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Agenda items 12, 18, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27,  
28, 29, 35, 36, 37, 45, 50, 51, 52, 53,  
55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 65, 66, 67,  
68, 69, 70, 73, 76, 82, 83, 86, 87, 89, 91,  
94, 95 and 116 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

QUESTION OF CYPRUS

THIRD UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

QUESTION OF PALESTINE

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

QUESTION OF THE COMORIAN ISLAND OF MAYOTTE

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE DENUCLEARIZATION  
OF AFRICA

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

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

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

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

\* A/34/150.

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

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

QUESTIONS RELATING TO INFORMATION

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

FOOD PROBLEMS

HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

EXAMINATION OF LONG-TERM TRENDS IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

UNIFIED APPROACH TO DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS AND PLANNING

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

ACCELERATION OF THE TRANSFER OF REAL RESOURCES TO DEVELOPING  
COUNTRIES

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME FOR THE DECADE TO COMBAT  
RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

WORLD SOCIAL SITUATION

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

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES AND WAYS AND MEANS WITHIN THE UNITED  
NATIONS SYSTEM FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF  
HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL, INHUMAN OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR  
PUNISHMENT

QUESTION OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE  
TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND  
THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR SOUTHERN  
AFRICA

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED  
NATIONS AND ON THE STRENGTHENING OF THE ROLE OF THE  
ORGANIZATION

Letter dated 27 July 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of  
the Permanent Mission of Morocco to the United Nations  
addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation in the Kingdom of Morocco, current Chairman of the Islamic Conference, I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the resolutions and final communiqué of the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Fez from 10 to 14 Jumada II 1399 (8 to 12 May 1979).

Upon the request of the Secretary-General of the Islamic Conference, I should be grateful if you would have the enclosed resolutions and final communiqué circulated as a single document of the General Assembly under agenda items 12, 18, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 35, 36, 37, 45, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 73, 76, 82, 83, 86, 87, 89, 91, 94, 95 and 116 of the provisional agenda.

(Signed) Mohamed AYACHI  
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

البيان



الأمين العام لجامعة الدول الإسلامية

Secrétariat Général de L'Organisation  
de La Conférence Islamique

General Secretariat of The  
Organisation of The Islamic Conference

ANNEX I

ICPM/10-79/SC/1(Final)

FINAL COMMUNIQUE

TENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE  
OF FOREIGN MINISTERS ..

FES, KINGDOM OF  
MOROCCO

10-14 JAMAD AL THANI, 1399H

(8-12 MAY, 1979)

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In the Name of Allah  
the Merciful, the Compassionate

FINAL COMMUNIQUE  
OF THE  
TENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF  
FOREIGN MINISTERS  
FEZ - KINGDOM OF MOROCCO

1. In accordance with the Resolution adopted by the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Dakar, (the Republic of Senegal) and in response to the kind invitation extended by the Kingdom of Morocco, the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers was held in Fez, Kingdom of Morocco from 10 to 14 Jumad al Thani 1399 (8 - 12 May 1979).
2. The Conference was preceded by a preparatory meeting of senior officials of Member States to consider the Conference agenda.
3. The following countries participated in the Conference:-
  - Republic of Afghanistan
  - Peoples Democratic Republic of Algeria
  - State of Bahrain
  - Peoples Republic of Bangladesh
  - United Republic of Cameroon
  - Republic of Chad
  - Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoro
  - Republic of Djibouti
  - Republic of Gabon

Republic of the Gambia  
Republic of Guinea  
Republic of Guinea Bissau  
Republic of Indonesia  
Islamic Republic of Iran

Republic of Iraq  
Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan  
State of Kuwait  
Republic of Lebanon  
Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriya  
Malaysia  
The Maldives Islands  
Republic of Mali  
Islamic Republic of Mauritania  
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 the Sudan  
Arab Syrian Republic  
Republic of Tunisia

ICPM/10-79/JC/1(Final)

Republic of Turkey  
United Arab Emirates  
Republic of Upper Volta  
Arab Republic of Yemen  
People Democratic Republic of Yemen

4. The Conference was attended by the following countries and organisations in their capacity as observers or guests.

Observer States:

- Nigeria
- Turkish Federal State of Cyprus.

International and Inter-Governmental Organisations:

The United Nations,  
Organisation of African Unity, UNESCO.

Subsidiary Organs:

Islamic Development Bank  
International Islamic News Agency  
Islamic States Broadcasting Organisation  
Centre for Statistical, Economic & Social Research - Ankara.  
Centre for Vocational & Professional Training- Dacca.

Associations and Islamic Organisations:

- Rabita Al Alam Al Islamiyah(Mecca)
- World Muslim Congress(Karachi)
- Jamiat Al-Dawa Al Islamiyah(Tripoli)
- Islamic Council of Europe(London)
- Federation of Arabo-Islamic International Schools(Riyadh)
- World Assembly of Muslim Youth(Riyadh)
- Moro National Liberation Front
- Moroccan Ulema's Association
- The Moroccan Association for the support of the Palestine struggle.

5. His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco inaugurated the Conference with an inspiring speech which he started by paying tribute to the memory of Muslim martyrs foremost among whom was the late King Faisal Ben Abdul Aziz. His Majesty invited all those present to stand up and recite "Al Fatha" in memory of the martyrs wherever they had fallen in the Jihad, and whether by pen, words or arms,

His Majesty reminded the participants of their responsibility at this crucial stage in the life of Muslims; a responsibility which is everlasting and unlimited by time or place.



His Majesty invited all Muslims to a m th...  
with patience and tolerance without repea...  
principles or revoking the resolutions adopt...  
various Islamic Conferences.

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

His Majesty added that the aim of the enemies of  
mankind in plotting against the Moslems is to reduce us to  
billions of vassals working in their service and following  
in their wake. For the past century the enemy has been  
lying in wait for any slip which we might make, in order  
to tear us apart and sever all our links with our deep  
rooted traditions.

His Majesty reiterated what was uppermost in the  
hearts of all Moslems saying "We shall pray in Jerusalem  
guided by our faith and strong will. Our weapon is not the  
rifle alone, but our firm, sincere and unflinching commit-  
ment to our principles.

His Majesty further said that the Palestinian people  
are not in need of custodians. They are a people capable  
of handling their own affairs, and instead of dissent and  
auctioneering we should agree on a minimum acceptable  
to all.

His Majesty concluded his speech by wishing the  
Conference success.

6 - The speech of His Majesty King Hassan II had  
a marked effect on the conference members who  
unanimously agreed to consider it an official  
document of the conference and sent a cable

ICF/10-79/JC/1  
(Final)

expressing their gratitude and appreciation and commending the guidelines it contained.

- 7 - Following the speech of His Majesty King Hassan II the Foreign Minister of Senegal and Chairman of the Ninth Conference, His Excellency Moustapha Niasse delivered an address on behalf of the heads of delegation in which he thanked the King, government and people of Morocco for their warm hospitality and tremendous efforts. He acclaimed Morocco as the country which hosted the First Islamic Summit Conference ten years ago.
- He pointed out that if Rabat, the seat of the First Islamic Summit Conference, stood for the lynch-pin of victory, the stronghold of the guardians of Islam, then Fez stood for religious purity, intellectual and cultural radiation, and flourishing civilization.
- Mr. Niasse reviewed the achievements of the Islamic Conference during the past ten years and pointed out that the conference had always worked for Palestine. In this connection Mr. Niasse said all muslims act as one, and voiced their aspirations to a comprehensive solution, which, would only be achieved through the restoration in full of the Palestinian peoples' rights to return and to self determination under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

- 8 - The Conference unanimously elected Mr. Mohamed Boucetta, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and cooperation in the Kingdom of Morocco, as Chairman of the Tenth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.
- 9 - The Foreign Ministers of the Iraqi Republic, the Federal Republic of Cameroun and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan addressed the conference according to the linguistic distribution, and expressed their profound thanks and appreciation for the speech delivered by His Majesty, King Hassan II.
- 10 - The Conference elected His Excellency Mr. Adamo Jermakoye as first Vice Chairman, and His Excellency Professor Mohammed Shamsul Huj the Foreign Minister of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh, as second Vice Chairman. His Excellency Mr. Moustapha Niasse the Foreign Minister of Senegal was elected general rapporteur, and His Excellency Ambassador Mohamed Amamou of the Tunisian Republic was elected Chairman of the Drafting Committee. Mr. Kasem Zeheiry the Organization's Assistant Secretary General for Political and Information Affairs was authorized to act as official spokesman for the conference.

- 11 - On the occasion of the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, the conference decided that this session be devoted to Palestine and Holy Jerusalem.
- 12 - The Conference received cables of good wishes and heard the speech of the United Nations Secretary General Dr. Kurt Waldheim, read on his behalf by U.N. Assistant Secretary General Mr. Youssef Jermakoye. It also heard the message by His Excellency Mr. Bulent Ecevit, Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey and His Excellency President Zia Ul Rahman of Bangladesh.
- 13 - After hearing the report of the meeting of Senior Officials, the Conference adopted the agenda of the session and distributed its items among the four Committees: Political and Information - Economic - Cultural and Social - Administrative and Financial.
14. The Conference adopted a resolution providing for the suspension of the membership of the Arab Republic of Egypt in the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its various bodies until the reasons that led to the adoption of this resolution are eliminated. The delegations of the Sultanate of Oman and of the Sudan abstained when the resolution was put to the vote.  
The delegations of Senegal, Gabon, the Gambia, Niger, Upper Volta and Guinea Bissau said their non-participation in the voting on the resolution was due to purely procedural reasons, and underlined their countries' support for the struggle of the Palestinian people to recover

their inalienable national rights under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their legitimate and sole representative. The decision not to participate was taken on the grounds that OAU which is due to meet in Monrovia in July 1979, has not yet considered or taken a position on the Israeli- Egyptian Treaty signed on 26 March 1979, whereas the League of Arab States has already done so in Baghdad.

