNIQUE  
OF THE TWELFTH ISLAMIC  
CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS  
BAGHDAD REPUBLIC OF IRAC  
28 RAJAB - 3 SHAABAN 1401 H.  
(1-5 JUNE 1981)

ICFM/12-81/FC/1.

IN THE NAME OF GOD THE COMMISSARIATE,

THE HONORABLE

FINAL COMMUNIQUE

OF THE TWELFTH ISLAMIC

CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

BAGHDAD REPUBLIC OF IRAQ

28 RAJAB - 3 SHAABAN 1401 H.

(1-5 JUNE 1981)

1. In response to the generous invitation extended by the Republic of Iraq and in implementation of the resolution of the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers was convened in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq from 28 Rajab to 3 Shaaban 1401 H., (1 - 5 June, 1981).

2. The Conference was preceded by a preparatory meeting of Senior Officials of Member States

(30 May 1981) for consideration of the agenda and organization of work;

3. The following Member States attended the meeting:

The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, State of Bahrain, People's Republic of Bangladesh, United Arab Republic of Cameroun, Republic of Chad, Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros, Republic of Djibouti, Republic of Gabon, Republic of the Gambia, Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea, Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Republic of Indonesia, Republic of Iraq, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, State of Kuwait, Republic of Lebanon, Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Republic of Maldives, Republic of Mali, Islamic Republic of Mauritania,

ICFM/12-81/FC/1.

Kingdom of Morocco, Republic of Niger, Sultanate of Oman, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Palestine, State of Qatar, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Republic of Senegal, Democratic Republic of Somalia, Democratic Republic of Sudan, Republic of Tunisia, Republic of Turkey, Republic of Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Republic of Upper Volta, Yemen Arab Republic, Democratic & Popular Republic of Yemen;

4. The following Member States did not attend the Conference:

Islamic Republic of Iran and the Syrian Arab Republic;

5. The Conference was attended by the following as observers:

A. Federal Republic of Nigeria, The Turkish Muslim Community of Kibris and Moro Liberation Front.

B. International Organizations:

United Nations; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; United Nations Development Programme; United Nations Industrial Development Organization; United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; and Arab Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; the UN Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian people.

C. Subsidiary Organs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference:

Islamic Development Bank; Islamic International News Agency; Islamic States Broadcasting Organization;



/ICFM/12-81/FC/1

Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Commodity Exchange; International Federation of Islamic Banks; and organization of Arab Capitals; Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund.

D. Islamic Associations and Organizations:

Rabitah Al Alam Al Islami; Mo'otamar Al Alam Al Islami; Islamic European Council; World Federation of Islamic Schools; and World Assembly of Muslim Youth.

6. The Conference was inaugurated by His Excellency President Saddam Hussein of the Republic of Iraq, who asked the Conference to recite Surat Al Fatiha in memory of the late President Zia-ur-Rahman of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. His Excellency then delivered an important address which he began by stressing that the birth of the Organization of the Islamic Conference was a prominent event in the contemporary history of Islamic countries. Within the framework of this Organization, officials of these States meet to examine questions of cooperation and solidarity among their States, to consider the issues for which Muslims are fighting, to vindicate the great principles of the noble religion, to spread Islamic culture and to foster Islamic institutions and tend to the affairs of Muslims in general.

His Excellency added that our struggle against all forms of colonialism, exploitation, oppression and aggressive Zionism was not a "temporary"

ICFM/12-81/FC/1.

trend, nor was it a reaction to current conditions; it was, rather, a genuine and profound approach that emanated from the principles of our Islamic belief. The first Muslims had fought under the leadership of our Great Prophet (peace be upon him), and after him, under his caliphs and his companions, against aggressive and corrupt empires. Thus they spread the principles of Islam, principles of freedom, justice and equality indeed. As the descendants of those great men, believing in the glorious message of the Quran, we shouldered now the responsibility of jihad for those principles.

His Excellency added that the Conference acquired special significance as it convened one month after the Islamic Summit Conference which met in the vicinity of Al Maaba Al Musharrafek and in the land of the great message of Islam, where resolutions and recommendations of paramount importance were taken. The work of that Conference was, moreover, crowned with the historical "Makkah Declaration".

Further addressing the Conference, His Excellency said: "You, brothers, shoulder the heavy responsibility of putting these resolutions and recommendations into effect, of seeking the practical means for their implementation and of creating the propitious conditions to turn them into a tangible reality."

ICFM/12-81/FC/1.

His Excellency added that the most important issue facing <sup>peoples</sup> Muslims/ today was the issue of supporting the Palestinian people to enable them to recover their usurped land and rights, and to restore Al Quds Al Sharif to its own people; that city was now under the hateful Zionist occupation that teemed with rancour, fanaticism and the spirit of evil and aggression. Such was the case throughout the land of Palestine which is held holy for all revealed religions. That made the struggle for the liberation of Palestine and Al Quds al-Sharif not a narrow issue, but rather an issue of wide human dimension. His Excellency expressed the hope that the Conference would adopt positions and resolutions likely to reinforce the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people and enable them to achieve their just objectives under the leadership of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the struggling Palestinian people.

His Excellency referred to the insolent Zionist threats which had reached such a point that it was impossible now to remain passive towards them or to disregard them. The Zionist enemy, occupying the whole of Palestine as well as territories belonging to other Arab countries, continued to expand its influence in Lebanon and to wreak havoc in that Arab country. Indeed, this enemy has shown such a degree of insolence and arrogance as to impose

ICFM/12-81/FC/1.

conditions for its own security that went beyond those borders within which it was at present by virtue of occupation.

His Excellency the President then announced that the Arab nation rejected categorically, and fought against, the Zionist occupation; it rejected Zionist threats and most emphatically condemned the illegitimate support received by the Zionist enemy and its policies of aggression, from the United States and from certain colonialist quarters in the world. He further said: "We are confident that all Muslim people associate themselves with us and support us in this position. This support has its effective repercussions in the international community, encouraging right-thinking trends in world public opinion to condemn the Zionist aggression and to resist the racist Zionist ideology of expansion."

In respect of the Iraqi-Iranian dispute, His Excellency referred to the fact that the Islamic Summit Conference had undertaken a noble mission: by assigning a committee to exert <sup>its</sup> good offices to terminate the conflict and to initiate negotiations to reach a peaceful settlement of this conflict. His Excellency expressed extreme appreciation of the sincere and diligent efforts exerted by the Chairman and the members of the Committee. He affirmed that Iraq was still, from a position of strength and out of its love for peace, committed to its pledge, and

ICFM/12-81/FC/1

continued to be willing to reach a peaceful, just and honourable settlement of the dispute. All that Iraq demanded and called for was legitimate and just rights established in international treaties and agreements and by concrete historical facts. Iraq did not covet the land of its neighbours, nor did it wish them any harm. Iraq wished that conditions would be created to enable it to live with Iran in peace, each respecting the other, with neither side infringing the sovereignty, dignity or the interests of the other, nor interfering in the internal affairs of the other; each participating with its neighbours in creating the necessary conditions for security, stability and progress in the region.

His Excellency affirmed that Iraq was relieved of any moral or legal responsibility for the continuation of the conflict: the responsibility lay squarely on the officials of Iran, for they had not so far exerted any serious or sincere efforts to halt the conflict and reach a peaceful, just and honourable settlement of this dispute.

