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49, 53, 54, 57, 61, 66, 70, 74, 75 and 85 of the
provisional agenda*

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

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QUESTION OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA

* A/35/150.

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-fifth year

ANNEX I

**Secrétariat Général de L'Organisation
de La Conférence Islamique**

**General Secretariat of The
Organisation of The Islamic Conference**

**RESOLUTIONS
POLITICAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS
ADOPTED BY THE 11th ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF
FOREIGN MINISTERS
HELD IN ISLAMABAD, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN
2 - 7 RAJAB 1400 H (17-22 MAY, 1980).**

Letter dated 20 August 1980 from the Permanent Representative of
Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, in his capacity as Chairman of the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Islamabad from 2 to 7 Rajab 1400 H. (17 to 22 May 1980), I have the honour to request you to circulate the enclosed complete set of resolutions on political and information affairs (annex I) and on economic, social, financial and cultural affairs (annex II) adopted by the Conference, and the Final Communiqué (annex III) as a document of the General Assembly, under items 12, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 38, 39, 47, 48, 49, 53, 54, 57, 61, 66, 70, 74, 75 and 85 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Niaz A. NAIK
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of Pakistan
to the United Nations

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RESOLUTION NO. 1/11-P
ON THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 7 Rajab, 1400 H (17 - 22 May, 1980).

Invoking the principles and objectives of the Islamic Conference Organisation, as well as the principles and aims of the U.N. Charter,

Guided by the resolutions of the Conference of Heads of State and Government of Islamic States and those of the Foreign Ministers concerning the situation in the Middle East.

Stressing the unswerving commitment of Islamic states in respect of their obligations towards the aims of the common struggle for peace, justice and progress, and with a view to combating colonialism racial discrimination, foreign occupation, Zionism and racism,

Gravely concerned at the increasingly retrogressive situation in the Middle East which could result in a new war breaking out, thus endangering international peace and security, in view of Israel's persistence in following an aggressive colonialist and racist policy, and a result of her collusion with the Egyptian regime and the United States.

Viewing with considerable anxiety the recent developments of the Middle East Problem and the Palestine cause in the region, in particulars the Egyptian regime's normalization of relations with the Zionist entity and its implication, which imperil Islamic principles, ideals, heritage, culture and civilization,

Convinced that the liberation of Al-Quds and its return to Arab and Islamic sovereignty, as well as the rescue of the holy places from Zionist occupation, are a prerequisite of the holy struggle incumbent on all Islamic peoples and governments, commensurate with their capabilities,

Convinced that the time has come for taking deterrent measures, as provided for in chapter VII of the UN Charter, and applying them to Israel, as the latter is persistently violating the principles of the Charter and is constantly refusing to implement the resolution of that international organisation and is, moreover, steadily pursuing her aggression on the Arab States and the Palestinian people,

Convinced of the necessity for the Islamic States to take stern and practical measures to counter the Zionist enemy's continued aggressions and violations,

Taking due account of the fact that the liberation of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and the full exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights have received the support of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Havana, and the Assembly of the OAU Heads of State and Government at their Sixteenth Session held in Monrovia,

Recalling its previous resolutions concerning the Middle East and the Palestinian cause,

1. Reaffirms the fact that there can be no solution to the problem of the Middle East and the cause of Palestine without putting into effect the following principles and tenets at one and the same time and without excluding any:

a) The cause of Palestine is the core of the Middle East problem and the crux of the Arab Israeli struggle;

b) The cause of Palestine and the Middle East problem form an indivisible whole when dealing with the problem, or seeking a solution to it, and hence any solution must never be a partial one or concern some parties to the exclusion of others; or relate to some of the causes and not to others; nor can any partial peace be attained, for peace should be comprehensive and include all parties to the dispute, and should, moreover, eliminate all the causes that led to it, in addition to being a just one;