- 15 - The Secretary General of the Organization, His Excellency Mr. Ahmed Karim Gaye delivered his annual report in which he reviewed the activities of the Organization in the various spheres. The exhaustive report was highly commended by the Conference.
- 16 - The Heads of delegation delivered speeches in which they reviewed the current international situation, while focusing in particular on the problems of Jerusalem, Palestine and the Middle East. They condemned the Israeli acts aimed at the Judaization of Jerusalem, and the obliteration of its Islamic Charter. They stressed their countries' full support of the Palestine People's just struggle to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent state on the land of their father and forefathers under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their legitimate and sole representative. They also announced that the Palestine problem is at the core of the Middle East issue, whose solution rests on allowing the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable rights and on Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories,

including Holy Jerusalem, consequently they reiterated their conviction that the strengthening solidarity among Islamic countries is most appropriate method to cope with the different threats facing our Islamic Nation. The Heads of delegation also discussed the problems of Islamic communities racial discrimination, as well as the means of strengthening cooperation and promoting integration among member states of the Islamic Conference in the various fields.

- 17 - The Conference agreed that the year 1400 Hijri, corresponding to the year 1980 A.D. be considered the year of Holy Jerusalem.
- 18 - As regards the Jerusalem Committee, the Conference decided that it should be convened at Foreign Ministers' level and that His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco be humbly requested to accept its chairmanship. The Committee would see to the implementation of a political and information programme in non-Islamic countries, aimed at consolidating the Islamic Conference resolutions at the highest level with a view to preserving peace as well as the Arab and Islamic character of Holy Jerusalem.
- 19 - As regards the date and venue of the Third Islamic Summit within the framework of celebrations marking the advent of the 15th century Hijrah, the Conference welcomed the invitation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to host the meeting in Rabie Al Awal 1401H.

- 20 - The Conference affirmed its acceptance of the invitation by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to hold the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, in Pakistan in 1980.
- 21 - The Conference welcomed the kind invitation of the Republic of Niger to host the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in 1981.
- 22 - The Conference endorsed the 21st of August every year as the day of Islamic Solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian People, this date coinciding with the criminal act of arson against the Al Aqsa Mosque in August 1969.
- 23 - The Conference decided to defer consideration of items 7, 8 related to the amendment of the charter and election of the Secretary General to the extraordinary session due to meet during the first half of October 1979 in New York.
- 24 - The Conference elected the following Member States to the Membership of the Financial Control Commission of the Organization of the Islamic Conference:-  
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Kingdom of Morocco, Republic of Iraq, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Islamic Republic of Iran, Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS

- The Conference reaffirmed the commitment of Islamic states to support the Arab Cause and expressed its conviction that a just peace in the Middle East could only be achieved on the basis of the unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and the restoration and exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights, particularly the right to return to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent state in their homeland.
  
- It affirmed that the Palestinian question is the crux of the Middle East problem. It also reiterated the right of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestine people inside and outside the occupied homeland, to participate independently and on an equal footing in all conferences and international fora concerned with the Palestine question.
  
- The Conference refuses to co-operate with the results of the Camp David and Washington Agreements because they have ignored the inalienable and legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to establish their independent state under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, their sole legitimate representative. The Conference also condemns the role of the United States in the signature of these agreements and its attempt to impose them on the Palestinian people.



- The Conference reiterated its appeal to all countries throughout the world to refrain from giving any military, human or material assistance likely to encourage Israel to continue its occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories. It also declared that the continued assistance extended by a number of countries to Israel would compel member states to adopt the appropriate positions vis a vis these countries.
  
- The Conference denounced the position of the countries which provide Israel with assistance and weapons. It considers that the aim behind such assistance is to saturate Israel with means of destruction and establish it as an imperialist and racist base in the Third World in general and in the Middle East in particular.
  
- The Conference denounced the connivance between Israel and South Africa and their aggressive racist policy and regards co-operation between them as a threat to the security and independence of African and Arab states.
  
- The Conference condemned Israel for pursuing a settlement policy in the Palestinian and Arab occupied territories and for its practices which violate the rights of the Arab population in those areas. It declared that those policies and practices, besides constituting a violation of the Charter and Resolutions of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the Geneva Conventions on the protection of civilians in war time, obstruct the establishment of a just peace in the Middle East.

ICPM/10-79/ .1 (Final)

- - The Conference decided that Islamic states sponsor a draft resolution at the Thirty-fourth Session of the United Nations General Assembly considering the budget of UNRWA as part of the United Nations budget. The conference condemned the measures taken by UNRWA to reduce supplies and education and health services to the Palestinian refugees as these measures are inconsistent with the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly.
  
- The Conference called upon Islamic States to seek, during the Thirty-fourth Session of the General Assembly, the convening of an Extra-ordinary Emergency Session of the Assembly to be devoted to the consideration of the Palestine problem and adoption of the necessary measures for the implementation of United Nations Resolutions on withdrawal from the Palestinian and Arab occupied territories and the exercise by the Palestinian people of their national inalienable rights.
  
- The Conference recalled the resolutions adopted by the United Nations and other International Organizations which call for the return of Jerusalem to Arab Islamic Sovereignty, bans any alterations which would change the Arab Islamic nature of the Holy City and considers any alteration null and void and illegal.

ICPK/10-79/IC/ 1 (Final)

- The Conference condemned the continued annexation and Judaization measures and forcible seizure of land in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the continued desecration of the Holy Aqsa and Al Ibrahimī Mosques and other holy places in Palestine.
- The Conference reiterated the commitment of all Moslems to their sacred eternal right to Al-Quds Al-Sharif and affirmed the religious and spiritual significance to and strong attachment of Moslems to the first of the two qiblas, the third of the Holy Mosques and the Masra of the Prophet (SAAWS) Haram which witnessed the Isra of the Noble Prophet, May Allah's Peace and Blessing be upon him.
- The Conference considers the liberation of the City of Al-Quds from Zionist racist colonialism, the recovery of Arab sovereignty thereon and the preservation of its former character a collective Islamic responsibility and that no party should be permitted to adopt any position, measure or action concerning this Holy City in the absence of Islamic unanimity.
- The Conference called for the formation of national people's committees to undertake the enlightenment of Muslims on the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif, provide support to Mujahideen and the Holy Jihad and look after the welfare of the families of martyrs and Palestinian Mujahideen.

ICPM/10-79/ .1 (Final)

- The Conference called on member states to contact the countries which recognize the Zionist enclave to refrain from moving their diplomatic missions to Al Quds as such a move would offend the feelings of all Muslims and constitute a violation of United Nations resolutions, and would also adversely affect the future of the Holy City and relations between the Islamic states and those countries.
- The Conference called for a political and information drive by member states with a view to creating better awareness of the cause of Al-Quds on Palestine. The Conference also called for strict adherence to the total boycott of the Zionist enemy in the political, economic and cultural fields and for refraining from all other forms of co-operation with it.
- The Conference thanked all the friendly nations and international organizations and institutions supporting Palestinian, Arab and Muslim rights. It required member states of the Organization of African Unity and the Non-Alligned countries to take a stand in support of these rights.
- The Conference denounced the expansionist ambitions of the Zionist enclave in Al-Quds and its attempts to make it its capital and decided to convene a meeting of the Jerusalem Committee at the Foreign Minister's level, under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco.

ICFM/10-79/JC/ .1 (Final)

This Committee would implement the political and information programme for the preservation of the Arab and Islamic Character of the Holy City of Jerusalem and for its restoration to Arab and Muslim sovereignty.

- The Conference called on all Member States to contribute generously to the Jerusalem Fund in order to ensure the continuity of its sacred mission namely, to enhance the preserverance of the Palestinian people and enable them to resist the occupation and frustrate all connection and Judaization measures.
- The Conference reaffirmed the right of the Arab and Palestinian people to full permanent and effective sovereignty over the resources of their Israeli occupied land. It condemned the exploitation of these resources by Israel and a number of economic corporations.
- The Conference welcomed the meeting of experts from Islamic countries on the Law of the Sea and called on Member States to continue coordination of their efforts in this field. It affirmed that the Agreement on the Law of the Sea would only be acceptable if it served the interests of all parties concerned.

ICFM/10-79/JG/...1 (Final)

- The Conference expressed its support of the establishment of nuclear-free zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia. It submitted a recommendation to the United Nations calling for continued efforts towards the realisation of this objective.
- It urged member states to continue to coordinate their positions for the establishment of nuclear-free zones.
- The Conference urged the Disarmament Committee to conclude an international agreement that would ensure the security of non-nuclear countries. It recommended to member states to offer all possible support to the draft agreement presented by Pakistan to the Disarmament Committee.
- The Conference, convinced that Islamic jurisdiction and the provisions of Islamic Sharia can provide sound foundation for legislation in international and national affairs, decided to form an ad hoc group of jurists and jurisprudents to consider the setting up of an International Islamic Committee of Jurists for the above-mentioned purpose.
- The Conference, taking into consideration the difficulties facing certain states, called for extending financial assistance to the Republic of Djibouti, the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comores, and African Sahelian states.

ICFM/10-79/JC/ .1 (Final)

- The Conference called upon member states to offer all possible aid and support to the liberation movements in Namibia and Zimbabwe, and to fulfil their commitments to the application and expansion of the scope of sanctions imposed by the Security Council on the racist regimes in Southern Africa.
- The Conference adopted the Statutes of the Organisation of Islamic Capitals, and invited all member states to extend their full support to the organisation.
- The Conference affirmed its support of the unity, independence and sovereignty of Lebanon, and denounced the repeated Israeli attacks on Southern Lebanon.
- The Conference called upon international organisations to put an end to these acts of aggression and invited the Security Council to implement the resolution concerning Southern Lebanon and called upon all countries to take a firm stand towards the Israeli aggression.
- The Conference also decided to establish an Islamic Experts Committee to explore the possibility of mediating a peaceful solution of any differences that might arise among member states.