His Excellency expressed the hope that the Conference would contribute to the reinforcement of the Islamic Good-will Committee and to endorse any positive steps it might take.

7. The Conference decided to consider the statement of His Excellency President Saddam Hussein as an official document of the Conference, given the importance of the Statement and the useful guidance it contained.

ICFM/12-81/FC/1.

8. His Excellency Moustapha Niasse, Foreign Minister of Senegal; His Royal Highness Sheikh Sabbah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabbah, Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister of the State of Kuwait; and His Excellency Elter Turkman, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Turkey, all made speeches in which they expressed their deep appreciation for the important address made by His Excellency President Saddam Hussein, President of the Republic of Iraq, and for kindly inaugurating the Conference. They also expressed their thanks to the Republic of Iraq for its hospitality and warm reception.

The Conference expressed its condolences on the death of President Zia-ur-Rahman, the late President of the Republic of Bangladesh, Vice-Chairman of the Third Islamic Summit Conference, Member of the tripartite Al-Quds Summit Committee and member of the Islamic Peace Committee.

The Conference regarded the late President as one of the eminent Islamic personalities who had devoted his life and consecrated his efforts to the progress and unity of the people of Bangladesh and to Islamic solidarity.

The Conference also declared its support for the people of Bangladesh at this critical period in their history.

The Conference received a cable from President Ahmad Sekou Toure, President of the Peoples Revolutionary Republic of Guinea and Chairman of the Islamic Peace Committee expressing his denouncement of the assassination of the late President Zia-ur-Rahman, and affirming that the Muslim Ummah has lost, with his death, one of its notable men who devoted themselves to struggle and work for the supreme Islamic values and effective Islamic solidarity.

The Secretary General also paid tribute to the memory of the late Zia-ur-Rahman, recalling the great services of the deceased to the Organisation, and thus to the Islamic causes in general.

9. The floor was then given to His Excellency Sharifuddin Pirzada, head of the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. He said that the period

when his country presided over the Islamic Conference for the Eleventh Session was characterized by great activity , the most prominent being the worldwide celebration programmes on the advent of the Fifteenth Century of the Hejira. Turning to the question of Palestine and Al-Quds, he noted that the Zionist enemy continues to ignore world public opinion and all principles of international law by persisting in launching its terrorist campaigns against the Palestinian inhabitants in Lebanon, thus endangering the independence and territorial integrity of that member country. He called upon the Conference to assume its basic responsibility, and on the Islamic world to declare once again its solidarity with, and support for, the Palestinian cause and the independence of Lebanon. He called for urgent measures to be taken for the implementation of the Islamic plan of action to confront the Zionist enemy, and for the Liberation of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

Dealing with the question of Afghanistan and developments there, he emphasized his country's commitment to the search for a peaceful settlement for it, noting the Islamic Conference's support for the efforts aimed at settling the question of Afghanistan through negotiations. Touching on the Iraqi-Iranian dispute, he noted that the Islamic countries expected the Conference to coordinate efforts **for** bringing a quick

ICFM/12-81/FC/1.

end to this dispute to safeguard Islamic solidarity.

As regards air hijacking incidents, he asked for necessary measures to be taken to ensure that hijackers were duly punished.

10. The Conference unanimously elected His Excellency Dr. Sa'doun Hammadi, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Iraq, Chairman of the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

11. The Conference also unanimously elected His Excellency Dauda Diallo, Foreign Minister of Niger, and His Excellency Fathallah Jamil, Foreign Minister of the Republic of the Maldives, Vice-Chairman; and His Excellency Sharifudine Pirzade, Minister of Justice of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan as Rapporteur. The Conference appointed Ambassador Dr. Riad Mahmoud Sami Al-Qaisi, Head of the Legal Department at the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Iraq, as Chairman of the Drafting Committee. The Conference also appointed His Excellency Habib Chatti, Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, official spokesman of the Conference.



ICFM/12-81/FC/1

12. H.E. Dr. Sa'doun Hammadi, the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Iraq, addressed the Conference in his capacity as Chairman of the Twelfth Session of the Conference. He expressed his warm gratitude at having been elected Chairman of the Session and said that he considered it an expression of appreciation for the greater role Iraq was playing in the work of the Organization of the Islamic Conference. He expressed his gratitude to H.E. Mr. Agha Shahi, the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, for his able handling of the preceding session. He paid tribute to the work of H.E. Mr. Habib Chatty, the Secretary-General, and all the staff of the Secretariat. Dr. Hammadi affirmed Iraq's great interest in the Organization of the Islamic Conference -- an interest stemming from its belief in its positive influence on the course of international events; its constructive contribution to the political, economic and cultural activities at international level; its special role in the propagation of Islam's message and humanitarian teachings; the promotion of Islamic solidarity and the consolidation of world peace and security.

Dr. Hammadi recalled the Resolution on the Islamic Plan of Action against the Zionist Enemy. The Resolution directed the General Secretariat to undertake legal and procedural studies regarding the

ICFM/12-81/FC/1

adoption of a U.N. General Assembly Resolution soliciting an advisory ruling from the International Court of Justice on Israeli practices and measures constituting a violation of the established rights of the Palestinian people. The Resolution invited the General Assembly to reject the credentials of the Israeli Delegation to the United Nations, to adopt the necessary sanctions against the Zionist Entity in implementation of Chapter VII of the U.N. Charter, and to freeze the membership of that Entity in the international organization.

Dr. Hammadi recalled paragraph 13 of the same Resolution : "Calling on Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference which have earlier recognised Israel to withdraw this recognition and to sever all diplomatic and economic relations with Israel". He then recalled paragraph 21 of the Resolution on the cause of Palestine and the Middle East, which invited the member states, "to sever all kinds of diplomatic, consular, economic, sports and touristic relations, as well as all forms of communication with Israel at all levels, official or otherwise". He called for the adoption of the necessary measures for its implementation.

ICFM/12-81/FC/1

Dr. Hammadi referred to the critical situation in Lebanon and to the stepped-up Israeli aggression on southern Lebanon and the subjection of a number of its towns to increased Israeli raids. He warned that such an escalation of the critical situation constituted another attempt at dividing Lebanon in conformity with foreign designs and interests to implement the Zionist target of liquidating Palestinian resistance and the national movement in Lebanon.

He then referred to the Resolution on the Declaration of a Holy Jihad and the need to take practical measures for the implementation of Jihad and to reach agreement on its Islamic message.

He emphasized the importance of the Eritrean question, declaring that it was a just one and clearly a liberation movement. He recalled the relevant resolution on the appointment of a Committee consisting of Senegal, Guinea and the General Secretariat, to make any contacts it might deem necessary for the pursuit of peaceful endeavours. The Resolution, moreover, invited the Secretaries-General of the United Nations, the Arab League and the Organization of African Unity to use their good offices to solve the Eritrean question peacefully.

ICFM/12-81/FC/1

He affirmed Iraq's support for the African position on Namibia and any measures taken by African states, in implementation of Iraq's policy of solidarity with fellow Africans. He affirmed Iraq's position with respect to liberation movements throughout the world.