- c) A just peace in the region can only be achieved on the basis of total and unconditional withdrawal by Israel from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and of the recovery by the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights, including the right to return to their land, to self-determination and to establish their independent national State in Palestine, in accordance with UN General Assembly resolution No.3236(XXIX - S);
- d) Al Quds is part of occupied Palestinian territory, and it is imperative that Israel should unconditionally and totally withdraw from it and that it should be restored to Arab and Islamic sovereignty;
- e) The P.L.O. is the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people and it, alone has the full right to represent that people and to participate independently and on an equal footing in all conferences, activities and international fora connected with the Palestinian cause and the Arab-Israeli struggle, with a view to realizing the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people. No solution can be viewed as comprehensive or just or acceptable unless the P.L.O. participates in its enactment and accepts it, as an independent party and on an equal footing and parity with the rest of the parties concerned;
- f) All the acts perpetrated by Israel in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al Quds, that is to say all measures, constructions modifications or alterations in the political, cultural, religious, civilizational, physical, geographical, demographic and other conditions and features are considered illegal, null and void;
- g) Any settlement that Israel has established or would establish in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including al Quds, are illegal, null and void and constitute an impediment to the realization of peace. Such settlement should therefore be immediately removed and Israel should abstain from establishing any new ones, in accordance with UN resolutions in connection with that question and in particular Security Council resolutions 452(1979) and 465 (1980).
2. Affirms that any solution that is not founded on all those principles and tenets can never lead to a just peace, indeed it can only exacerbate tensions in the region and lead to the policies which are being applied by the parties to the Camp David agreement and are designed to liquidate the cause of Palestine and help Israel achieve her objectives and expansionist, colonialist and racist policies. It would, moreover, encourage bilateral and partial solutions while disregarding the essence of the problem;
3. Emphasizes the fact that any infringement of the resolutions of the Islamic Conference Organisation connected with the Middle East problem and the cause of Palestine and Al Quds would lead to an attenuation of the struggle to liberate Al Quds and the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and secure the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, and would harm the struggle of the Organisation being waged against colonialism, foreign occupation, racism and zionism and could be viewed as an impairment of the member states determination to put an end to Israeli occupation of the Palestinian and Arab territories and their resolve to assist the Palestinian people in realizing their inalienable national rights;
4. Reaffirms its rejection and condemnation of the Camp David agreements signed on 17.9.1978, and the Israeli-Egyptian treaty signed on 26.3.1979 and all the results and repercussions related to these agreements and calls for them to be resisted by all means and methods;
5. Strongly condemns any partial or separate solution and any agreement that would be harmful to the rights of the Arab nation and the Palestinian people, or could be viewed as a violation of the principles and resolutions of the Islamic Conference Organisation and UNO; or could prevent the liberation of Al Quds and occupied Palestinian and Arab territories or prevent the Palestinian people from securing and fully exercising their inalienable national rights, including their right to return to their homeland as well as their right to national independence and sovereignty in Palestine;
6. Condemns the collusion between Egypt, Israel and the United States in all fields and deems it a direct aggression on the rights of the Palestinian people, their homeland and future, and a serious threat to the security of Arab and Islamic States and their stability;
7. Strongly condemns the Egyptian Government's initiative in normalizing its relations with the Zionist entity and considers it a rejection of the principles of the sacred Jihad and as a danger to Islamic principles, ideals heritage, culture and civilization;
8. Strongly condemns the USA's persistence in its inimical attitude towards the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, and the total withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al Quds, which constitutes a violation of the principles and objectives of the UN Charter and of resolutions of the General Assembly pertaining to the cause of Palestine and the Middle East, and can be viewed as an obstacle to the establishment of a just peace in the region. The Conference also condemns the policies, the United States of America seeks to impose on the region at the expense of the liberation of the occupied - Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al Quds, and at the expense of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people. The Conference affirms that the United States' persistence in following these policies can only be reflected negatively on the relations and interests between the Moslem States on the one hand, and the United States, on the other.
9. Strongly condemns Israel for pursuing its policies and practices in Al Quds and the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and more particularly her annexing part of them, establishing Israeli settlements and bringing in alien settlers; for destroying houses, seizing and confiscating property, evicting the Arab inhabitants and deporting, expelling, despoiling, exiling, transferring and ejecting them; in addition to denying them the right to return, their massive detention and whole-sale torture, the obliteration of national, archeological, spiritual and cultural features; for obstructing the freedoms and beliefs and the exercise of their religious rights and rites; for disregarding the laws relating to personal status; for illegally exploiting the heritage and natural and human resources of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and their populations;
10. Condemns Israel for refusing to abide by Security Council resolution 446 (1979), 452 (1979) and 465 (1980) in which the Council fully confirmed that all measures taken by Israel to alter the features of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al Quds, are illegal and denounced Israeli policy and practice in establishing settlements while stressing that it was imperative to cancel these measures and remove the current settlements, and abstain from setting up new ones;

11. Declares that such Israeli policies and practices constitute a dangerous violation of the UN Charter, and in particular the principle of sovereignty and territorial integrity, the principles and provisions of international law, UN resolutions, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Fourth Geneva Convention on the protection of civilians in times of war. Such policies and practices constitute a major impediment to the establishment of a just peace in the Middle East;
12. Reaffirms that all measures taken by Israel to alter the political, demographic, geographical, civilizational, cultural and religious features of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, or any part thereof, are illegal null and void, and demands the canceling of all such measures and abstaining from putting them into practice, while calling on all the States of the world to abstain from any act likely to be exploited or used by Israel when applying the above-mentioned policies and practices;
13. Holds Israel responsible for alterations, exploitation, sabotage or the expropriation of land being carried out in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories;
14. Calls upon all the States and people of the world to take a firm stand against Israel's obstinacy and her persistent policy of aggression, expansion and rejection of UN resolutions connected with the cause of Palestine and the Middle East;
15. CALLS UPON all the States and Peoples of the world to abstain from giving military, human, material or moral support to Israel likely to encourage her in perpetuating her occupation of Al Quds and the Palestinian and Arab territories, and declares that these states that continue to support Israel will induce Islamic States to adopt an unfavourable attitude towards them;
16. Deplores the attitude of these states that provide assistance and arms to Israel and considers that the real purpose underlying the lavish flood of weapons of wars destruction being showered on Israel is to establish it as a colonialist and racist base in the third world in general, and in Africa and Asia in particular;
17. Condemns the collusion between Israel and South Africa and their twin policy of aggression and racism and condemns as well cooperation between them in all fields since it threatens the security of African and Arab States and their independence;
18. Reaffirms the need to sever all kind of diplomatic Consular, economic, cultural, sporting and touristic relations, as well as all forms of communication links with Israel at all levels official or otherwise, and requests the Islamic States that have not yet severed these relations to do so immediately;
19. Invites all Member States to sever diplomatic and economic relations with any state that resolves to move its embassy to Al Quds, or recognizes its annexation by Israel or its status as her capital.

The Conference requests the Al Quds Committee to study such cases as they arise and bring to the notice of Islamic States, through the General Secretariat, the importance of implementing this resolution.