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

ICFIM/10-79/JC/ .1 (Final)

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

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

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

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



ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

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

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

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

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

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

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

ICFM/10-79/JC/1 (Final)

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

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

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

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

#### CULTURAL AFFAIRS

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Invited member states and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to extend all possible aid for the implementation of the project of the Niger University, and to transform Ahmed Baba Centre at Timbuktu, into a Regional Institute for Islamic Research Studies.
- Approved the Cooperation Agreement concluded between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and UNESCO.
- Approved the report of the Chairman of the Permanent Council, on the activities of the Fund and the implementation of its budget for the fiscal year 1978 - 1979.
- Expressed its thanks and appreciation to member states which contributed to the Fund.
- Appealed to other member states to give aid to the Fund.

#### FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS

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

#### MOTION OF THANKS

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

ICFM/10/79/JC/ .1 (Final)

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

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

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

IGFM/10-79/JC/ .1 (Final)

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

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

Pes, 14 Jumadi Thani 1399H.  
(12 May 1979).

ANNEX II  
RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE

A. Resolutions on political and  
information affairs

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I N D E X

<u>Resolution No:</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Page No:</u>
1/10-79/	Middle East	34
2/10-P	Sovereignty on the Natural resources in the Occupied Palestine & Arab Territories.	41
3/10-P	The Holy City of Jerusalem	43
4/10-P	Jerusalem Committee	47
5/10-P	Jerusalem Fund	48
6/10-P	Al Quds Year	50
7/10-P	Appeal from the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers	51
8/10-P	The Palestine Problem	52
9/10-P	The Year of Quds Al Sharif	59
10/10-P	Israeli Aggression against Lebanon	61
11/10-P	The Cyprus Question	62
12/10-P	Zionism, Racism & Apartheid	64
13/10-P	Situation in Uganda	67
14/10-P	Situation of Ugandan Refugees	68
15/10-P	Conclusion of an International Convention to Protect non-Nuclear Weapon State against the use or threat of use of Nuclear Weapon	70
16/10-P	Establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East & South Asia.	71
17/10-P	Law of the Sea	73
18/10-P	The suspension of Egypt's membership from the Islamic Conference Organisation	75
19/10-P	Periodical official levels consultations	77
20/10-P	World Muslim Jurisprudents Commission	78
21/10-P	The Philippine	79



<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
22/10-P	Financial assistance to the Republic of D'jibouti	81
23/10-P	Financial assistance to the Federal Republic of Comoro	82
24/10-P	Assistance to Sahelian Countries	83
25/10-P	Organisation of Islamic Capitals	85
26/10-P	Relating to the Nomination of DR.EDOUARD SOUMA, Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nation, for a Second term of office.	86
27/10-P	Candidature of Mr. Sadok BOURAQUI to the post of Director-General of the World Tourism Organisation	87
28/10-P	Co-operation between the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the Organisation of the African Unity	88
29/10-P	Islamic States Broadcasting Organisation	90
30/10-P	International Islamic News Agency	91
31/10-P	Measures to counter propaganda against Islam & Muslim	92
32/10-P	Support to liberation struggle of the Peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa.	94
33/10-P	Conciliation Committee	96

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RESOLUTION NO: 1/10-P

ON  
THE MIDDLE EAST

The Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Palestine & Quds Al Sharif Session) meeting in FES, Kingdom of Morocco from 10th to 14th Jamad Al Thani, 1399H (8-12 May, 1979),

In compliance with the principles and objectives of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, and the principles and objectives of the United Nations Charter,

GUIDED by the resolutions adopted by the Conferences of Heads of States and Governments of the Moslim Countries and Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on the situation in the Middle East,

AFFIRMING the common destiny of Islamic countries and their commitment to the objectives of the joint struggle for freedom, justice and progress and for their struggle against imperialism, social discrimination, colonialism, zionism and racism.

DEEPLY CONCERNED over the increasing deterioration of the situation in the Middle East which poses a grave threat that may lead to a new war as a result of Israel's persistence in its aggressive policy and its refusal to implement the United Nation's resolutions on withdrawal from the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and the realization of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

DENOUNCING any attempts to impose the fait accompli as well as expansionist policies, establishment of settlements, exploitation, domination, suppression, and territorialism which are the basis of the zionist policies in Palestine and the Middle East.

CONSIDERING the rejection of Israel to Co-operate with the Committee - of - three formed by the Security Council, vide its resolution No:446 of 22/2/1979; on the situation of the Israeli settlements in Palestinian and Arab Occupied territories including Jerusalem; affirms the persistence of Israel in its open defiance to the

will of the International Community and its blatant violation of International Legitimacy, the Charter of the UN and the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and 14th Geneva Convention of 1949,

CONFIDING that the support given by the Islamic countries for the liberation of Palestinian and Arab territories and to the Palestinian people for the restoration of their inalienable national rights is a responsibility and duty imposed by the principles of the Organisation of Islamic Conference and its objectives, and that this support should be expressed in a practical and effective manner by all member countries,

CONVINCED that it is time to take the punitive measures provided for in Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter and applying it to Israel in view of its continued violation of the principles of the Charter and its refusal to implement the United Nations resolutions and its continued aggression against Arab countries and the Palestinian people.

CONVINCED of the necessity of the adoption of firm and practical measures by the Islamic countries to counter the continued acts of aggression and violation by the Zionist enemy.

1. Re-affirms the commitment of the Islamic countries to support the Arab cause and to pledge their financial and political support to the Arab Front Line States and to the Palestine Liberation Organisation in its legitimate struggle for the restoration of all their occupied territories and realization of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people in their homeland, Palestine.

2. Re-affirms that just peace in the Middle East could only be achieved on the basis of:

- a. The complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from alloccupied Palestinian and Arab territories:

- b. restoration of the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and their exercise of these rights; and first and foremost right to return to their homeland the right to self-determination of their independent state in Palestine.

3. AFFIRMS that the Palestine question is the crux of the Middle East problem and that they both represent an integral part in dealing with or solving the problem. It also affirms the right of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, to participate independently and on equal footing in all conferences, activities and international fora concerned with the Palestine question and the Arab-Israeli conflict in order to realize the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

4. CONSIDERS any attempt to weaken to <sup>the</sup> struggle for the implementation of the principles mentioned in paragraphs II and III of this resolution is a deviation from the determination of the Islamic countries to put an end to the Israeli occupation of Palestinian-Arab territories and help the Palestinian people to realize their national inalienable rights,

5. STRONGLY CONDEMNS Israel for its aggression against Lebanon and its procrastination in withdrawing from the positions which it is still occupying, and also condemns the Israeli attempt to consolidate its occupation of Southern Lebanon as well as the acts it commits through its agents in order to undermine the unity of Lebanon, its people and sovereignty over its national territory. It also condemns the acts of aggression and barbarian air raids which Israel launches against the Lebanese and Palestinians.

6. CALLS UPON countries and peoples of the world to take a decisive stance against Israel intransigence and attempts to perpetuate its policy of aggression and expansion, as well as its continued refusal to implement the United Nations resolutions on the Palestinian and Middle East problems;

7. AFFIRMS the right of the Arab States and the Palestine Liberation Organisation to endeavour, by all possible means to foil any solutions or settlements that may jeopardize the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and the liberation of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories;

8. AFFIRMS that the United States continued hostile stance towards the rights of the Palestinian people and the total withdrawal from all occupied Palestinians and Arab territories is inconsistent with the UN General Assembly resolution on the Palestine and Middle East problem, and is considered a stumbling block to the establishment of a just peace in the region. The conference condemns the policies which the United States seeks to impose on the region at the expense of inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and of the liberation of all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories.

9. CONDEMNES the Camp David agreements signed in July 1978 and considers them( a deviation from the provision of) the Charter of the Islamic Conference Organisation and a violation of International law and United Nations resolutions on Palestine problem and the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, rejects all their consequences and effects, and deems them null and void to the Arabs and the Moslems, particularly the Palestinian people. The Conference looks upon these agreements as a bilateral solution that ignores the essence of the problem, and an attempt to liquidate the rights of the Palestinian people. The conference, therefore, calls for the opposition of these agreements by all ways and means;

10. CALLS upon all countries and peoples of the world to refrain from providing Israel of the military, human or material support which might encourage it to perpetuate its occupation of the Palestinian and Arab territories. The Conference declares that the continued support of these states to Israel would force the non-aligned countries to adopt a certain stance against these states;

11. DENOUNCES the stance of the states that provide Israel with assistance and arms; and considers that the real aim of overflowing Israel with those enormous quantities of means of murder and destruction is to consolidate it as a base of imperialism and racism in the third world in general, and in Africa and Asia in particular;

12. CONDEMNS the collaboration between Israel and South Africa and their identical hostile and racist policy, and condemns co-operation between them in all fields as this constitutes a threat to the African and Arab States and their independence;

13. STRONGLY CONDEMNS Israel for the policies and practices it continues to pursue in occupied Palestinian and Arab territories particularly the annexation of parts of those lands such as Jerusalem and other places, the establishment of Israeli settlements and introducing alien settlers into them, the demolition of houses, the confiscation of property and the eviction, deportation, expulsion, displacement, banishment and movement of the Arab population and denying them the right to return to their homes, their mass detention, torture and elimination of the national, archeological, spiritual and cultural features, suspension of freedoms and the practice of rights and religious rituals, denial of basic individual rights and illegal exploitation of the wealth and resources of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and their inhabitants;

14. Declares that those Israeli policies and practices constitute grave violations of the United Nations Charter, particularly the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity, the principles and provisions of international law, the United Nations resolutions, the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and the 4th Geneva Convention on the protection of civilians at war-time, and that they constitute a major impediment to the establishment of a just peace in the Middle East.