With respect to international economic relations, His Excellency made it clear that they were characterized by the disparity between the advanced industrial nations and the developing countries. The widening gap in recent years between the two sides was, he said, due to the fact that the current international economic order had not kept pace with world economic development. His Excellency pointed out that despite the sincere efforts exerted by the developing countries at the various international fora to effect fundamental changes in the structure of international economic relations, no tangible progress had been made. This is the result of the stubborn and egotistical position the advanced industrial countries have adopted by opposing the establishment of a new and just international economic order, and by refusing, for political reasons, to effect such a change. They have even gone back, in some cases, on what they had previously agreed upon.

He pointed out that Iraq's position

ICFM/12-81/FC/1

was that all forms of economic exploitation and discrimination should be eliminated, and that there was a need to establish a just economic order through dialogue based on a genuine political desire. All this, he went on, <sup>should be</sup> within the framework of the United Nations, with the participation of all the countries of the world in implementation of the United Nations' General Assembly resolution No.34/138.

His Excellency Dr. Hammadi recalled the proposal that Iraq had previously submitted at the Colombo Non-aligned Summit Conference, stipulating that the exporters of raw material should establish "specific associations" similar to that established by the oil-exporting countries. This should strengthen the unity of developing countries and improve their bargaining power in dealing with the industrial countries. He also recalled the proposal of President Saddam Hussein calling for the establishment of an international fund to compensate developing nations for their imported inflation. The Fund would be financed by the developed countries.

ICFM/12-81/FC/1

The contributions would be geared to the rate of inflation affecting the prices of exports to the developing countries. The contributions of the oil-exporting countries would be proportionate to the increase in the price of oil exported to developing nations.

As for economic cooperation among developing countries in general, and Islamic nations in particular, His Excellency pointed out that Iraq believes that this is one of the basic factors in bringing about a new international economic order. Iraq, indeed, makes it one of the bases of its foreign policy.

ICFM/12-81/FC/I

According to this policy, Iraq pledged to offer assistance, in the form of grants, donations and loans on easy terms, at the rate of about 4% of Iraq's gross national product for 1979 and 5.6% of its GNP for 1980. This compares with 0.15% of the GNP for the United States, 0.43% for Federal Germany, 0.52% for the United Kingdom and 0.58% for France. At the same time, the General Assembly of the United Nations had invited the industrialized developed countries to contribute not less than 0.7% of their GNP to the developing nations in the Second International Development Decade. Acting on this policy, Iraq called for a responsible oil-pricing policy and for compensating the under-privileged developing countries which have concluded direct oil agreements for the increase in the official prices of Iraqi oil, from 1/6/1979 to the end of 1979, by providing long-term interest-free loans.

At the end of his address, His Excellency Dr. Hammadi expressed Iraq's increasing interest in religious affairs, through promulgating special legislation; providing moral and material assistance to religious institutions, holy shrines and clergymen; constructing numerous mosques; and through providing assistance to the Islamic institutions, centres and organizations throughout the world.

ICFM/12-81/FC/I

13- At the inaugural session, the Conference heard a lengthy statement by His Excellency Habib Chatti, Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, in which he dealt with the issues preoccupying the Islamic world, particularly the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the current explosive crisis in the Middle East. Behind that crisis was, he said, Israel's interference in Lebanon's internal affairs, its continued acts of aggression and expansionist policies, in violation of international law, and its flouting of UN resolutions. He drew the attention of the Western World to the grave Middle East situation which, unless Israel ceased to commit its crimes, would seriously jeopardize peace and security both in that region, and in the world at large.

His Excellency the Secretary-General spoke of the Iraqi-Iranian war and the mediation that had, and was still being undertaken by the Organization of the Islamic Conference to put an end to that war.

He also spoke of the problem of Afghanistan, affirming that this could only be solved by the withdrawal of foreign troops. He further voiced the Islamic World's refusal to involve the Gulf region in the current conflict between the two super-powers, affirming that the states of the region were quite capable of defending their own security.



ICFM/12-81/FC/I

The Secretary General also dealt with the current international situation, and warned that this should be promptly remedied, to avoid the dangers that were bound to result from the continuation of such a situation, which jeopardized human destiny.

14. Mr. Esmat Kattany, Under Secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Iraq, in his capacity as Chairman of the Meeting of Senior Officials of the Member States, held on 26 Rajab 1401 H. (30 May, 1981), explained that the aforementioned meeting had examined and approved the agenda, and agreed to circulate its items among the four committees of the Conference.

15. His Excellency Al Habib Chatty, the Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, read out a report in which he delineated the activities of the Organisation and its agencies, as well as the efforts exerted by the General Secretariat, in pursuance of the resolutions adopted by the Eleventh Session held in Islamabad, and the Summit Conference of Makkah Al Mukarramah and Taif.

ICFM/12-81/FC/I

16- He then moved on to the principal fields of these activities and reiterated the positive results achieved in them. He stated that Palestine and Al-Quds are continually in the forefront of all our issues, pointing to the efforts exerted in this regard during the preceding period, reflected in the holding of the two extraordinary sessions. The first was in Amman in Shaaban 1400 H.(July,1980), and the second in Fez from 9-11 Zul Qi'da 1400 H (8-10 September,1980), as well as an emergency session for Al-Quds Committee in Casablanca in Shawal 1400(August 1980), to counter the bill passed by the Israeli Knesset to annex Al-Quds and make it the unified and eternal capital of the Zionist entity.

17- He explained that these emergency sessions had adopted resolutions of paramount importance which underlined the solidarity of Islamic countries vis-a-vis Zionist aggression, and their commitment to extend material and moral support to the Palestine Liberation Organization, thereby enabling it to escalate its armed struggle and consolidate its internal front.

18- His Excellency added that the Summit Committee of Al-Quds Committee held a meeting in Zul-Hija 1400 H.(November 1980) in which it examined the evolution of events as regards Al-Quds and the Palestine issue generally, and drew up plans for the coming stage. In this context, he explained the steps taken regarding the questions of Palestine and Al-Quds, such as the contacts made with the Holy See

ICFM/12-81/FC/I

in the Vatican and Christian circles, the international seminar held in Paris on Al-Quds, as well as the continued efforts exerted to impose sanctions against Israel.

19- His Excellency then moved on to the situation in Lebanon, recalling the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conference and the Summit Conference of Taif on upholding its unity, sovereignty and independence, and on supporting it against Israeli aggression.

20- As regards the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, H.E. the Secretary-General reviewed the good offices of the Islamic Peace Committee to date, and its contacts with both parties in a bid to terminate that conflict. In this connection, he noted with satisfaction that both countries had agreed to allow the Committee to continue its conciliatory efforts, affirming that the Committee would do its utmost to attain that noble goal.

21- His Excellency then spoke of the problem of Afghanistan. He pointed to the efforts still being exerted in this direction, pursuant to the resolutions adopted in Islamabad on ending this problem.

22- Regarding the problem of drought in the Sahel, His Excellency recalled the resolution adopted in this respect by

ICFM/12-81/FC/I

the Third Islamic Summit Conference, and the steps taken by the General Secretariat to implement this resolution.

23- Next, His Excellency dealt with a number of Islamic issues, and the steps already taken with respect to some of them as well as the efforts and the steps being taken to implement the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conference concerning others.

24- The heads of delegations of the Member States made statements at the Plenary Session in which they dealt with the basic matters and issues submitted to the Conference. They expressed their concern and the need to adopt resolutions on them involving such measures as would realize the objectives of the Organization. They also expressed their gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Iraq for its great hospitality and warm welcome.