20. Invites all Islamic States to impose an Arab boycott against Israel and coordinate their efforts in this regard with the other Third World countries with a view to imposing such boycott against all racist regimes, particularly in occupied Palestine and Southern Africa;
21. Calls upon Islamic States to take all positive measures within the widest possible international scope at the United Nations, and its specialized institutions and at the various international organisation and conferences, with a view to bringing greater pressure to bear on Israel, including the expulsion from such organisations and agencies;
22. Reaffirms the right of Arab peoples and States, whose territories are under Israeli occupation, to total permanent and effective sovereignty over their natural and other resources, riches and economic activities as well as full control over them. It also reaffirms their right to recover them and to receive full compensation for all damages incurred through exploitation, draining away of resources, and losses;
23. Reaffirms the right of Arab States and the Palestine Liberation Organisation to struggle militarily, politically and by any other means with a view to liberating their occupied territories securing the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and foiling by all possible means any solution or settlement which is detrimental to such territories or rights;
24. Affirms its support for the unity of the people of Lebanon, its territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty, and strongly condemns Israel for her continued attacks on Lebanon, especially the southern region, and her delaying tactics in withdrawing from territories occupied in that region; calls upon the Member States to support Lebanon at the United Nations and the International Organisations to exert the utmost pressure in stopping Israel's aggression and in securing her withdrawal from Lebanese territories she occupies; and calls on the Security Council to implement the resolutions adopted, in this respect, and the measures and sanctions stipulated in chapter VII of the United Nations Charter;
25. Affirms that the support of Islamic States to the Arab States with a view to enabling the latter to liberate their territories, and their support to the Palestinian people to help them restore their inalienable national rights are both a responsibility and a duty made imperative by the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Islamic Conference Organisation. The Conference also affirms that such support should be clearly expressed in practical and effective measures and stands on the part of all the member States;
26. Requests the Islamic States to seek to convene the UN General Assembly to an extraordinary or special meeting before the end of July 1980 to study the Palestinian cause with a view to adopting measures conducive to the achievement of the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights and to ensure withdrawal from the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al Quds;
27. Invites the Foreign Ministers of Islamic States to expound, in accordance with the provisions of this resolution, the Organisation's viewpoint concerning the Middle East problem and the Palestinian cause before the Fifth Session of the UN General Assembly;

28. Decides to include an item (the situation in the Middle East) in the agenda of the next Conference of Foreign Ministers of Islamic States;
29. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the next Conference.

Original: Arabic

RESOLUTION NO. 2/11-P
ON PALESTINE CAUSE.

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 7 Rajab, 1400 H (17-22 May, 1980);

Prompted by the principles of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and, the principles and aims of the UN Charter;

Guided by the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conference of Heads of Governments 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 General Assembly of the UN, which constitute a threat to the security and territorial integrity of the Islamic States;

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

Reaffirming its commitment to the resolution 3379 (XXX) which equates zionism to a form of racism and racial discrimination;

Reaffirming that the Zionist and racist régime 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 U.N. Charter and encourages it to ignore the U.N. resolutions and to connive with the various aggressive racist and expansionist régimes;

1 - DECIDES:

- A - To reaffirm 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 liberation of their 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 U.N. resolutions,
 - The right to self-determination without any outside interference,
 - The right to freely exercise their sovereignty over their land,
 - The right to establish their independent national state in Palestine under the leadership of the PLO,
- B - To strive in all fields and on the widest international scale to promote recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights and of the PLO as their representative, wherever they may be;
- 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 - AFFIRMS 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 including the establishment of their independent state in Palestine;
- 3 - CALLS on all the Islamic countries to support 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 requirement for the establishment of a just peace in the Middle East;
- 4 - CALLS on all the Islamic States to abide by all the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers' Conferences on the Palestine problem, and to implement them in the shortest possible period, particularly those on the severance of political, economic, cultural, technical, tourist relations and all forms of communication and ties with the Israeli enemy;
- 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 Muslim States that have hitherto taken no such measures to do so;
- 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 that the endeavours and attempts made by the United States of America to further its interest and influence in the area, and to liquidate the cause of occupied Palestine by its encouragement of bilateral and partial solutions and its disregard for the core of the problem will not lead to any just solution. Accordingly, the Conference condemns these attempts and endeavours and calls for resisting them 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 States;
- 7 - CONDEMNS the Camp David Accords signed in September, 1978 and the Washington Agreement signed between Israel and Egypt on March 26, 1979, and the conspiracy surrounding autonomy, and considers them a blatant departure from the Charter of the Organization 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 Muslims, particularly the Palestinian people. It further considers these agreement a bilateral and unjust 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 to reject and thwart all forms of settlements, projects and solutions 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 an 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 achieve of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people approved by the United Nations General Assembly, particularly its resolution 3236 (XXIX);
- 10 - CONDEMNS Israel for its continued refusal of the United Nations resolutions on the Palestine problem, notably resolution 3236 (XXIX) on the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, and further condemns the refusal of Israel 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 - CONDEMNS 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 their political, demographic, geographic, social, cultural and economic features, including the Judaisation of the cities of Al Quds, Al Khalil, Al Nisirah and the areas of Al Jalil, Al Nagab, Golan and Sinhai, 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 repeated 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, deportation, the banishment of the political leadership, the obliteration of the cultural, civilizational and religious heritage of the Palestinian cities and the Palestinian people, and the desecration of the Islamic holy places especially in Al Quds and Al Khalil. The Conference considers these policies and practices war crimes and a challenge to the whole of mankind;
- 13 - Condemns the policy of the United States of America which supports the Israeli occupation authorities' continued aggression and settlements on Palestinian and Arab occupied land; and which sides with Israel against the Palestinian rights - in world fora - in a manner which is in contradiction with the Charter of the United Nations, the Security Council resolutions and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- 14 - Condemns all the states 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;
- 15 - Affirms that Resolution 242 does not constitute a sound basis for the solution of the Palestinian question, and that the just solution lies in the complete implementation of the United Nations resolutions pertaining to the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, especially General Assembly resolutions 3236 and 3237;
- 16 - Calls upon the Security Council to re-examine the report and recommendations of the U.N. 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 and would jeopardise International peace and security, perpetuate the injustice suffered by the militant Palestinian people and their deprivation in the exercise of their inalienable and national rights;

- 17 - Pays tribute to the heroic struggle of the valiant Palestinian people against the Israeli occupation, and calls upon all the Islamic countries and the international community to support their struggle for the liberation of their homeland and in securing their national inalienable rights; namely of returning, self-determination and establishing a separate state on their land under the leadership of the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative;
- 18 - Renews its call 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;
- 19 - Requests all the Islamic countries to work towards the implementation of paragraph eight of this resolution, by charging their Foreign Ministers to fully co-ordinate their activities with those of the PLO during the discussions concerning the Palestine problems in the Thirty Fifth Session of the United Nations General Assembly;
- 20 - Decides that the Islamic states 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 cancel or 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;
- 21 - Calls on the Islamic states 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 realisation of the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian people;
- 22 - Requests that the Secretary General follow-up implementation of this resolution and submit a progress report in this regard to the next Conference.