15. REAFFIRMS that all the measures, taken by Israel to change the political, human, geographical, cultural, and religious features of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories or any part of them, are null and void and demands that the Israel immediately rescinds and refrains from applying such measures and appeals to all the countries of the world to refrain from any action that might be exploited or used by Israel in implementing its afore-mentioned policies and practices;

16. HOLDS Israel responsible for all the alteration, exploitation, sabotage and land confiscation measures practiced in the Palestinian and Arab occupied territories;
17. CONDEEMS Israel for rejecting Security Council Resolution No.:446 of 22/2/1979 on the establishment of Israeli settlements in the Palestinian and Arab Occupied territories including Jerusalem and its refusal to receive the Committee of three formed by the Security Council to investigate into the establishment of settlements in Palestinian and Arab occupied territories including Jerusalem, and requests member states to follow-up the report which shall be submitted by the Committee of three to the Security Council during July 1979.
18. REAFFIRMS the right of Arab States and peoples whose territory is under Israeli occupation to permanent effective and full sovereignty over their natural and all other resources and economic activities and as well as their restoration and full compensation for the exploitation and damage that affected them.
19. REAFFIRMS the necessity of severing all forms of diplomatic, consular, economic, cultural, sports, tourist, and all means of transport relations with Israel on the official and non-official levels and calls on Moslem States which have not so far severed these relations to do so.
20. CALLS on the Moslem States to join the boycott system against Israel and co-ordinate their efforts in this respect with the rest of the Third World countries to enforce the boycott against all racist regimes particularly in Palestine and South Africa.
21. REQUESTS Moslem countries to take all effective measures and on the widest international level, in the UN and its agencies and international fora to increase the pressure on Israel including its deprivation from the membership of these Organisations and bodies, of need be;

22. CALLS on Moslem States to seek, during the thirty-fourth Session of the UN General Assembly to call on the said assembly to convene an extraordinary session dedicated to the study of the Palestine problem, with a view to making the arrangements that would lead to the implementation of the UN resolutions calling for the withdrawal from Palestinian and Arab Occupied territories and the realization of the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

23. REQUESTS the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and report on this to the forthcoming Conference.



RESOLUTION NO:2/10-P

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

( PALESTINE & AL QUDS AL SHARIF)

The Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Fes, Kingdom of Morocco, from 10 to 14 Jumal ul Thani 1399H ( 5 - 12 May, 1979 ).

CONVINCED of the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and principles and objectives of the United Nations Charter,

RECALLING General Assembly Resolution 161/32 dated 19 December/Kanoun ul Awwal 1977, entitled "The Permanent Sovereignty over the National Resources in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories;

1. AFFIRMS the right of the Arab peoples and States, whose lands are under Israeli occupation, to a permanent, total and effective Sovereignty, as well as control over its natural and other resources and over its economic resources and activities.
2. REAFFIRMS that all measures taken by Israel to exploit the human, natural and other resources, as well as economic resources and activities in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories are illegal measures and strongly condemns Israel for its exploitation of these resources.
3. REAFFIRMS FURTHER the right of the Arab peoples and countries, subjected to Israeli aggression and occupation, to recover their human and other resources, as well as their economic resources and activities, and be compensated for the exploitation or depletion of these resources, for any loss incurred and damage sustained, and considers that Israel should meet their demands in this regard;
4. INVITES all countries to support and assist the Arab States and peoples and the Palestine Liberation Organization in the exercise of this aforementioned rights;

5. URGES all countries, international organisation, specialised agencies, investment companies all other institutions to refrain from recognizing Israel, cooperating with it or help it in any measures taken to exploit the resources of the occupied Arab lands or to bring about changes in the Demographic and Geographic character or the Judicial structure of these territories;
6. CONDEMNS the activities of economic and other interests in the Palestinian and the other occupied Arab territories, and appeals to all governments to take the legislative and administrative and other measures with respect to their nationals, oil firms and other institutions falling under this jurisdiction, that own or manage projects in the occupied Arab territories in order to curb the activities of these institutions forbid such undertakings in these territories and prevent any cooperation with the occupying forces;
7. RECOMMENDS that all member states of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference undertake joint action at the General Assembly of the United Nations with a view to requesting the Secretary General to organize, through the information office of the Secretariat General or any other available channel a large scale campaign to acquaint world public opinion of the exploitation of Arab territories, particularly the Palestinian people and thus man power therein, by the Israeli enemy and other foreign economic interests.

RESOLUTION NO.3/10-F

THE HOLY CITY OF JERUSALEM

The Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (The Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif Session) meeting in FES, Kingdom of Morocco, from 10th. to 14th. Jamad Al-Thani 1399H, (8-12 May 1979):

RECALLING the declaration of the Kings and Heads of State of Islamic Countries issued by the First Islamic Summit Conference which was held in Rabat which affirmed the rejection of any resolution to the Palestine problem which does not guarantee the return of the city of Jerusalem to its pre-June 1967 Status, and the statement of the Kings and Heads of State issued by the Second Islamic Summit Conference held in Lahore, in particular paragraph six which stipulates the rejection of any agreement, protocol or understanding which includes the perpetuation of Israeli occupation of the city of Jerusalem, or placing it under any Non-Arab sovereignty or making it a subject for bargaining or concessions.

RECALLING further the resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly which include resolution 2253 adopted by the extraordinary emergency session on 4th. July, Tamuz 1967 calling upon Israel to rescind any arrangements which might cause a change <sup>to the</sup> status of the city of Jerusalem, and the resolutions of the UN Security Council which includes resolution 267 adopted on 3rd. July/Tamuz 1969, and the resolutions adopted by the Human Rights Commission such as resolution 3 of the 28th. Session adopted on 22nd. Azar/March 1972, and the resolutions adopted by UNESCO such as resolution 17/S 22/4/3 adopted in November 1968 and other international resolutions which demand that Israel be prevented from causing any changes in the features of the city of Jerusalem, as it is considered an Arab Islamic City fall: under oppressive Israeli occupation.

Vehemently denouncing all statements and persistent aggressive measures taken by the Israeli enemy, and its desecration of the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Holy Mosque of Ibrahim and other holy places in Jerusalem, Hebron and other Palestinian cities, as well the Demographic and cultural changes being brought about in the Holy land with a view to changing its Arab and Islamic Features, and Israel's recent Unequivocal and sua grant announcement that unified Jerusalem will remain forever the capital of this alien racist Zionist entity, its request to countries recognizing its entity to move their embassies/consulates and offices to Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

The Islamic Countries will mobilize all their resources and potential to confront the Israeli enemy, and considers the Liberation of Al-Quds Al Sharif from the racist Israeli colonialism, and its return to Arab Islamic sovereignty and the preservation of its Islamic Arab character, a collective Islamic responsibility which does not allow any party in the absence of Islamic unanimity to take any position, measures or action concerning the Holy City.

Affirming the determination of all Muslims-peoples and Governments - to attain their eternal and Holy rights to Al Qods places in Palestine, and the extreme religious and spiritual importance attached to the Holy city and the attachment of all Muslims in the world to the first Qibla and third Haram which witnessed the Isra of the Prophet (May Allah's peace and blessings be upon him.)

IN PURSUANCE OF the provisions principles and objectives of the charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and in particular the Fifth paragraph of the Second Article, which calls for coordinated action aimed at the preservation and liberation of the Holy Islamic places and the support of the struggle of the Palestinian people and assisting them in regaining their rights and liberating their land. Pursuant to the resolutions adopted by the Kings & Head of State of Islamic Countries at the two Summit meetings of Rabat and Lahore, in accordance with the international resolutions, and in consonance with the resolutions adopted by the Conferences of Islamic Foreign Ministers concerning the subject of Jerusalem, the last of which being resolution 15/9-10, as

well as the Resolutions adopted by the world Muslim League, and the First Conference of the Ministers of Pilgrimage, Waqfs and Islamic Holy Place Affairs.

DECIDES:

To call upon all Member States to form popular and national committees, the objective of which are:

- 1- To inform Muslims the problems of Palestine, Al Quds Al Sharif and the other Holy Places in Palestine, using Cultural and Informational and all other means.
- 2- To support the Mujahidin and the Holy Jihad to Liberate Al-Quds Al Sharif and to protect the families of the Palestinian Mujahidin and Martyrs.

To invite all Member States to call upon - Individually and collectively - countries with Embassies in Israel to resist all pressure aimed at transferring their embassies consulates and offices to the occupied Al-Quds Al Sharif, in order to prevent offending Muslims all over the world, upholding the Muslim rights and responding to the relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations and other International organisations and Institutions.

To call upon all Member States to clarify to the other countries of the world the gravity of this arbitrary Israeli measure, to explain the adverse resulting consequences on the future of Al Quds Al Sharif on the one hand and on the future relations between Islamic countries and the countries which would transfer their Embassies, consulates and offices to the Holy City, on the other.

To commit Member States to adopt appropriate measures aimed at seeking the implementation of the United Nations Resolutions concerning Al Quds Al Sharif since 1947.

To call upon Member States to extend material and moral assistance to consolidate Arabs and Islamic presence in Al-Quds Al Sharif and the preservation of Arab and Islamic property and to prevent its loss.

To condemn the measures that have been and are being taken by the Zionist occupation authorities in Al Quds Al Sharif to seize Arab and Islamic public, private and Waqfs property to consider all such actions as null and void and illegal due to their being based on oppression, aggression and coercion and contradicting the Resolutions of the United Nations and the other International and Regional Organisations and being undertaken on occupied Lands.