25- The Conference then heard the statement addressed to it by Dr. Kurt Waldheim, Secretary General of the United Nations, which was read out on his behalf by Mr. Yusuf Djerma-koye, Under-Secretary of the United Nations.

ICFM/12-81/FC/1

26. Dr. Riaz Ibrahim Hussein, Minister of Health, Republic of Iraq, made a statement at the behest of the Arab Ministers of Health, on the issue involving transferring the Headquarters of the Regional Office of the World Health Organization from Alexandria, in the Arab Republic of Egypt, to Amman in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. After explaining the steps on this score, he called upon all Member States to support the Arab States in their endeavours to transfer the seat of the Head Office, on the basis of the solidarity between the League of Arab States and the Organization of the Islamic Conference in order to realize their common interests.

27. Dr. Ezzedine Ibrahim, Chairman of the Permanent Board of the Islamic Solidarity Fund, then made a statement in which he reaffirmed the social and humanitarian Islamic task undertaken by the Islamic Solidarity Fund inside and outside the Islamic countries wherever Muslims are to be found, and he appealed to Member States to make further donations to the Fund to enable it to achieve its objectives.

ICFM/12-81/FC/1

28. The Conference commended the establishment of the Gulf Cooperation Council, which will contribute to the unity and solidarity of the Islamic Ummah and further consolidate its struggle for the triumph of its just causes and the progress of its peoples.

The Conference then acclaimed the efforts exerted by the Council's members for creating this Council, considered as a model of integration and cooperation for the sake of prosperity and strength.

29. The Conference then discussed the various items on the agenda and adopted the following resolutions:

1. Institutional and general matters.

30. -- The election of the members of the Finance Control Organ.

The Conference approved the re-election of the previous Board members for a further two year term, according to the provisions of article V (paragraph A) Chapter 8 of the Financial Statute of the Organization.

31. -- The Election of Al-Quds Committee.

The Conference approved the election of the members of Al-Quds Committee for a term of three years.

The Committee members are from:

- 1) The Kingdom of Morocco
- 2) Peoples Revolutionary Republic of Guinea
- 3) Peoples Republic of Bangladesh
- 4) The Republic of Iraq
- 5) The Islamic Republic of Iran

ICFM/12-81/FC/1

- 6) The Republic of Indonesia.
- 7) The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.
- 8) The Republic of Lebanon.
- 9) The Islamic Republic of Mauritania.
- 10) The Republic of Niger.
- 11) Palestine.
- 12) The Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
- 13) The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- 14) The Republic of Senegal.
- 15) The Syrian Arab Republic.

32. The Conference requested the Secretary

General to prepare a detailed comprehensive study of the administrative and organizational aspects, as well as the rules of procedure of the Conference meetings in the manner that would realize the best results. The study would be submitted to the Member States within two months of the convening date of the 13th Conference.

ICFM/12-81/FC/1

33. The Republic of Iraq, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Republic of Niger, the Republic of Senegal, the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh, the Republic of Maldives, the Democratic Republic of Somalia, and the Federal Islamic Republic of the Camoros announced their contributions to the Organization's funds, institutions and organisations as follows:-

State	Islamic Solidarity Fund.	Waqf of Solidarity Fund.	Al Quds Fund	Waqf of Al Quds Fund.
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.	\$ 10,000,000	-	\$ 5,000,000	\$5,000,000
Iraq	\$ 1,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$2,000,000
Pakistan	\$ 40,000	-	\$ 50,000	\$ -
Niger	\$ 40,000	-	\$ 35,000	-
Senegal	\$ 40,000	-	\$ 60,000	-
Bangladesh	\$ 5,000	-	\$ 10,000	-
Maldives	\$ 1,000	-	\$ 40,000	-
Somalia	-	-	-	\$ 5,000
Comoros	-	-	\$ 10,000	-
U.A.E.	\$ 3,000,000	-	-	\$10,000,000
Guinea	\$ 25,000	-	\$ 50,000	-
- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -

Indonesia announced its donation of \$ 300,000 to be divided among the various Funds. Kuwait pledged a donation that would be effective after the General Secretariat had contacted the Government of Kuwait with this respect.

The \$ 20,000,000 donation announced by the Republic of Iraq for Waqf of Al Quds Fund would be paid only when the allocation to Al Quds Fund have been fully settled.



ICFM/12-81/FC/1

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia pledged the  
following contributions:

(in US. dollars.)

- |     |  |           |
|-----|--|-----------|
| 1.  | Islamic States Broadcasting<br>Organization.                       | 2,000,000 |
| 2.  | Islamic International<br>News Agency                               | 2,000,000 |
| 3.  | The Dacca Centre   | 500,000   |
| 4.  | The Ankara Centre  | 300,000   |
| 5.  | The Istanbul Centre  | 200,000   |
| 6.  | World Centre for<br>Islamic Education                              | 1,000,000 |
| 7.  | Programme for teaching<br>the Arabic Language                      | 1,000,000 |
| 8.  | World Federation of<br>International Arab<br>Islamic Schools.      | 1,000,000 |
| 9.  | Islamic Shipowners<br>Association                                  | 1,000,000 |
| 10. | Islamic Chamber of<br>Commerce, Industry and<br>Commodity Exchange | 800,000   |
| 11. | The Tangiers Centre  | 200,000   |

ICFM/12-81/FC/1.

34. The Conference approved the extension of the term of office of the Assistant Secretaries General from two to four years, non-renewable.

35. The Conference approved the appointment of His Excellency Sheikh Arab Said Hashem, Ambassador at the Ministry in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, as Assistant Secretary General at the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

36. The Conference also approved the changes introduced in the flag of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, according to the specifications indicated and the model presented by the General Secretariat pertaining to proposal No. 1

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ICFM/12-81/FC/1

37. With respect to the election of three Committees, with each chaired by a Head of State or Government, the Conference directed the Secretary General to make consultations on the subject and report thereon to Thirteenth Foreign Ministers Conference.

38. The Conference announced its acceptance of invitation extended by the Republic of Niger to host the Thirteenth Foreign Ministers Conference and thanked the Niger for its kind offer.

39. The Conference likewise accepted with gratitude the invitation of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to host the Fourteenth Foreign Ministers Conference.

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ICFM/12-81/FC/1

40. The Conference adopted a resolution on controlling drought in the Sahel countries and its ensuing consequences. In this respect, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia pledged a donation of 100 million dollars for the development of hydraulic resources and rural area; Kuwait pledged 50 million dollars; the Republic of Iraq pledged 30 million dollars while the United Arab Emirates pledged 30 million dollars for immediate relief. This took place in the Sahel Committee which was chaired by El Sayed Taher Mohieddine Maarouf, Vice President of Iraq.

41. The Conference also adopted the following resolutions at the plenary.

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ICFM/12-81/FC/1

II. IN THE POLITICAL FIELD:

42. In respect of the issue of Palestine and the Middle East, the Conference decided to endeavour to induce the Security Council of the United Nations to adopt a new resolution that would explicitly provide for the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return to their homeland, their right to exercise self-determination without any foreign intervention, and their right to establish their own independent Palestinian State on their national soil. The Conference also decided to exert efforts in all international organizations to ensure.