Original: Arabic

RESOLUTION NO. 3/11-P
ON
THE NORMALIZATION OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE
EGYPTIAN REGIME AND THE ZIONIST ENEMY

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 2 to 7. Rajab, 1400 H (17 - 22nd. May, 1980),

PROCEEDING from the principles and objectives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

DEEPLY CONCERNED over the latest developments of the Middle East problem and the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds, particularly the normalization of relations between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist entity; and fully aware of the grave dangers and harm inherent from this step on the Muslim nation and on Islamic principles, ideals, heritage, culture and civilization;

DECIDES:

First: To condemn vehemently the Egyptian government for normalizing relations with the Zionist entity, and regard this step as flouting the principles of the Holy Jihad, leading eventually to grave dangers and harm affecting the Muslim Ummah (nation) and its principles, ideals, heritage, culture and civilization;

Second: To urge all member States to sever diplomatic and economic relations with the Egyptian regime and to halt all donations and assistance to the said regime;

Third: To call upon all member States to join in boycotting the Egyptian regime by implementing the provisions of the League of Arab States against the said regime. Actions taken in this field should be coordinated with the Arab States;

Fourth: To entrust the Secretary General with the task of following up the implementation of this resolution and report on it to the next Islamic Conference.

Original: Arabic

RESOLUTION NO. 4/11-P

ON
AL QUDS AL SHARIF

The 11th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 - 7 Rajab, 1400 H (17 - 22 May 1980)

Recalling all the Islamic, Arab, International, African and non-aligned resolutions, which demand that the Israeli enemy cease all activities affecting the features of Al-Quds Al Sharif, as it is considered an Arab Islamic city and the capital of Palestine having fallen under the tyrannical, racist Zionist occupation,

Strongly rejecting all aggressive measures taken by the Israeli enemy in Al Quds Al Sharif, the last of which was passing a law stipulating that Al-Quds Al Sharif is the capital of Israel,

Reaffirming the determination of the Palestinian people to exercise their eternal right in retaining Al Quds Al Sharif its Holy City and the capital of its nation Palestine;

Reaffirming the determination of all Muslim peoples and governments to retain their eternal and holy right in Al Quds Al Sharif and in other holy places in Palestine, considering the extreme political, religious, civilizational and historical importance of the holy city and all the Muslims attachment to it;

Abiding by the provisions of the Charter of the Islamic Conference Organisation and all its resolutions at Summit, Foreign Ministers or Jerusalem Committee levels and in accordance with the other international resolutions adopted by the U.N. General Assembly, the Security Council, the Arab League, the Organisation of African Unity, the Non-aligned Movement and the Holy Sea concerning the city of Al Quds Al Sharif in particular;

DECIDES:

1. That all Islamic Member States be totally committed to implementing all the previously adopted resolutions concerning Al Quds Al Sharif.
2. To consider the recent decision, by the Israeli enemy to annex Al Quds Al Sharif and make it the capital of the loathsome, racist and Zionist entity null, void and illegal and a challenge injurious to the sentiments of Muslims in all parts of the world calling upon all Islamic and friendly peoples and nations to resist it.
3. To call upon the Security Council to immediately convene in order to examine the dangers of the said decision, to declare its annulment, and to impose the sanctions stipulated in Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, on the Israeli enemy.
4. To confirm the commitment of all the Islamic countries to sever all relations with any state that supports the decision of the Israeli enemy to annex Al Quds Al Sharif and consider it its capital, or that recognises it, or contributes to its implementation, or moves its embassies to Al Quds.
5. To condemn all policies, activities, declarations and stands of the American Administration and some of the forces and circles in the United States of America that encourage the Israeli enemy to escalate its aggression; to call upon all the Islamic countries to take a firm stand in confronting the American Administration and the above mentioned forces; and to take effective measures in preventing them from pursuing their support of the Israeli enemy at the expense of the Palestinian people, their just cause and their Quds Al Sharif.
6. To hold an extraordinary session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, at a time not later than four months from this date should the Israeli enemy not refrain from implementing its decision to consider Al Quds Al Sharif the capital of the racist and Zionist entity; for the purpose of taking all the necessary and practical measures to confront this new and aggressive decision.
7. To call upon the General Secretariat and the Jerusalem Committee to follow-up the implementation of this decision, and to submit a report thereon to the next meeting of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

Original: Arabic

RESOLUTION NO. 5/11-P
ON
AL QUDS COMMITTEE

The 11th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 7 Rajab 1400 H (17 to 22 May, 1980).