To call upon the Foreign Ministers of the Member States to undertake International Political and Information actions to explain the cause of Al Quds Al Sharif in particular and the problem of Palestine in General.

To Reaffirm the unreserved commitment of all the governments and peoples of the Member States to the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conference and its specialized committees on action to be taken for the liberation of Al Quds Al Sharif and the restoration of its Arab and Islamic sovereignty.

To call upon all Member States to fully abide by political economic, cultural and other forms of boycott of the racist Zionist enemy embodied in the Israeli entity, in all fields and at all levels.

To extend thanks to all friendly countries and other international organisations and institutions which support Palestinian, Arab and Islamic rights and which adopt a consistent positive stand on Palestinian and Arab rights in Al-Quds Al Sharif in particular and in Palestine in general.

To request all Member States and the General Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to communicate this resolution to both the Non-Aligned group and the Organisation of the African Unity with a view to gaining their support of Islamic rights in this issue.

To request the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit relevant periodical and detailed reports to the Jerusalem Committee and the Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO: 4/10-P

ON

JERUSALEM COMMITTEE.

(Palestine & Al Quds Al Sharif Session)  
The Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,  
meeting in FEZ, Kingdom of Morocco, from 10th-14th Jamad  
Al Thani 1399H(8-12 May, 1979),

Having taken cognizance of the resolution adopted by  
the two Islamic Summit Conferences in Rabat and Lahore and  
the resolutions adopted by the Conferences of Foreign  
Ministers in Jerusalem and the inviolability and liberation  
of the holy places;

Taking into consideration the present status of  
Jerusalem and the evil ambitions of the Zionist enemy,  
and its insistence on Judaizing it and transforming it into  
a capital for the Zionist aggressive entity;

Aware that this critical situation facing the  
first of the two Kiblas and the third Holy Haram would  
necessarily place the Government and peoples of the Islamic  
world vis-a-vis their sacred historic responsibilities.

Decides:

1. That the Jerusalem Committee hold a meeting  
at the 'Foreign Ministers' level to be chaired by His Majesty  
King Hassan II of Morocco who has accepted the Chairmanship of  
the Committee.
2. That the Committee, in addition to its functions  
and the nature of its responsibilities, should in particular  
lay down and implement a political and information programme  
in the non-Islamic world aimed at consolidating the  
Resolutions adopted by the bodies of the Organisation of the  
Islamic Conference at the various levels, to maintain the  
Arab and Islamic character of Jerusalem and to restore it  
to Arab and Islamic sovereignty.
3. That the Committee should be given the necessary  
mandate to adopt the measures it deems suitable for the im-  
plementation of the programme it decides upon for the achievement  
of its aims. According to this Resolution, it would submit a  
report on its activities to the next Islamic Summit  
Conference.

RESOLUTION NO: 5/10-P

ON

THE JERUSALEM FUND

( Palestine & Al Quds Session)

The Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers Meeting in FEZ, Kingdom of Morocco, from 10 to 14 Jamad Al Thani 1399( 8-12 May, 1979),

Guided by the Charter and resolutions adopted by the previous Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences;

Re-affirming the importance attached to the implementation of these resolutions by all the Member States;

Commending the effective role played by the Member States which contributed effectively to the capital of the Jerusalem Fund, and the other Member States which announced their donations to this Fund;

Calls Upon all the Member States to contribute generously to this Fund so that it might continue to carry out its sacred tasks and realise the lofty objectives for which it was established, and which include the consolidation of the steadfastness of the Palestinian people, their resistance to the occupation and annexation, Judaisation and expatriation practices perpetrated against them by the racist, usurper Zionist enemy.

REQUESTS the General Secretariat to take the necessary measures to enable the Islamic Delegation to resume its approved visit to the Member States for the purpose of raising Funds to cover the approved capital of the Fund, which is one hundred million dollars.

REMINDS the Jerusalem Committee of the necessity of electing the members of the Board of Directors of the Jerusalem Fund in the next meeting to be held by the Committee, while necessarily observing the convening of periodical meetings for the Board of Directors according to the dates determined by the statutes and rules of procedure of the Fund.



REITERATES ITS REQUEST to the General Secretariat to continue following up the implementation of all the resolutions and recommendations adopted on the Jerusalem Fund and to take all the adequate steps and procedures thereon in collaboration with the Palestine Liberation Organisation, and to submit a detailed progress report to the next Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 6-10-P  
ON THE ISLAMIC DAY OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE  
PEOPLE OF PALESTINE

The tenth Islamic Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs (session on Palestine and on Al Qods Al Charif), held at Fez, Kingdom of Morocco, from 10 to 14 Jumada Al Thani 1399 H (8 to 12 May 1979),

Guided by the Charter and by the resolutions of the Summit Conferences and of the previous Islamic Conferences of Ministers for Foreign Affairs,

Reaffirming the desire of all Moslems - Governments and peoples - in all regions of the world to observe an annual day for the purpose of expressing, by all possible material, moral and informational means, their unshakable and continuing solidarity in their principal cause, the cause of Palestine and Al Qods,

Decides to regard 21 August of each year, the anniversary of the treacherous racist Zionist attempt to set fire to the Al Aqsa mosque in 1969, as an annual Islamic Day of Solidarity with the People of Palestine in their legitimate struggle to liberate Palestine and Al Qods and to recover their inalienable national right to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent national State on their own national soil under the auspices of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

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RESOLUTION NO: 7/10-P

ON

ISSUED FROM THE TENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE  
OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.

( Palestine & Al Quds Al Sharif Session)

The Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in FEZ, Kingdom of Morocco, from 10th to 14th Janad Al Thani 1399H (8-12 May 1979) (The Palestine and Holy Jerusalem Session);

Denouncing the deep-rooted belligerent spirit directed against the cultural and civilizational heritage, and holding the Israeli occupation responsible for violating, distorting and judaising the ancient sites of Holy Jerusalem, aborning its features and seizing and plundering its contents;

1. Calls upon cultural organisations, the archeological of the world to strive to put an end to these activities which are perpetrated by Israel and directed against the Islamic heritage in particular and human civilization in general.
2. Urges all men of learning and scientific circles to refrain from participating with the Israeli occupation authorities in carrying out excavation and exploration work in Holy Jerusalem in conformity with the rulings of scientific integrity and in response to the call of intellectual honour so as to prevent the continued flagrant, Israeli desecration of Islamic holy shrines.

RESOLUTION NO: B/10-F

ON

THE PALESTINE PROBLEM

( Palestine & Al Quds Al Sharif Session)

The Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers Meeting in FEZ, Kingdom of Morocco, from 10th to 14th Jamad Al Thani, 1399H(8-12 May 1979),

Convinced of the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and, the principles and aims of the UN Charter;

Guided by the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences of heads of State and Government and of Foreign Ministers on the Palestine problem;

Noting the explosive situation obtaining in the Middle East as a result of the Camp David Agreements and its sequels, as well as Israel's determination to usurp Palestine, and its adamant refusal to recognize the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people as approved by the security and territorial integrity of the Islamic Countries,

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

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

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the Palestine people's struggle under the leaderships of the Palestine

Liberation Organisation(PLO) against colonialism, occupation, zionism and racism by all possible means in keeping with the UN principles, hails this struggle against the Zionist aggressors for the Liberation of Palestine as an integral part of the world Liberation Movement;

Reaffirming the UN General Assembly Resolution 3379(XXX) which considers zionism a form of racism and racial discrimination;

Reaffirming that the racist regime in occupied Palestine and Southern Africa stem from one and the same imperialist source and are organically linked with the racist policies and practices aimed at suppressing the freedoms of man and undermining his dignity;

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

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

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

1- DECISIONS:

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

- The right to their homeland - Palestine.
  - The right to return to their homeland and recover their property, as stipulated in UN resolutions
  - The right to self-determination without any outside interference, in consonance with UN principles and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights
  - The right to freely exercise their sovereignty over their land.
  - The right to establish their independent national state in Palestine under the leaderships of the PLO, their legitimate and sole representative.
- B- To strive in all fields and on the widest international scale to promote recognition of the Palestine people's inalienable national rights and of the PLO as their legitimate and sole representative, and pledge the adoption by Islamic countries of all the measures conducive to achieving this end.
- C- To coordinate the activities of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the PLO to draw up a strategy aimed at liberating Palestine and enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable national rights.
- 2- APFIRMS the right of the Palestinian people to pursue their struggle in all its military and political forms and by all means in order to recover their inalienable national rights and establish their independent state in Palestine.
- 3- CALLS on all the Islamic Countries to support by all means the Palestinian people's legitimate struggle against the Zionist racist occupation of Palestine in order to recover their inalienable national rights, whose restoration constitutes a basic requisite for the establishment of a just peace in the Middle East.
- 4- CALLS on all the Islamic Countries to abide by all the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and Foreign Minister's Conference on the Palestine problem, particularly those concerned with the severance of political, economic, cultural, technical, tourist relations and all forms of communication and ties with Zionist Colonialist Israel.

- 5- REAFFIRMS the necessity of adopting adequate measures for the acceptance of the PLO representation in Islamic capitals, in its capacity as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people, granting it all the rights, privileges and immunities to which diplomatic missions accredited to states are entitled and calling on Non-Muslim countries that have hitherto taken no such measures to do so as soon as possible.
- 6- AFFIRMS that the Palestine problem is at the core of the Middle East conflict and that any disregard of this fact would not serve the cause of peace in the area; and stressed that the endeavours and attempts made by the United States of America to further its interests and influence in the area, and to liquidate the cause of occupied Palestine by its encouragement of bilateral and partial solutions and its disregard of the core of the problem will not lead to any just solution. Accordingly, the Conference condemns and rejects the attempts and endeavours and calls for their resistance, and further condemns all the policies, practices and concessions which constitute a breach of or departure from the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the conferences of the Islamic countries.
- 7- THE CONFERENCE CONDEMNS the Camp David Agreements signed in September 1978 and the Washington Agreement signed between Israel and Egypt On March 26, 1979, and considers them a blatant - departure from the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and a violation of international law - and the United Nations resolutions related to the Palestine problem and the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and repudiates all their results and effects and considers them null and void and not binding to all Arabs and Moslems, particularly the Palestinian people. It further considers these agreement a bilateral solution which ignores the core of the problem - namely the Palestine problem - and an attempt to liquidate the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, notably their right to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent state on their national soil. Accordingly the Conference calls for

resistance of the agreements by all ways and means, and condemns the role of the United States of America in the signing of these agreements and the attempt to impose them on the Palestinian people.