ICFM/12-81/FC/1

1- the rejection of the credentials of the delegation of the Zionist entity to the United Nations General Assembly on the ground that it represented an authority that did not respect international legality and that claimed the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital;

2- suspension of the membership of the Zionist entity in the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies for its continued refusal to implement their resolutions and its continued aggression on the Palestinian people and the Arab peoples; and

3- the application of sanctions provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter against the Zionist entity for its flagrant intransigence and violations of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The Conference decided to create a five-man committee composed of Pakistan, Senegal, Malaysia, Guinea and the Secretary General to undertake adequate preparations and the necessary contacts to follow up and secure the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights.

The Conference decided to sever all forms of political, economic, cultural, technical, touristic and communications relations with the Zionist entity; and to accept the representation of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the remaining capitals of Islamic States as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, granting it all relevant rights, privileges and immunities.

ICFM/12-81/FC/1

Islamic States expressed their deep concern at the escalation of the continued Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people and the Arab territories. The Conference expressed its determination to resist the normalization of relations between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist entity.

43. The Conference affirmed its total commitment to implement all recommendations made by Al-Quds Committee on the issue of Palestine and the Middle East. It paid tribute to the efforts of the Committee and expressed deep appreciation for the great efforts exerted by His Majesty King Al Hassan II, Chairman of the Committee, His Excellency President Ahmed Sekou Toure and His Excellency the late President Zia-ur-Rahman.

The Conference decided to twin Al-Quds, Capital of Palestine, to all the capitals of the Member States, and to reject categorically, all hostile measures applied by the Israeli enemy against this holy city and its lawful population.

44. The Conference affirmed its total commitment to the declaration of Holy Jihad to save Al-Quds Al-Sharif and to vindicate the Palestinian people, and its continued military and material support of the Palestine Liberation Organization. It firmly supported the call of the Palestine Liberation Organization to open the door to the enrolment of volunteers among all Muslim brothers so that they might take part in the Jihad for the liberation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories.

45. The Conference reaffirmed the importance of the role to be played by the Waqf of Al-Quds Fund in consolidating the Fund with steady financial resources to ensure its stability and to enable the Fund to continue its task.

ICFM/12-871FC/1

of supporting Palestinian people in their steadfastness and struggle. It paid tribute to the donations of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to this Wakf, and appealed to other Islamic States to make generous contributions to cover the whole capital of the Wakf.

46. The Conference decided to establish a fixed annual budget for Al-Quds Fund of \$ 100 ~~million~~ and appealed to Member States to contribute generously to this Fund.

47. The Conference strongly condemned the persistence of the Israeli enemy in persecuting and expelling Palestinian citizens and deporting them from their own homeland. It affirmed its obligation to continue, through its Member States, to raise the question at international forums with a view to imposing sanctions on Israel.

48. The Conference strongly condemned the organized official terrorism practised by the Israeli enemy in its repeated savage raids and its declaration of a war of genocide against the camps of Palestinian refugees and the Palestine Liberation Organization. It further strongly condemned the United States for its practices and continued support of the Israeli enemy.



ICFM/12-81/FC/1

49. The Conference condemned the desecration of the mosques and the Islamic holy places in occupied Palestine. It called upon all the countries of the world, as well as the competent international organizations, to adopt firm positions with this respect. It also appealed to the Security Council to examine these violations and to dispatch a fact-finding commission to the region.

50. The Conference also decided to establish the Islamic Office for the Boycott of Israel within the General Secretariat.

51. The Conference decided to establish the Islamic Office for Military Coordination with Palestine within the General Secretariat, for the purpose of supporting the Palestinian struggle and of supplying the Palestine Liberation Organization with its requirements in personnel and military equipment.

ICFM/12-81/FC/1

52. The Conference strongly condemned Zionist aggression against the natural resources and the inalienable national rights of the Palestinians. It warned the Zionists against the consequences of its project for digging a canal linking the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. It called upon all the countries of the world not to offer any contributions to the implementation of this project, whether financial, human or technical; and also warned the establishments, companies and individuals against participation therein.

53. The Conference reaffirmed its commitment to observe a Day of Islamic Solidarity with the people of Palestine on 21 August of every year.

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ICFM/12-81/FC/1

It also called upon Member States which had not issued a Palestine stamp to do so regularly, constantly and in the prescribed manner as long as the Palestine question remained standing.

54. The Conference also strongly rejected and condemned all the Jewish measures adopted to establish settlements in the Hebron, calling upon Member States to raise that issue at the coming session of the UN General Assembly.

55. It condemned the influx of Zionist settlements on the occupied Palestinian territories, and the increasing acts of confiscation and Judaization of lands and possessions and the setting up of settlements on them.

56. The Conference expressed its concern for

ICFM/12-81/EC/1

the independence, territorial integrity and  
unity of the people of Lebanon and its  
sovereignty over all its territories. It called  
for an immediate and comprehensive cease-fire  
in Lebanon and called upon all parties to abide  
by this cease-fire. It also decided to support  
the Lebanese government in all endeavours to  
check the deterioration of the security situation  
all over Lebanon and to uphold the efforts of the  
Supreme Arab Follow-Up Committee. It condemned  
strongly the Israeli entity for its repeated  
aggressive attacks on Lebanon.

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ICFM/12-81/FC/1

57. The Conference affirmed the commitment of the Islamic States to uphold the resolution adopted by the Arab Conference of Health Ministers on transferring the World Health Organization Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean from the city of Alexandria to Amman, Capital of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

58. On the situation in Afghanistan, the Conference reaffirmed its former resolutions, calling for the immediate and total withdrawal of all foreign forces from Afghanistan, upholding the right of the people of Afghanistan to determine their own system of government free from outside interference, and doubling the efforts exerted to safeguard its independence in its capacity as an Islamic and non-aligned country. It strongly urged the creation of the right conditions that would make possible the early return of the Afghan people to their homeland in security and dignity and appealed to all States and people to proffer .....

ICFM/12-81/FC/1

assistance to alleviate the sufferings of the Afghan people.

59. On the Iraq-Iran conflict, the Conference commended the sincere efforts exerted by the Good Office Committee for the purpose of reaching a peaceful settlement for the conflict, and welcomed whole hearted efforts exerted in the cause of peace. It appealed to both parties to the conflict to join their efforts to those of the Committee for the purpose of implementing the resolution adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference.

60. The Conference urged all Member States to provide generous assistance in cash and in kind to fight the effects of drought in the African Sahel. It paid tribute to the Arab development funds for their activities in participating in the implementation of the first programme of the Islamic Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Sahel.

ICFM/12-81/FC/1

61. The Conference appealed to all Member States to provide the maximum assistance possible to the people of Namibia in their struggle, under SWAPO, to liberate themselves from the yoke of racist occupation and colonialism. It strongly censured the abuse by Franco, the United Kingdom and the United States of America of their veto right, which led to the frustration of efforts within the Security Council to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions on South African view of its continued illegitimate occupation of Namibia. It condemned Western powers and Israel for their continued cooperation with the racist minority regime; and appealed to all States to provide assistance to the front-line States suffering the fiercest attacks by the racist minority regime.

62. On the situation in South Africa, the Conference reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle waged by the oppressed people and liberation movements in South Africa. It strongly condemned the racist minority regime for its barbaric oppression, torture and indiscriminate killing of the people of South Africa. It also condemned the close cooperation between the two racist entities in South Africa and Israel, and appealed to Member States to extend all necessary assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movements, and to extend necessary assistance to front-line States which are exposed to the fiercest attacks by the racist minority regime.