Pursuant to the provisions of the Charter and resolutions of the Islamic Conference on the establishment and functions of Al-Quds Committee - the last resolution of which being Resolution 4/10/F adopted by the Tenth Conference in Fez (Palestine and Al Quds Al Sharif Session);

Bearing in mind the grave threats to the Holy City and the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people as a result of the framework law, promulgated by the Israeli enemy on the eve of the current meeting of the Islamic Conference annexing the City of Al-Quds and making it a "capital" of the racist zionist entity;

Recalling the Islamic resolutions on Palestine and the City of Al-Quds and declaring the current year 1400 H (corresponding to 1980) Holy City Year;

1. Reaffirms its adherence to all resolutions and recommendations adopted by Al-Quds Committee in accordance with the mandate which was given by the Islamic Conference to realise its appointed objectives.
2. Requests the General Secretariat to devote all its potential to helping Al-Quds Committee fulfill its tasks.

Original: Arabic

RESOLUTION No. 6/11-P
ON AL-QUDS FUND

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 7 Rajab, 1400 H (17-22 May, 1980),

Guided by the provisions of the Charter and resolutions of the previous Islamic Conferences concerning Al-Quds Fund,

Reaffirms the important and effective role played by Al-Quds Fund as regards Islamic solidarity, as reflected by the support for the steadfastness and the struggle of the Palestinian people in the capital of their homeland, Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and other parts of the occupied territories in Palestine;

Commends the Islamic member states that have given voluntary contributions to the Fund, and those States that announced their pledges at the previous Islamic Conferences;

Calls upon all Islamic states to contribute generously to Al Quds Fund, thereby enabling it to pursue its sacred tasks, and achieve the important goals for which it was founded;

Requests the General Secretariat to make the necessary arrangements to enable a delegation from Governing board of the Al Quds Fund to complete their tour of some of the Islamic states, with a view to collecting the financial contributions needed to cover the authorised capital of one hundred million dollars;

Further requests the General Secretariat and Al-Quds Committee to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a progress report thereon to the forthcoming Islamic Conference.

Original: Arabic

RESOLUTION NO. 7/11-P
ON
THE STATUTES OF THE WAQF (TRUST)
OF THE JERUSALEM FUND

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 2 - 7 Rajab, 1400 H (17 - 22 May 1980).

PROMPTED by the objectives and principles enunciated in the Charter of the Islamic Conference and on which the Islamic Conference was founded aimed at fostering Islamic solidarity and coordinating action to ensure the safety of and to liberate the holy places, back the struggle of the Palestinian people and help them recover their rights and free their land,

INSPIRED by the two resolutions of the two Islamic Summit Conferences, the first one and the second held in Rabat and Lahore respectively, and by all the resolutions of the ten previous Islamic Foreign Ministers Conferences in regard to consolidating the steadfastness of the Palestinian people considered as a Jihad (Holy Struggle) to get rid of colonialism and the racist Zionist occupation and a defense of the national, inalienable rights of the Palestinian people,

REAFFIRMING the Islamic decisions pertaining to the establishment of the Jerusalem Fund with a dual objective of combatting the policy of judaization and settlements and supporting the heroic resistance of the Palestinian Arab inhabitants in Al Quds Al Sharif and occupied Palestine,

KEEN ON reinforcing the Jerusalem Fund by supplying it with steady resources that would yield a reasonable income capable to ensure its regularity and stability and help it carry on its Islamic mission by fostering the steadfastness and struggle of the Palestinian people,

DECIDES to set up a Waqf (Trust) to be named "The Jerusalem Fund Waqf" with an initial capital of one hundred million dollars; and to adopt the following statutes for it:-

ARTICLE ONE: Stemming from the Jerusalem Fund and in favour of it, a Waqf shall be set up under the name "Waqf of the Jerusalem Fund". Its headquarters shall be along with the Jerusalem Fund - housed in the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

ARTICLE TWO: The purpose behind setting up the Waqf is to enhance the financial situation of the Jerusalem Fund and to supply it with an annual revenue that would foster its financial potentialities and ensure its continuity in discharging its Islamic mission and fulfilling its objectives which consist in consolidating the steadfastness and struggle of the Palestinian people.

ARTICLE THREE: The initial capital of the Waqf of the Jerusalem Fund shall be one hundred million dollars made up as follows:

1. Liquid and movable assets donate as Waqf by government of member-states of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and by physical and corporate bodies in the Islamic World;
2. Real estate and all immovable assets that governments and physical or corporate bodies in the Islamic world might donate as Waqf.

ARTICLE FOUR: The administration of the Waqf of the Jerusalem Fund shall be ensured by a body to be called "The Board of Trustees" which will work under the supervision of the Governing Body of the Jerusalem Fund. It shall be made up of seven members, including Palestine (The Palestine Liberation Organization) as follows:

1. Palestine (Palestine Liberation Organization) - Permanent member;
2. The Chairman of the Governing body of the Jerusalem Fund or any other member to be elected by the body from among its members;
3. The Chairman of the Jerusalem Committee or any other member to be elected by the Committee from among its members who are not affiliated to the governing body of the Jerusalem Fund;
4. The Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference or his assistant for the Jerusalem and Palestine affairs;
5. Three experts from the Islamic world on Waqf affairs, development and investment to be named by the Jerusalem Committee upon the recommendation of the governing body of the Jerusalem Fund.

ARTICLE FIVE: The Board of Trustees shall have the following functions:

1. Define the modalities for development and investment of the liquid and movable assets of the Waqf, with diversification wherever possible for more safety, while giving preference to markets of Islamic countries and the Islamic development, investment and banking institutions therein, and keeping in view such aspects as profitability, liquidity and safety and all the principles of sound development and investment.
2. Determine the modality for looking after real estate and immovable assets and developing and investing them, while keeping in view the same considerations as in (1) hereabove.
3. Work out the necessary by laws and oriented action programmes to achieve the targets of the Waqf and have them approved by the governing body of the Jerusalem Fund.
4. Prepared the necessary annual and periodical reports on the work and activities of the Waqf as well as the latter's closing accounts and annual budget.
5. Follow up the implementation of the decisions of the governing body of the Jerusalem Fund regarding the Waqf and fulfil any other functions or work to be entrusted to it by the governing body within the purview of its terms of reference and in the context of the aims and activities of the Waqf.