- 8- REAFFIRMS the right of the PLO in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, to reject and thwart all forms of settlements, projects and solution aimed at liquidating the Palestine problem and infringing the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine, notably the self-rule provided for in the Camp David and Washington Agreements.
- 9- AFFIRMS the right of the PLO to participate - independently and on all equal footing in all the International Conferences, fora and activities related to the Palestine problem and the Arab Zionist conflict, with a view to the realisation of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people approved by the United Nations General Assembly, particularly its resolution 3236(XXIX). The Conference further affirms the right of the Organisation to reject and declare null and void any results ensuing from these activities in which the Organisation does not participate in the basis of and in the form mentioned above.
- 10- CONDEMNS Israel for its continued refusal to implement the United Nations resolution on the Palestine problem, notably resolution 3236 (XXIX) on the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, and further condemns the refusal of Israel and all other countries to cooperate with the committee formed by the United Nations General Assembly by virtue of its resolution 3376 (XXX) to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable national rights.
- 11- DEPUNCES the policies and practices of racist, expansionist, terrorist Israel and its plans and measures for building settlements and Judaising the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and for altering its political, demographic, geographic, social cultural and economic features, including the Judaisation



of the cities of Jerusalem, Hebron, Nazareth, and the areas of Galilee, Heger, Golan and Sinai, and decides that all these measures are null and void and illegal, and that under no circumstances whatsoever can there be any recognition of them or of their results.

- 12- Condemns Israel's reported violations of Arab and Palestinian human rights in the occupied territories since 1948 and 1967 and its refusal to implement the Geneva Conventions of 1949, notably the fourth Convention on the protection of civilians in wartime; and further condemns the Israeli policies and practices of seizing territories, the continued displacement of the Palestinian people and the obliteration of the cultural, civilizational and religious heritage of the Palestinian cities and the Palestinian people. The Conference considers these policies and practices war crimes and a challenge to the whole of mankind.
- 13- Condemns all the countries that provide Israel with military, economic, political, or human support, and calls upon them to desist forthwith from providing Israel with any material or moral support in any form whatsoever.
- 14- Calls upon the Security Council to approve the report and recommendations of the committee concerned with the exercise of the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights in accordance with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 3236(XXIX) and the subsequent resolutions on the Palestine problem;  
and further calls upon it to adopt a resolution embodying the principles and contents of these resolutions, notably those related to the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, considering that these resolutions have become an International will whose obstruction would be tantamount to violation of the principles of the United Nations Charter and would jeopardise International peace and security, perpetuate the injustice suffered by the militant Palestinian people and deprive them from exercising their inalienable national rights.

15- Renews its calls to all Islamic countries to adopt all necessary measures to bring further pressure to bear on Israel in the United Nations and the International fora, for the sake of imposing the strictest sanctions on Israel, including the possibility of depriving it of its membership in the United Nations.

16- Requests all the Islamic countries to work towards the implementation of paragraph eight, by charging their Foreign Ministers to fully coordinate their activities with those of the OIC during the discussions concerning the Palestine problems in the Thirty Fourth Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

17- Decides that the Islamic countries should sponsor a resolution at the 34th Session of the United Nations stipulating that the budget of the UN Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) be considered part of the U.N. budget, and deplores the measures adopted by the Agency Administration to reduce the supplies, and the education and health services extended to Palestinian refugees because they are in contravention of the U.N. General Assembly resolutions.

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

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

RESOLUTION NO: 9/10-P

ON

AL QUDS - 1400 HIJR. CORRESPONDING TO 1980 A.D.  
( SESSION ON PALESTINE AND AL QUES )  
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The Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers  
meeting in FEZ, Kingdom of Morocco, from 10th to 14th J'rad  
al Thani 1399 H( 8 - 12 May 1979 ),

Having studied the acts perpetrated by racist,  
settler - colonialist zionism to Judaize Jerusalem, acts  
supported by the Israeli statements and declaration which  
expressed the determination to carry out the crime of  
Judaization by force and to consider Al Quds Al Sharif  
as the capital of the Zionist hostile entity,

affirming that this grave situatio.. would lead  
to such consequences and results that render it the  
responsibility of all Islamic peoples and Governments to  
maintain positive participation in the various forms of  
Jihad to prevent the enemy from achieving its wicked goals  
and to liberate Al Quds Al Sharif the first of the two  
Kiblas and the Third Holy Haram,

Decides that

- 1- The Hijra Year 1400 which corresponds to 1980  
A.D. be proclaimed the year of Al Quds Al Sharif  
throughout the Islamic world,
- 2- The Governments and peoples of Member States  
be urged to strive individually and collectively,  
each from his position, during the aforementioned  
year, for Al Quds Al Sharif in order to concert  
brotherly efforts throughout the Islamic World  
with a view to :
  - A- Enlightening Non-Moslem world public opinion  
on the increasing dangers threatening Al-Quds  
Al-Sharif.
  - B- Reiterating the call in muslim peoples every-  
where to liberate Al-Quds Al-Sharif since Jihad  
for this purpose is a religious duty.

- C- Raising funds at the popular level in all countries and transferring them to Al-Quds Fund in order to serve as a channel for Governmental contributions.
  
- 3- Calls upon the General Secretariat to submit all the documents and data to the Jerusalem Committee in order to draw up the necessary programmes for Al-Quds Al-Sharif year.

RESOLUTION NO:10/10-P

ON

THE ISRAELI AGGRESSION AGAINST LEBANON

(Palestine & Al Quds Al Sharif Session)

The Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in FEZ, Kingdom of Morocco, from 10-14 Jamad Al Thani 1399H(8-12 May, 1979),

Pursuant to the principles and provisions of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Charter,

Noting with grave concern Israel's persistence in its policy of aggression against Lebanon as a whole and Southern Lebanon in particular, its continued bombardment of Southern Lebanese villages, and rendering its inhabitants homeless, its refusal to implement Security Council resolutions, particularly Resolution 425, 426 and 444 providing for the consolidation of the Lebanese civilian administration, ensuring the deployment of Lebanese Military Forces in Southern Lebanon and the implementation of the United Nations Emergency Forces(UNEPIL) mission in the region;

Considering that the Israeli aggression against Southern Lebanon poses a threat to international peace and security in the Middle East and in the entire world;

1. Affirms Lebanese national unity territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty and its determination to help the State of Lebanon to regain and exercise its authority over all its territories.
2. Strongly condemns the acts of aggression and violence perpetrated by Israel in Lebanon, particularly in Southern Lebanon.
3. Calls upon international organizations to take immediate measures to put an end to these serious acts of aggression and requests the Security Council to fulfil its responsibilities through implementing its resolutions on Southern Lebanon; it also calls on all countries of the world to adopt a decisive stand vis-a-vis these attacks and apply the sanctions provided for in the U.N. Charter.

RESOLUTION NO: 11/10-P

ON

THE CYPRUS QUESTION.

(Palestine & Al Quds Al Sharif Session)

The Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in FEZ, the Kingdom of Morocco from 10th to 14th Jamad Al Thani, 1399H(8-12 May, 1979).

Having listened with fraternal feelings to the statement of Mr. Rauf R. Denktas, who voiced the rightful cause of his people.

Reaffirms its Resolutions on the question of Cyprus, adopted at its Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Conferences ;

Recalls the 4-point agreement reached in February 1977, between the leaders of the two Cypriot Communities, aiming at the establishment of an independent, sovereign, territorially integral, bi-communal and non-aligned Federal Republic of Cyprus, to the satisfaction of both national Communities;

Welcomes the efforts of the Muslim Turkish Community of Cyprus, as a result of which the leaders of the two communities are scheduled to meet in mid-May, with a view to paving the way for the resumption of the inter-communal negotiations,

Expresses the hope that the intercommunal talks will be resumed without further delay, in a constructive and meaningful way, and will yield positive results:

Supports the principle of equality for the two communities, in a bi-communal federal administration, which will enable them to live in peace, side by side, without the one having the right to oppress or exploit the other;

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

Invites the two Communities to accede to a "truce" conducive to the peaceful settlement of the dispute through intercommunal negotiations; and

Calls upon the member states of the Islamic Conference to use their good offices and to do everything in their power so as to enable the Muslim Turkish Cypriot Community to benefit from international aid and assistance, and to extend economy, hampered by the economic blockade currently being imposed on them.

Reservations

1. Algerian Democratic Popular Republic
2. Syrian Arab Republic

RESOLUTION NO: 12/10-P

ON

ZIONISM, RACISM AND APARTHEID.

( Palestine & Al Quds Al Sharif Session)

The Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in FEZ, Kingdom of Morocco, from 10th to 14th Dhu al Qada, 1399H (8-12 May, 1979).

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Seventh Islamic Conference in Istanbul (1976), the Eighth Islamic Conference in Dakar (1978) which condemn Zionism as being a threat to international peace and security;

Recalling 3379 (XXX) of 10 November, 1975 A.D. considers Zionism a form of racism and apartheid;

Recalling further resolutions 5/05/52 (1977) and 183/33 (1978) which strongly condemn the increasing cooperation between the two racist regimes in occupied Palestine and South Africa, particularly in the military and nuclear fields, in which it ascertained that such cooperation is deemed a kind of encouragement to the racist regime in South Africa to continue its criminal policy of apartheid, and hostile act against the peoples of the African Continent as a whole;

Recalling the Declaration of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned countries held in Algiers from 25 - 30 July, 1978.