63. The Conference invited all States to coordinate their efforts and to work for the elimination of Zionism, racism and racial discrimination from the entire world.

64. As regards Islamic communities in non-Member States of the Islamic Conference, the Conference endorsed the programme prepared by the Ministerial Committee, composed of the Secretary General and the Foreign Ministers of Tunisia and Senegal, which was formed under resolution 23/11-PIL, adopted at the previous session in Islamabad.

ICFM/12-81/FC/1

65. The Conference condemned the military acts perpetrated by the Government of the Philippine against the Muslims in the South, and vehemently denounced the persistent non-observation by the authorities of the implementation of the Tripoli agreements. It urged the Islamic States to provide moral and material assistance to the MORO National Liberation Front, and called upon all Member States to exert economic and political pressure on the Government of the Philippine to induce it to honour the Tripoli Agreement.



ICFM/12-81/FC/1

66. The Conference invited Member States to fulfil their international obligations concerning the punishment for AIR Hijacking, and to ensure the security of civil aviation throughout the world.

67. The Conference decided to provide effective aid to the persecuted peoples in the Horn of Africa, and stressed its rejection of the presence of foreign forces in this region.

68. The Conference urged the Committee on Eritrea to continue its endeavours and submit a report on the results of its efforts to the forthcoming Conference, and to keep the Eritrean question on the agenda of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

69. The Conference instructed the Secretary General to convene urgently a group of experts to continue consideration of the proposal of Bangladesh on the creation of a Standing Committee of Foreign Ministers and report thereon.

70. On the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear States against the use, or threat to use, nuclear weapons, the Conference invited members of the Disarmament Committee to urgently reach an agreement on the International Convention to assure Non-Nuclear States against the use, threat to use, nuclear weapons.

71. On the establishment of nuclear-free-zones in Africa, the Middle East and Asia, the Conference likewise strongly condemned Israel and South Africa for seeking to develop their nuclear armament capabilities; and censured any cooperation with the regimes in South Africa and Israel to assist them in producing nuclear weapons, thus undermining the possibilities of achieving the aim of establishing nuclear-free zones. The Conference also invited all Islamic countries to continue their cooperation with the United Nations and all other fora to contribute to the efforts aimed at the establishment of nuclear-free zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.

ICFM/12-81/FC/1

72. On cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations, the Conference reaffirmed the importance of promoting the cooperation between them, in compliance with the relevant resolution adopted by the General Assembly in its 35th Session. It also reaffirmed the necessity of furthering the cooperation with the Organization of African Unity.

73. The Conference decided to extend urgent aid to Guinea Bissau, and appealed all Member States to do likewise.

74. The Conference invited all Member States and all Islamic institutions, organizations and associations to extend their aid to the refugees in the Republic of Djibouti. It called on the Islamic Solidarity Fund to allocate generous aid to the Government of Djibouti to help it meet its obligations towards the refugees who sought asylum in the country.

75. The Conference commended the assistance extended by the Islamic Solidarity Fund to countries hosting the refugees, and urged Member States to provide all possible aid to these refugees on purely humanitarian and fraternal grounds.

76. The Conference reconfirmed the Information Plan drafted by Al-Quds Committee at its Extraordinary Meeting in Islamabad, and approved by the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

77. The Conference urged Member States to urgently pay up their contributions to the budget of the International Islamic News Agency, to enable the Agency to expand its coverage of news transmission throughout the world, and to expand its capacity, and to further give priority to the Agency in the gathering and transmission of its news to information media at both regional and international levels.

78. The Conference also asked Member States to pay up their contributions to the budget of the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization to enable it to fulfil its task and implement its programmes. It appealed to Member States to uphold this Organization in concluding a cooperation agreement with UNECO.

79. The Conference endorsed the nomination of Mr. Kebba M'Edi, from the Republic of Senegal, to membership of the International Court of Justice. It also decided to support the renewal of the membership of Mr. Mohamed El Bajawi, from the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, for another term on the United Nations International Law Commission. It also decided to support the nomination of Mr. Mohamed El Meelly, from the Republic of Tunisia, to the post of Secretary General of the International Tele-communications Union.

ICF/12-31/EC/1

III. In the Economic Sphere:

80. Reviewing the world economic situation, the Conference decided to call for world-wide comprehensive economic negotiations without delay, in keeping with the UN General Assembly's relevant resolution, and to request the Secretary General to follow up preparations for those negotiations.

81. As regards the plan of action for the consolidation of economic cooperation among Member States, the Conference decided to hold a high-level governmental meeting of experts from Member States, prior to the convening of the Eighth Session of the Islamic Committee for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs, to study the proposals submitted for implementing the plan of action; make specific recommendations, and instruct the General Secretariat to ask Member States for their views on means of implementing the plan of action.

82. Concerning the consolidation of programmes of development in the Islamic World, the Conference decided to request the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to invite the representatives of Development Funds in participating states and the Islamic Bank for Development to hold annual meetings at the Headquarters of the General Secretariat, so that the Funds' representatives may pinpoint, review and follow up the implementation of priorities, and concentrate over the next five years on the financing of development projects

ICFM/12-81/FC/1

in the fields of infra-structure, electric power and agriculture. The Member States may apply to finance those projects through the General Secretariat, which shall refer the applications to the Funds.

83. Regarding planning and development, including joint ventures, the Conference decided to request the General Secretariat to circulate the report of the Advisory Committee for joint ventures among all the Member States, to consider the issue of joint ventures, within the framework of the Plan of Action for Economic Cooperation among Islamic States, and refer the Advisory Committee's report and relevant observation by Member States to the governmental meeting of experts from Member States.

84. Concerning the economic problems of the less-developed countries among the Member States, the Conference decided to urge Member States to make effective contributions, and coordinate their views at the United Nations Conference scheduled to convene in Paris in September 1981. It requested Member States and the Islamic Bank for Development to pay special attention to the less-developed countries among its Members, and to increase their assistance to those countries; and called on the General Secretariat to take the necessary measures to implement this resolution.

85. As for the problems of the land-locked Islamic countries, the Conference decided to urge the Ankara Centre to complete its studies on the problems of land-locked Member States, and request Member States concerned to

ICFM/12-31/FC/1

provide the Ankara Centre with every facility to carry out its task. The General Secretariat is requested to follow up the implementation of the resolution.

86. Concerning the draft agreement for encouraging, protecting and guaranteeing investments among Member States, the Conference decided to adopt a draft agreement for encouraging, protecting and guaranteeing investments, and to urge Member States to sign and ratify the agreement, so as to put it into practice, and requested the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of the resolution.

87. As regards the meetings of the Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities of Member States, the Conference endorsed the recommendations adopted by the third and fourth meetings of the Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities, and requested the General Secretariat to follow-up the implementation of these recommendations, including those on the extension of the Arab economic boycott of Israel to include all Member States, the admission of the Palestine Liberation Organization as an observer to the annual meetings of both the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. The Conference welcomed the offer of the Central Bank of Turkey to host the fifth meeting of the Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities in Istanbul in April, 1982.