ARTICLE SIX: The governing body of the Jerusalem Fund shall be responsible for the Waqf before the Jerusalem Committee, the Islamic Conference, official and judicial authorities and all concerned institutions. The governing body shall therefore submit an annual report on the Waqf to the Jerusalem Committee which, in turn, shall submit it to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

ARTICLE SEVEN: The governing body of the Jerusalem Fund shall draw up the general policy of the Waqf, supervise its activities, approve its work programmes to be proposed by the Board of Trustees for the Waqf and provide guidance as to how best to achieve the aims and objectives of the Waqf, adopt the necessary by-laws, and approve the Waqfs' closing accounts, annual budgets and periodical reports.

ARTICLE EIGHT: The Governing Body of the Jerusalem Fund shall have the right to fix remunerations or honoraria, salaries and indemnities earned by experts or employees of the Board of Trustees or due to all those whose services are needed for the Waqf's activities or whose assignment or recruitment is necessary for any consultative, technical or executive functions.

ARTICLE NINE: Provisions of the Islamic Sharia shall be abided by in developing and investing the funds of the Waqf of the Jerusalem Fund and the entire returns of the Waqf shall go to the Jerusalem Fund.

ARTICLE TEN: The assets and revenues of the Waqf of the Jerusalem Fund shall be preserved as an Islamic legal Waqf for the purpose for which the Waqf was established; and in case there is a need to spend from the corpus of such assets, this will be done in accordance with what is permitted by the Islamic Sharia in such a case.

ARTICLE ELEVEN: The Waqf of the Jerusalem Fund shall be considered as an autonomous statutory body enjoying the same prerogatives and treated in the same manner and with the same considerations as the Jerusalem Fund, such as full immunity against any type of impounding, sequestration search, confiscation, expropriation, nationalisation or the like - in all Islamic countries member of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.

Its resources, property and revenue shall also be exempted from all sorts of taxes and duties in these countries, and its documents, registers and mail shall enjoy the privileges provided for in the Charter of the Islamic Conference.

ARTICLE TWELVE: The financial year of the Waqf of the Jerusalem Fund - as in the case with the Jerusalem Fund - shall commence with that of the Secretariat General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, that is on the first day of the month of July/every year, and end on the last day of the month of June of the following year.

All the rules of receipt and expenditure scrutiny and auditing governing the accounts of the Secretariat General of the Organization shall govern the accounts of the Waqf as well.

Original: Arabic

RESOLUTION NO.8/11-P
ON
The Preservation of the Islamic Cultural
Heritage in Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

The 11th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 7 Rajab, 1400 H (17-22 May 1980).

Guided by the provisions of the Charter and resolutions of the Islamic Conference concerning the preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the latest being resolution 7/10-P issued by the Tenth Islamic Conference held in Fez (Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif Session), and the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, the Security Council, UNESCO and other international and Arab resolutions;

Affirms anew the urgent need to liberate Al-Quds Al Sharif and safeguard its historical character and features;

Reaffirms that Al-Quds is an indivisible part of the occupied Arab territories;

Expresses its profound indignation at the persistence of the Israeli enemy's successive violations of the historical sites and holy shrines, which distorted and judaised them and the seizure and plundering of their contents, with a view to erasing and altering their Arab Islamic features;

Denounces the deep-rooted belligerent spirit of the Zionist enemy towards this cultural heritage which dates back to thousands of years in Palestine, especially in Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Calls upon all the institutions, organisations, groups and individuals concerned throughout the world to stand firmly in the face of the persistent Zionist schemes to prevent this flagrant violation of Islamic shrines;

Requests the General Secretariat and Al-Quds Committee to follow up this matter and raise it, in co-ordination with all the Islamic States, at the United Nations, UNESCO and other agencies, in the international fora.

Original: Arabic

RESOLUTION NO. 9/11-P
ON
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS IN THE
OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES.

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 2 to 7 Rajab, 1400 H (17 to 22 May, 1980),

Having duly noted the resolution adopted by the Arab Labour Organization entrusting Jordan with the submission of a draft resolution condemning the establishment of settlements by the Israeli occupation authorities in the occupied Arab territories, showing the impact of such acts on the steadfast Arab workers, to the International Labour Organization's meeting due to be held in Geneva on 4th June, 1980,

Calls upon all Member States who are members of the Islamic Conference Organization, to support the draft resolution submitted by Jordan;

Calls upon all Member States to denounce the Judaization policy pursued by the Israeli enemy's occupation authorities establishing settlements in the West Bank, Gaza Strip and other parts of the occupied territories; and calls for an immediate halt to the establishment of settlements and the dismantling of existing ones;

Calls upon all Islamic countries to demand that the occupation authorities desist from amending or altering the laws currently in force in the occupied territories with a view to restructuring the activity and impeding the working of Arab Labour Unions in the occupied territories; and calls upon ILO member states to refrain from extending any assistance to the Israeli occupation authorities that might contribute to the continuation of the policy of establishing settlements; and

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

Original: Arabic

RESOLUTION NO. 10/11-P
ON
THE PERMANENT SOVEREIGNTY OVER THE NATIONAL
RESOURCES IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN AND
ARAB TERRITORIES

The 11th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 7 Rajab 1400 H (17-22 May, 1980),

Proceeding from the provisions of the Charter and the resolutions of the Islamic Conference,

Guided by all the international resolutions, particularly Resolution 32/161 dated 19th December, 1977 of the U.N. General Assembly,