1. Strongly condemns the capitulation policy which aims at establishing cooperation with Zionism, at the expense of the rights of the Palestinian people,
2. Strongly condemns the racist and Zionist practices, as well as the acts of terrorism and suppression perpetrated against the Palestinian people and the inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories,



3. Strongly condemns the policy of apartheid and acts of suppression perpetrated by the racist regime in South Africa against the peoples of South Africa against the peoples of Southern Africa,
4. Denounces the malicious attempts of the racist regimes in South Africa and Rhodesia to deprive the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia of their legitimate right to freedom and independence.

Re-affirms the Maputo Declaration adopted by the International Conference for support of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia held in Maputo in May 1977 with a view to mobilising all possible international support and assistance for the peoples, of these regions in their struggle for self-determination and independence,

Further confirms the General Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Apartheid, Racism, and Colonialism in the Southern Africa held in Lisbon, Portugal, in June 1977, which considered Zionism and apartheid as an identical form of racism,

Re-affirms the Lagos Declaration which describes apartheid as a crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind, and criticizes South Africa for the perpetuation of course its illegitimate occupation of Namibia, and its support of the illegitimate racist regime in Southern Rhodesia,

Affirms the final communique released by the Geneva Conference on Racism and Apartheid, held from 14 - 25 August, 1978, and particularly the paragraphs 18 - 19 of the above-mentioned Declaration.

Urges all Islamic countries to increase their efforts, at the individual and collective levels, to help uproot the evils of Zionism, apartheid and racism.

Urges all Islamic countries to increase their efforts, at the individual and collective levels, to help uproot the evils of Zionism, apartheid and racism,

Urges the Secretary General of the Islamic Conference to pursue his efforts which aims at co-ordinating between the work of the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations in the field of eliminating all forms of racism and apartheid wherever they may exist.

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RESOLUTION NO:13/30-P ON SITUATION IN UGANDA

( Palestine & Al Quds Al Sharif Session)

The Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Fez, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 15 Jamad Al Thani 1399H ( 8 - 12 May, 1979 );

Having Considered the situation in the Republic of Uganda following the recent events which took place in that country.

Having taken note of the report of the Committee sent by the General Secretariat to investigate the situation of the Muslim refugees in neighbouring countries;

1. Affirms the principle of respect of the sovereignty of every country and non-interference in their internal affairs;
2. Expresses its concern over the events which took place in the Republic of Uganda and its absence and non-participation in this Conference;
3. Expresses the hope that the human rights and equality among all the people of Uganda, irrespective of religion and creed, will be respected.

Reservations:

1. Democratic Republic of Afghanistan
2. Algerian Democratic & Popular Republic.

RESOLUTION NO: 14/10-P

ON THE

SITUATION OF UGANDAN REFUGEES

( Palestine & Al Quds Al Sharif Session)

The Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in FEZ, Kingdom of Morocco from 10-14 Jamad Al thani 1399H(8-12 May, 1979),

Having considered the report submitted by the Committee of Four on the situation of Ugandan refugees, after its visit to Sudan from 29 April to 3 March 1979,

Aware of the grave situation resulting from the influx of Ugandan refugees into Sudan, as their number which was 25,000 refugees on 2 May has and is still increasing at the rate of 250 per day, a number which lays a heavy burden on the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, particularly after Sudan has become a heaven for refugees from Eritrea.

Deeply concerned over the living and health conditions of the Ugandan refugees and the difficulties facing the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan in providing them with housing, food and medical treatment in an area of heavy rainfall and other natural hazards obstructing communications, which threatens their lives hence the need for urgent arrangements to save them,

Pursuant to the principles of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and as an expression of Islamic Solidarity,

Decides that :

1. the Islamic Solidarity Fund make an effective contribution in this regard by urgently paying a generous donation to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan to enable it to fulfil its duties towards those refugees;
2. Requests the Secretary General to consult with the IDB on the means through which assistance could be given to these refugees.

3. Appeal to all Member States and Islamic Societies, Organizations and bodies to donate whether in cash or in kind;
4. Request the General Secretariat to take all necessary measures and arrangements for the speedy implementation of this resolution and its follow-up in collaboration with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan and to submit a detailed progress report to the forthcoming Islamic Conference.

Reservations:

1. Algerian Democratic & Popular Republic.

RESOLUTION NO:15/10-P

ON

CONCLUSION OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION TO PROTECT  
NON-NUCLEAR WEAPON STATE AGAINST THE USE OR THREAT OF  
USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

( Palestine & Al Qu'as Al Sharif Session )

The Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in FEZ, Kingdom of Morocco, from 10th to 14th Jamad Al Thani, (8-12 May, 1979),

RECALLING the resolutions of the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers regarding assurances from the nuclear powers to non-nuclear weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

FURTHER RECALLING RESOLUTION 13/189 C of the U.N. General Assembly, adopted largely in response to the recommendations of the Islamic Conference which invited the nuclear powers against non-nuclear weapon states not parties to the nuclear security arrangements of some nuclear powers;

NOTING that the final document of the special session of the U.N. General Assembly devoted to Disarmament called on the nuclear powers to conclude, as appropriate, effective measures to protect non-nuclear weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

FURTHER NOTING that the 33rd session of the UN General Assembly called for the consideration by the Committee on Disarmament of an International convention to protect non-nuclear weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

1. URGES that the Committee on Disarmament conclude without delay an international Convention to protect non-nuclear weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons on the basis of the Pakistan in the Committee.
2. RECOMMENDS to member states of the Islamic Conference to extend all possible support to the draft Convention proposed by Pakistan on this subject in all relevant forums and in particular in the Committee on Disarmament and the UN General Assembly.

RESOLUTION NO: 16/10-P

ON

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

( Palestine & Al Quds Al Sharif Session)

The Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in FEZ, Kingdom of Morocco, from 10th-14th Jamad Al thani 1399H(8-12 May, 1979),

Concerned about the reality of the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons in the regions of Africa, The Middle East and South Asia.

Convinced that the establishment of nuclear weapons free zones in Africa, The Middle East and the South Asia will strengthen the security of the states of these regions and prevent the poliferation of nuclear weapons on a non-discriminatory basis.

Recalling the resolutions of the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on this subject.

Reiterates the importance of ensuring the complete denuclearization of these regions.

Noting the resolutions adopted by the 33rd session of the UN General Assembly endorsing the creation of nuclear weapon free zones in the regions of Africa, The Middle East and South Asia.

Noting the declaration made by the states of regions of South Asia not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons.

1. URGES the states of the region of Africa, the Middle East and South Asia to pursue efforts aimed at the dissemination of nuclear weapon free zones in their respective regions and to refrain, on reciprocal basis, from any action contrary to this objective;

2. CALLS upon the nuclear weapon states to undertake the necessary obligations with regard to the creation of nuclear weapon free zones in Africa, The Middle East and South Asia.

3. RECOMMENDS to the UN General Assembly and the Committee on Disarmament to continue efforts to promote the objective of the establishment of nuclear weapon free zones in Africa, The Middle East and South Asia;

4. REQUESTS the Islamic States to coordinate their positions on this question particularly within the United Nations and in other international forums with a view to promoting the creation of the nuclear weapon free zones in Africa, The Middle East and South Asia.

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RESOLUTION NO.: 17/17-P  
LAW OF THE SEA.

(Palestine & Al Quds Al Sharif Session)

The Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Fez, Kingdom of Morocco from May 8 to 12, 1979. (10-14 Jamad Al Thani, 1399H),

Recalling its Resolution no.17/8-P of the Eight Conference of the Foreign Ministers and Resolution No.1/9-P of the Ninth Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the Islamic Conference regarding the 111 UN Conference on the Law of the Sea.

Reaffirming the importance it attaches to the 111 UN Conference on the Law of the Sea.

Believing that the traditional spirit of understanding and cooperation existing among Islamic nations is a fundamental element for the maintenance of Islamic solidarity within the framework of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.

Convinced that the members of the Islamic Conference can make a significant contribution to the development of the Law of the Sea and the establishment of a more equitable, legal and economic order.

Welcoming the first meeting of the Law of the Sea experts from the member states of the Islamic Conference which was held in Istanbul from March 6 - 9, 1979.

Expressed its conviction that the meeting held in Istanbul has demonstrated that consultation and cooperation among the Islamic countries regarding questions of common interest of the Law of the Sea prove to be very useful.

Take note of the report and declaration by the experts of the Law of the Sea.

- 1- Decides to circulate the report and declaration to the member states in order to help them, formulate their policies in the forthcoming sessions of the Conference on the Law of the Sea.

- 2- Calls upon member states to continue their consultation and cooperation before and during the forthcoming sessions of the III. UN Conference on the Law of the Sea.
- 3- Affirms that the Law of the Sea Convention to be finalized by the III. UN Conference on the Law of the Sea can be acceptable only if it can accommodate the interests of all the parties concerned and contain provisions which will ensure the exercise of rights and the fulfilment of obligations in good faith.

RESOLUTION NO: 18/10-P

ON

THE SUSPENSION OF EGYPT'S MEMBERSHIP  
FROM THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE ORGANISATION

( Palestine & Al Quds Al Sharif Session)

The Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in FEZ, Kingdom of Morocco, from 10-14 Jamad Al Thani, 1399H (8-12 May, 1979),

Taking into consideration the principles and regulations contained in the Charter of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations.