ICFM/12-81/FC/1

88. On increasing the paid-up capital of the Islamic Development Bank and expansion of its activities, the Conference decided to urge the member states which have not yet contributed to the Bank's capital to subscribe as soon as possible to the unsubscribed amount thereof, and called upon the Bank, in addition to its other activities, to accelerate its activities in the financing trade.

89. Regarding the International Association of Islamic Bank, the Conference decided to endorse the resolutions adopted by the meetings of the governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities on developing and organizing supervisory work over Islamic Banks, and to support the idea of establishing the International Institute for Islamic Economy and Banks, provided its activities do not run counter to those of that Institute, which is affiliated with the Islamic Development Bank. The Conference took note of the annual report submitted by the International Association of Islamic Banks.

90. As regards the establishment of the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade in Tangiers, the Kingdom of Morocco, the Conference took note of the measures taken by the Moroccan government for the purpose of making the Centre ready for operation. The Conference expressed <sup>its</sup> gratitude to the Moroccan government for carrying out these measures and urged member states to pay their subscriptions and extend generous donations to the budget of the Centre and afford every possible assistance so that it might attain

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ICFM/12-P1/PC/1

its objectives.

It requested the General Secretariat to submit a progress report on the activities of the Centre to the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

91. The Conference decided to refer the study submitted by the Republic of Bangladesh entitled "Towards an Islamic Common Market", to the statistical Economic and Social Research and training Centre for Islamic States in Ankara, to prepare a study on the estimated scope and implications of an Islamic Common Market.

92. On the promotion of trade among member states of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, it approved holding the Second Islamic Trade Fair in Bangladesh, the Third Fair in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and the Fourth in the Kingdom of Morocco, and urged member states to participate effectively in all Islamic Trade Fairs.

93. As regards the Islamic Chamber of Trade and Industry in Karachi, the Conference decided that the Chamber should proceed to widen the scope of its activities, laying special emphasis on the exchange of trade information and statistics among member states, and to promote visits and communications. The Chamber was urged to implement promptly the resolution of its General Assembly on boycotting the Israeli entity. It called on member states to make substantial donations to enable the Chamber to build appropriate headquarters.



ICFM/12-31/FC/1

Regarding the Islamic Shipowners Association,  
in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Conference  
urged member states to sign and ratify the Association

Statutes as early as possible, and requested them to extend financial and other assistance to enable the Association to attain its objectives. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia submitted a nomination for the post of the First Secretary General of the Association.

95. On the Report by the Civil Aviation Group of Experts, the Conference decided to set up the Islamic Aviation Council with a view to promoting coordination and cooperation among member states in the field of air transport. It entrusted the General Secretariat with distributing the draft Statute of the Council to member states, receive their comments in this respect, and hold a Second meeting of the group of experts in Tunis with a view to finalizing the Statute, and studying the draft Statute of the National Airlines Association.

It recommended that the draft Statute should provide for the boycotting of the Israeli entity by all Member States, and invited them to benefit from the proposal made by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, to conduct training courses for member states, at the Saudi Civil Aviation Institute, and urged other member states in a position to do so to grant similar training courses. It was decided that the seat of the Council should be in the city of Tunis.

96. Concerning the activities of the Statistical, Economic, and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic States in Ankara, the Conference endorsed the

ICFM/12-31/FC/1

Five-Year Plan of Action and its annual programme of Action for 1981/1982, and urged Member States which have not yet paid their contributions to the Centre's budget to do so as early as possible.

97. As regards the activities of the Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research in Dacca, the Conference endorsed the report of the First General Assembly of the Centre, except for the proposal contained therein to change the Centre's name at the present stage, and urged Member States to provide urgent contributions and donations to the Centre and to supply it with the required cadres and experts.

98. On the General Agreement for Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation among Member States of the Islamic Conference, the Conference expressed its satisfaction at putting the Agreement into effect after it had been ratified by 23 of the Member States and appealed to the rest of the Member States to ratify it.

99. The Conference urged Member States to actively participate in the economic meetings decided by the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and to forward lists of their delegations to the host countries well in advance of the dates thereof.

IV. In the Cultural Sphere

100. - Regarding the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development, the Conference decided to reaffirm its appeal to Member States to make the required financial contributions, amounting to 50 million dollars, to the Foundation, as ratified by previous Islamic conferences, and to extend the required technical assistance to bolster the activities of the Foundation. It approved of the appointment of the members of the Consultative Board of Scientists for that Foundation.

101.- The Conference decided:

A. To amend article VI of the Statute of the Islamic Organization for Education, Science and Culture as follows :-

"Each Member State of the Organization of the Islamic Conference shall become a member of the said Islamic Organization directly upon its approval of the Statute";

The new sentence replaces the following :

"Directly upon informing the Secretary General of the Islamic Conference of their ratification of the Statute";

ICFM/12-81/FC/1

- B. To amend paragraph 3 of Article XXI of the Organization's Statute to read as follows:

"This Statute shall become valid upon being signed by the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference";

The new sentence replaces the following :

"This Statute shall become valid upon being ratified by half the Member States";

- C. To delete paragraph 5 of Article XXI of the Organization's Statute. The Conference called for the convening, next autumn, of the constitutive conference of the Organization.

- The Conference agreed to the formation of a Committee, composed of nine Member States, to follow up the establishment of the Islamic Commission of the International Crescent.

102- Regarding the International Commission of Islamic Heritage and the Preservation of Historical Cities, the Conference decided:-

1. To refer the practical plan proposed by the International Commission on Islamic Heritage for study by this Committee, in the light of comments and observations to be made by Member States,

2. To approve the proposed amendments to the statute of the International Commission for Islamic Heritage,
3. To urge Member States wishing to preserve their historical cities and Islamic Heritage to supply the General Secretariat with the necessary data and information, so that it may follow up the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Tenth and Eleventh Islamic Conferences,
4. To urge Member States and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to provide the required financial assistance to preserve historical cities in the Republic of Tunisia, the Kingdom of Morocco, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, the Republic of Mali, the Republic of Niger, the Republic of Indonesia, and other Islamic cities,
5. To request the General Secretariat to contact the Organization of Islamic Capitals with a view to referring to it part of, or the entire question of preserving Islamic historical cities, and to prepare a detailed report in this regard;
6. To invite the International Commission on Islamic Heritage and the Organization of Islamic Capitals to prepare a plan to determine

ICFM/12-81/FC/1

priorities for the preservation of  
historical Islamic cities, and to submit  
specific proposals in this respect to the  
General Secretariat;

7. To commend the efforts exerted by the  
Tunisian government to preserve its Islamic  
monuments and heritage.

- 103 - On the teaching of the Arabic and propagation  
of Islamic culture in non-Arabic speaking  
Member States, the Conference decided to call upon  
those Member States which have material and moral  
potentials to meet the needs of other Member States  
that have expressed readiness to include the teaching  
of the Arabic language and the promulgation of  
Islamic culture in their educational programmes.  
It decided to request the Islamic Solidarity Fund  
to study the feasibility of allocating part of its  
appropriations to assist those countries in implementing  
their programmes. It encouraged many bilateral  
initiative concluded between any two Member States  
for providing support or help to implement the  
resolutions adopted by Islamic Conference on the  
teaching of Arabic and the promulgation of the  
Islamic culture. It called upon Member States to  
extend material and technical support to the  
Democratic Republic of Somalia, the Republic of the  
Gambia, and the Republic of Niger, for this purpose.