Reaffirms its commitment to all the resolutions of the Islamic Conference, and to the latest resolution (2110-P) adopted at the 10th Session in Fez (Palestine and Al-Quds Session) and to all the international resolutions pertaining to permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and urges once again all the Muslim States to coordinate their stands and intensify their efforts, both individually and collectively, to achieve progress in that respect;

Requests the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of this Resolution and to report on the coordination and progress achieved to the next Islamic Conference;

Original: Arabic

RESOLUTION NO/ 11/11-P
ON
THE EXPULSION OF ARAB CITIZENS FROM THE
OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES

The 11th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 7 Rajab, 1400 H (17 - 22 May 1980),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Islamic Conference Organization and the principles and objectives of the United Nations Charter,

Guided by the United Nations resolutions, particularly the resolutions adopted by the Security Council in this concern,

Cognizant of the information submitted by the delegation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan about the measures taken by the Israeli occupation authorities expelling Mr. Fahd El-Qawasm, Chairman of the (Al Khalil) Municipality, Mr. Mohamed Hassan Melhim, Chairman of the Halhoul Municipality, Mr. Mohamed Hassan Melhim, Chairman of the Halhoul Municipality and El-Sheikh Rajab El-Tamimi, the Shar'a Court Magistrate of the city of (Al Khalil) the occupied West Bank, under severe terroristic conditions from the occupied West Bank. In view of the fact that this measure is contrary to United Nations resolutions, totally violates the principles of human rights, clearly disregards the Geneva Conventions and transgresses international concepts and covenants pertaining to the most elementary human rights,

Considering that this measure is part of the Israeli design to deprive the Arab territory of its political and nationalist leaders with a view to palming off the conspiracy of spurious autonomy and imposing it on the population of that territory,

Decides to condemn outright this measure and consider it null and void;

Requests the member States of the Islamic Conference Organization to back and support the Jordanian draft resolution to be submitted by the Jordanian delegation to the United Nations on that subject;

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

RESOLUTION NO. 12/11-P
ON YEAR OF AL QUDS AL SHARIF (1400 H CORRESPONDING
TO 1980 AD)

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 2 to 7 Rajab, 1400 H (17-22 May, 1980),

Pursuant to the provisions of the Charter and resolutions of the Islamic Conference on the Year of Al Quds Al Sharif,

Reaffirming its adherence to resolution 9/10-P adopted by the Tenth Conference in Fez (Palestine and Al Quds Al Sharif),

Decides to coordinate joint Islamic action, use all possible means and harmonize all genuine fraternal efforts to liberate the City of Al Quds Al Sharif, the Aqsa Mosque and all the other Islamic holy places and Shrines in the Holy City from the racist zionist enemy;

Requests the General Secretariat and Al Quds Committee to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a progress report on the issue to the next Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 13/11-P
ON
ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY WITH THE PALESTINIAN
PEOPLE DAY

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 7 Rajab 1400 H. (17-22 May 1980),

Guided by the provisions of the Charter and resolutions of the Islamic Conference on the "Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People coinciding with 21 August, of every year the latest of which being resolution 6/10-PIL,

Reaffirming the yearning of all Muslims - both peoples and governments - for that day in which they can express their firm and continued Islamic solidarity with their paramount cause - that of Palestine and Al-Quds Al Sharif - by every possible means, material, moral and through the information media,

Commending the member States which on that day commemorate their solidarity with the Palestinian people, recalling on that occasion the sacrilegious attempt to burn down Al-Aqsa mosque perpetrated by racist Zionist gangs in 1969, and the ensuing rallying of Islamic states to hold their first Islamic meeting in Rabat, and the establishment of the Islamic Conference Organisation as a natural demonstration of Islamic Solidarity and cooperation, for the sake liberating Al-Quds Al Sharif and bolstering the resistance of the Palestinian people to enable them to secure their inalienable national rights and to liberate their country under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation,

Decides:

To celebrate this year, Al-Quds Al Sharif year (1400 H, 1980) for one whole week as of 21/8/1980, to be known as the Palestine Week, during which would be stressed from the Islamic viewpoint, the liberation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Al-Aqsa mosque, and in the course of which seminars, festivals and exhibitions showing solidarity with the Palestinian people would be held;

Decides:

That the General Secretariat, the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization and the International Islamic News Agency in co-operation with Palestine (Palestine Liberation Organisation), should draw up a comprehensive information programme to be circulated throughout the Islamic member states with a view to co-ordinating common Muslim efforts during that solidarity week;

Requests the General Secretariat and Al-Quds Committee to follow up the implementation of this resolution with the required promptitude and submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference.

ORIGINAL: ARABIC

RESOLUTION NO. 14/11-P
ON
A PALESTINE STAMP

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 7 Rajab 140 H. (17-22 May 1980),

Recalling all previous Islamic resolutions concerning the Palestine stamp,

Expresses satisfaction at the issue of a postal stamp on Palestine in Iraq, Afghanistan, Libya, Syria, Mauritania, Gambia, Democratic, Yemen, Somalia, Indonesia, Senegal, Morocco, Malaysia, Djibouti, Mali and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;

Thanks the Member States that have transferred the proceedings from the sale of the Palestine stamp to the Palestine Welfare Society. These States are Afghanistan, Mali, Iraq, Malaysia and Senegal;

Appeals to the Islamic Member States to go on issuing consistently and permanently the Palestine stamp so long as the Palestine question exists and in the manner prescribed in the relevant resolution, and to transfer regularly the proceeds from its sale to the Palestine Welfare Society;

Requests both the General Secretariat and the Jerusalem Committee to follow up the implementation of this Resolution, in full co-operation with Palestine (the Palestine Liberation Organization).