Guided by the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences on AL-QODS, the Palestine problem and the Middle East conflict,

Recalling in particular, the Declaration of the first Islamic Conference held in Rabat which emphasized the need to recover AL-QODS AL SHARIF, an objective deeply desired by Moslems; and which expressed the determination of Islamic Governments to strive for the liberation and liquidation of the Israeli occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories so as to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their national inalienable rights to a Palestinian homeland under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, their sole representative within and outside the occupied homeland.

Expressing its strong denunciation of the perpetration by Israel of the crucial arson of AL AQSA MOSQUE, in 1969, of the sabotage, violation, judaization and alteration of the demographic, religious, historic, social and cultural character of the Holy Places, thus understanding Arab and Islamic sovereignty over the Holy Places and thereby defying the United Nations and kindling the indignation of Moslems and world public opinion, and, flouting the relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions.

Denouncing the continued adoption by Israel of measures aimed at the annexation of AL QODS and other Palestinian and Arab occupied territories, the creation of settlement and the illegal eviction and expulsion of the legitimate inhabitants of these territories.

..//..

Having considered the serious situation resulting from visit of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt to occupied AL QODS the signing of the Camp David Agreements and the conclusion of Peace Treaty with the Zionist entity under the aegis and guidance of the United States of America, to the detriment tho of Arab character AL QODS and to the prejudice the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, in the absence of the legitimate concerned party,

Considering the treaty as jeopardizing the rights of the Arab Nation and the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, and contravening the principles of the Character of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, and the provisions to Resolutions adopted by the Lahore Summit and the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Jeddah, Istanbul, Tripoli and Dakar.

Decides

1. To suspend the membership of the Arab Republic of Egypt in the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and all its agencies and bodies up to the time that the reasons that provoked this suspension are eliminated.
2. To continue to cooperate with our brothers, the people of Islamic Egypt, Except those who directly or indirectly collaborate with the Zionist enemy.

RESOLUTION NO: 19/10-P

ON

PERIODICAL OFFICIALS LEVEL  
CONSULTATIONS.

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(Palestine & Al Quds Al Sharif Session)

The Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in FEZ, Kingdom of Morocco, from 10 to 14 Jamad Al Thani 1399H (8-12 May, 1979),

Recalling its resolution No:8/9-P adopted at the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers at Dakar,

Noting with satisfaction the initiative taken by the Secretary General to hold consultations with the Islamic countries at the UN during the 33rd Session of the General Assembly,

Noting further that recent international developments affecting Islamic countries underscore the need for frequent consultations amongst the Islamic states and the need to harmonize and coordinate their respective positions;

1- Requests the Secretary General to hold meetings of Senior Officials of the Islamic states at regular intervals.

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RESOLUTION NO: 29/10-P

ON

WORLD MUSLIM JURISPRUDENTS COMMISSION

( Palestine & Al Quds Al Sharif Session)

The Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in FZ, Kingdom of Morocco, from 10th to 14th Jamad Al Thani, 1399H ( 8-12 May, 1979),

Desirous of establishing the rule of Islamic law in national and international affairs;

Considering that Islamic jurisprudence and Islamic law systems can make a significant contribution to this objective,

Further Considering that Islamic Sharia and jurisprudence can be applied to respond to the challenge of current world conditions and circumstances;

Recognizing the need for continuous exchange of views and institutionalized cooperation among jurists from the Islamic countries,

1. Decides to establish an ad hoc Group of jurists and legal experts from ten Islamic countries to study the creation of World Islamic Commission of Jurists which could seek the following objectives;

- a) Promote cooperation between the Judges, Islamic Jurists and lawyers of the Muslim world (through seminars, conferences and exchange of delegations),
- b) Promote a common standpoint among Islamic countries with regard to international law and
- c) Cooperate with other international organisations having similar objectives,

2. Requests the Secretary General of the Islamic Conference to nominate legal experts from ten Member States on ad hoc group, after consultations with the Member States,

3. Decides that the ad hoc group should meet in 1980 to prepare a study on the Commission of Islamic Jurists.

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RESOLUTION NO: 21/10-P

ON

PHILIPPINE

( Palestine & Al Quds Al Sharif Session)

The Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in FEZ, Kingdom of Morocco, from 10th to 14th Jamad al Thani 1399 H(8-12 May, 1979),

Recalling its resolution on the problem of the Moslems of the Philippines, adopted by the Fourth Session in Benghazi, Resolution No:4/1973.

Recalling the mediation efforts of the 4 Nation Committee formed by the Conference, and the efforts of the General Secretariat of the Organisation which resulted in the conclusion of the Tripoli Accord on 23/12/1976;

Noting with Regret, that the accord has been ignored by the government of the Philippines, the fact that led to the resumption of hostilities and bloodshed in the Philippines,

Decides

1. To strongly deplore the non-abidance of the Government of Philippines by the Tripoli Accord, which is considered a sound basis for the solution of the problem of the Moslems of the Philippines, within the framework of National Unity and Sovereignty.
2. To express its deep concern over the resumption of armed conflict between the Government forces and the NRLF and the extensive attacks and continued massacres to which the areas densely populated by Moslems are subjected.
3. To appeal to the Government of the Philippines to put a stop to the current fighting, implement the Tripoli Accord and settle peacefully and

differences on it with the representatives of the MILF the legitimate representative of the Moslems of the Philippines with the assistance of the 4 Nations Committee formed by the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.

4. To recognise the right of the Moslems of South Philippines to present their problem to the concerned international fora and to avail them of all possible political support in this respect,

if the Government of the Philippines does not respect its commitment to resume negotiations with a view to draw up protocols for the implementation of the Tripoli Agreements.

In that case, the Quadripartite Ministerial Committee may seize the concerned international fora with the matter.

5. To re-affirm the appeal made by the Ninth Conference in Dakar, to the member states of the Organisation to give their moral and material support to the MILF.
6. To request the general Secretariat of the Organisation to follow up this problem, in the light of the previous resolution and report on it to the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.



RESOLUTION NO: 22/10-P

ON

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC  
OF DJIBOUTI

(Palestine & Al Quds Al Sharif Session)

The Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign  
Ministers Meeting in FEZ, Kingdom of Morocco, from 10th to  
14th Jamad Al Thani, 1399H (8-12 May, 1979),

Recalling the special circumstances during  
which the nascent Republic of Djibouti gained its  
independence.

Affirming the necessity to improve and develop  
the socio-economic infra-structure of Djibouti.

Decides to

issue an urgent call to the member states  
of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to provide  
as soon as possible, financial assistance to the  
Republic of Djibouti either directly or through the  
Organization of the Islamic Conference or the Islamic  
Solidarity Fund.

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RESOLUTION NO: 23/10-P

ON

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC  
OF COMOROS.

( Palestine & Al Quds Al Sharif Session)

The Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign  
Ministers held in FEZ, Kingdom of Morocco from 10-14  
Jamad Al Thani 1399H(8-12 May, 1979),

Concern over the economic and financial  
situation in the Federal Islamic Republic of the  
Comoros, notably after the calamities to which the  
Comorian Population was victim:

The tragic events of Majunga, the eruption of  
the volcano in the Kartahla Mountain, which devastated a  
considerable part of the cultivable lands, dwellings  
and Mosques.

Taking into consideration/ of  
helping the Federal  
Islamic Republic of Comoros to overcome the difficult  
circumstances through which it is passing

Decides:

1. To extend urgent financial assistance from  
the Islamic Solidarity Fund to the Federal  
Islamic Republic of the Comoros
2. To invite Member States to assist the  
Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros  
to enable it to meet its financial needs  
and be in a position to pay its contribution  
of the capital of the Islamic Development  
Bank.

RESOLUTION NO: 24/10-P

ASSISTANCE TO SAHELIAN COUNTRIES

ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES SUFFERING FROM DROUGHT  
IN THE SAHELIAN ZONE(GAMBIA-UPPER VOLT., MALI,  
SENEGAL, NIGER AND GUINEA BISSAU AND GUINEA AND  
SIERRA LEONE).

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( Palestine & Al Quds Al Sharif session)

The Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign  
Ministers meeting in FEZ, Kingdom of Morocco, from  
10th to 14th Jamad Al Thani 1399H( 8-12 May, 1979),

Taking into consideration that since 1972,  
the Islamic countries in the Sudan-Sahel Zone are annually  
victims of drought,

Deeply preoccupied by the consequence of this  
drought in all the domains essential to the economy of  
the concerned countries.

Taking into consideration that the effects  
of this drought are permanently compromising the efforts  
of development in the Sudan - Sahel countries.

Recalling the program of reform and rehabili-  
tation of the Sudan-Sahel zone elaborated by the permanent  
inter-state committee for combating drought in the Sahel.

Recalling the efforts of assistance in the  
Sahel undertaken by the Club de Sahel and the international  
Community.

To laydown a special program of assistance  
and rehabilitation for the Sudan Sahel Zone.

To appeal to member states to contribute  
individually and collectively to the implementation of  
this program.

To invite the Secretary General to submit for  
the approval of the XIth Conference of Foreign Ministers

through the Islamic Commission for Economic, Social and Cultural Affairs, a study relative to the bulk, modalities and conditions for the implementation of the program.

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RESOLUTION NO: 25/10-P

ON

THE ORGANISATION OF ISLAMIC CAPITALS

( Palestine & Al Quds Al Sharif Session)

The Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in FEZ, Kingdom of Morocco, from 10th to 14th Jamad Al Thani 1399H(8-12 May, 1979),

Recalling resolution 9/9/F. adopted by the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, on the establishment of an Organisation for Islamic Capitals,

Having considered the draft Statute of the Organisation of Islamic Capitals drawn up by the Preparatory Conference of the Representatives of Islamic Capitals held in Mecca Al Mukarrama on 2-3 Jamad Al Thani 1399H(28-29 April 1979)

Decides:

1. To approve the statute of the Organisation of Islamic Capitals and calls on Member States and the General Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to extend full support to the Organisation.

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