It requested Member States to follow the example of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Republic of Iraq of providing the necessary assistance to the Islamic groups in non-Islamic countries with the aim of pursuing their efforts in disseminating Islamic culture among their citizens and teaching the Arabic language.

- 104 - The Conference decided to request the General Secretariat to convene a meeting of a Committee composed of two members from each Member State of the Organization - a Shariah Scholar and an Astronomer - to make a comprehensive analytical study of a uniform Calendar of Lunar Months and Muslim Holidays, and to submit a report in this regard to the Thirteenth Islamic Conference.
- 105 - The Conference urged that efforts be exerted to complete the erection of the two Islamic universities at Niger and Uganda and to provide the necessary material and moral support.
- 106 - The Conference decided to ratify the recommendations of the Seventh Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural, and Social Affairs which was held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia this year, on the establishment of the Zaytouneya Faculty and the Supreme Council for Islamic Studies in Tunis, and requested the Member States and the Islamic

ICFM/12-81/FC/1

Solidarity Fund to continue lending the necessary support to this great Islamic project.

107.- The Conference decided to request the General Secretariat to pursue its contacts with the government of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau as regards the establishment of the Islamic Centre, in Guinea-Bissau, in stages; to urge Member States to donate generously for its erection; and to express thanks to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for its announcement to donate 20 thousand dollars for the constructions of the Islamic Centre.

108.- The Conference decided to pursue the implementation of the project of turning the Ahmed Baba Centre, at Timbuktu, into a Regional Institute for Islamic Research and studies; and to urge member states, in general, and neighbouring African states, in particular, to extend material and moral support to the Government of the Republic of Mali to implement this project and requested the General Secretariat and the Permanent Board of the Islamic Solidarity Fund to cooperate with the Government of the Republic of Mali with a view to completing the technical studies for the project and providing the needed support.



109. - The Conference approved the draft Statute and the Budget estimates for the different phases of establishing the Islamic Institute for Translation in Khartoum for the years 1981-1984, and requested the General Secretariat and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to coordinate their efforts with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan with a view to securing continuity in the efforts exerted to establish the Institute according to the planned phases of implementation.
110. - The Conference decided to refer the draft statute of the Islamic Solidarity Games Federation to the competent authorities in the Member States for their views and comments.
111. - The Conference decided to circulate the draft statute of the International Islamic Law Commission among Member States for consideration, comments and proposal; and to accept the offer of the Tunisian Republic to host the Commission's Headquarters.
112. The Conference approved, in principle, the framework and the outline of the draft Statutes of the Islamic High Academy submitted by the Committee of experts, and requested the General Secretariat to circulate the draft Statute among Member States, then to convene a meeting of an

ICFM/12-81/FC/1

enlarged committee, to finalize the Draft Statute, and finally to convene the General Constituent Conference for the Islamic Fiqh Academy to adopt the Statute of the Academy and to complete the necessary procedures for its establishment.

113. - The Conference decided to request the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to submit its proposed study on the establishment of the Institute for Complementary Studies for consideration and to take the necessary measures to submit it to the sessions of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs, which in turn will make the appropriate recommendations thereon for submission to the Thirteenth Islamic Conference.

114. - The Conference decided on the formation of two boards of directors, one for the World Centre for Islamic Education at Mecca al Mukarramah, the other for the Research Centre on Islamic History, Arts and Culture.

ICFM/12-81/FC/1

V- In the Administrative and Financial sphere:

115. The Conference decided to approve the second report submitted by the Finance Control Organ on the closing accounts of the General Secretariat for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1980, and to request the General Secretariat to implement the recommendations included in the report.

116. The Conference also decided to approve the draft budget of the General Secretariat of the Organization for the 1981-1982 fiscal year, amounting to US \$ 8,157,286 to be paid out of Member States' contributions.

117. The Conference approved the budget of the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic States, in Ankara, amounting to US \$ 1,500,000 for the 1981-1982 fiscal year, to be covered from Member States' contribution at the same rate as their contribution to the budget of the General Secretariat.

118. The Conference approved the budget of the Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research in Dacca, amounting to US \$ 6,091,007 for the 1981-1982 fiscal year, which shall be covered as follows:-

US \$ 807,407 - Member States' Contributions at the same rate as their contribution to the budget of the General Secretariat.

US \$ 5,283,600 - Gifts and donations by Member States

119. Regarding the budget of the Islamic History, Art

ICFM/12-81/FC/1

and Cultural Centre, in Istanbul , for the 1981-1982 fiscal year, the Conference approved the amendment of paragraph 3(A) of Rule III of the Centre Statute, so that Member States' contributions to the budget of the Centre shall be at the same rate as their contribution to the budget of the General Secretariat.

120. The Conference also approved the recommendations submitted by the Standing Committee on Finance regarding the amendment of the Statute of the World Centre for Islamic Education, in Mecca, for the 1981-1982 fiscal year so that member states contributions to the budget of the Centre are made at the same rate as their contribution to the General Secretariat of the Organization.

121. The Conference approved the budget of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in Morocco, for the 1981-1982 fiscal year, amounting to US \$ 1,532,252 to be covered from Member States' contributions at the same rate as their contribution to the budget of the General Secretariat.

122. The Conference recommended that the budget of the Islamic Centre for Trade and Development, in Tanziers, for the 1981-1982 fiscal year, amounting to US \$ 433,052 be financed by the Member States at the same rate as their contribution to the budget of the General Secretariat.

123. Regarding the administrative and financial position of the General Secretariat and its bodies, the Conference urged Member States to pay their arrears in

ICFM/12-81/EC/1

contribution to the budget of the General Secretariat and its bodies. It appealed to those countries with arrears in contributions to settle them as early as possible to enable the General Secretariat to shoulder its responsibilities more effectively. It requested the General Secretariat to study the question of arrears and propose methods of early settlement.

124. The Conference approved the adoption of the new scale of Member States' contributions to the budget of the General Secretariat and its bodies, as recommended by the Standing Committee on Finance, starting from the 1981-1982 fiscal year.

125. The Conference approved an increase in the salary scale of personnel of the General Secretariat and its bodies as of July 1st 1981, by the following percentages:

Secretary-General & Assistant Secretary General	20%
Principal Posts	20%
Professional Posts	30%
Administrative posts	30%
Support Service posts	35%

126. The spirit of Islamic fraternity and solidarity prevailed throughout the Conference. The participants were inspired by the lofty meanings of, and the sound course established in the Mecca Declaration. They felt that it was a source of guidance to every Islamic action designed to promote the welfare of the Muslim Ummah

ICFM/12.81/FC/1

and enhance Islamic solidarity. It was the spirit of that declaration which facilitated the work of this session and made it possible to consider all the items on the agenda in a short period.

The Conference expressed its profound gratitude to the Iraqi Republic President, Government and people-- for their great hospitality and warm reception, and for the excellent facilities which made a great contribution to the success of the Conference.

The Conference expressed its deep thanks to His Excellency Dr. Sa'doun Hammadi, Iraqi Foreign Minister and Chairman of the Twelfth Foreign Minister and Chairman of the Twelfth Foreign Ministers Conference, paying special tribute to the great efficiency shown by His Excellency in conducting the work of the Conference to achieve the desired results.

May Allah guide our steps and grant us success.

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