ORIGINAL: ARABIC

RESOLUTION NO.15/11-P
ON
ZIONISM, RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 7 Rajab 1400 H. (17-22 May 1980),

Pursuant to the provisions of the Charter and the resolutions of the Islamic Conference,

Bearing in mind all the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, the Non-Aligned Movement and the Organisation of African Unity and all other international resolutions,

REAFFIRMS all previous Islamic resolutions, the latest of which being Resolution 12/10 adopted by the Tenth Islamic Conference in Fez (the Palestine and Al Quds Al Sharif Session) and all United Nations, Non-Aligned and African resolutions on Zionism, racism and racial discrimination,

FURTHER URGES all Islamic countries to coordinate their stand and increase their efforts - at both individual and collective levels - in order to eradicate the evils of Zionism, racism and racial discrimination,

REQUESTS the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report on the coordination and progress achieved to the next Islamic Conference.

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

RESOLUTION NO. 25/11-P
ON
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPON
FREE ZONES IN AFRICA, THE MIDDLE EAST
AND SOUTH ASIA

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 7 Rajab 1400 H. (17-22 May 1980),

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

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

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

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

TAKING DUE ACCOUNT OF resolutions Nos.34/76, and 34/77 and 34/78 adopted at the last session of the United Nations General Assembly on the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia,

DEEPLY CONCERNED at the attempts and designs of South Africa and Israel to acquire Nuclear Weapons and at the recent Nuclear explosion conducted in the vicinity of South Africa,

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

1. Calls upon all States to respond positively to the proposals for the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in the regions of Africa, the Middle East and South Asia;
2. Vigorously condemns the nuclear explosion conducted by the racist regime of South Africa recently as well as Israel's development of a Nuclear Weapon capability;
3. Condemns any collaboration with the regime of South Africa and Israel which enables them to develop Nuclear Weapons and frustrates the objectives of creating Nuclear Weapon Free Zones;
4. Reaffirming the determination of the Islamic states to take measures to prevent nuclear proliferation on a non-discriminatory and universal basis;
5. Requests all Islamic states to continue to cooperate at the United Nations and in other relevant international forums to jointly promote the goals of the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.

ANNEX III

ICFM/11-80/F.COM.

FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF THE
ELEVENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS
ISLAMABAD, 2-7 RAJAB 1400 A.H.
(17-22 MAY, 1980)

- 1) In response to the generous invitation extended by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, in implementation of the resolution adopted by the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Fez, Kingdom of Morocco, the Eleventh Islamic Conference, of Foreign Ministers was convened in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 7 Rajab 1400 A.H., corresponding to 17-22 May, 1980.
- 2) A preliminary meeting of Senior Officials of Member States took place prior to the Conference in order to review the Agenda and to organize its work.
- 3) The following Member States took part in the Conference:-
 1. Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic
 2. State of Bahrain
 3. People's Republic of Bangladesh
 4. United Republic of Cameroon
 5. Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros
 6. Republic of Djibouti
 7. Republic of Gabon
 8. Republic of the Gambia
 9. Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea
 10. Republic of Guinea-Bissau
 11. Republic of Indonesia
 12. Islamic Republic of Iran
 13. Republic of Iraq
 14. Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
 15. State of Kuwait
 16. Republic of Lebanon
 17. Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
 18. Malaysia
 19. Republic of Maldives
 20. Republic of Mali
 21. Islamic Republic of Mauritania
 22. Kingdom of Morocco
 23. Republic of Niger
 24. Sultanate of Oman
 25. Islamic Republic of Pakistan
 26. Palestine
 27. State of Qatar
 28. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
 29. Republic of Senegal
 30. Democratic Republic of Somalia
 31. Democratic Republic of Sudan

32. Syrian Arab Republic
33. Republic of Tunisia
34. Republic of Turkey
35. Republic of Uganda
36. United Arab Emirates
37. Republic of Upper Volta
38. Yemen Arab Republic
39. Democratic & Popular Republic of Yemen

The following attended the Conference as observers :

1. Republic of Nigeria
2. Turkish Cypriot Muslim Community

INTERNATIONAL AND INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

1. United Nations Organisation
2. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
3. The League of Arab States
4. The Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
5. United Nations High Commission for Refugees
6. Committee for the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

SUBSIDIARY ORGANISATIONS

1. Islamic Development Bank
2. Islamic International News Agency
3. Islamic States Broadcasting Organisation
4. Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Commodity Exchange
5. International Association of Islamic Banks
6. Moro National Liberation Front
7. Islamic Research Centre for History, Art and Culture
8. Statistical, Economic and Social Research Training Centre for Islamic countries
9. Islamic Centre for Vocational Training and Research

ISLAMIC ASSOCIATIONS AND ORGANISATIONS

1. Follow-up Committee of the First World Conference on Muslim Education
2. Rabitah Al-Alam Al-Islami
3. Motamar Al-Alam Al-Islami
4. Jamiat Al Da'wa
5. Islamic Council of Europe
6. World Federation of Arabo-Islamic Schools

5. The Conference was inaugurated by His Excellency the President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan General Mohammed Zia-ul-Haq, with an address in which he affirmed that the Islamic World faced today new challenges which were not confined to any one front. On the one hand, the Islamic world was facing ideological challenges while on the other it was being subjected to economic exploitation. Not only were there attempts to subvert its unity and solidarity, but new dangers were being created which threaten the sovereignty and independence of the Muslim States. The first Qibla of the Muslims was under alien occupation, Arab lands had been usurped, Palestinian refugees were deprived of their just rights, Iran continued to face threats, and there was a massive presence of foreign troops in Afghanistan.

6. The President spoke of Afghanistan which was today, the focus of the entire world's attention. He said that the Extra-ordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers had considered this issue last January and adopted a certain resolution, to deal with the situation.

7. His Excellency expressed his great regret that despite the call by a considerable majority of the members of the U.N. General Assembly and the unanimous demand of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, foreign troops were still there in Afghanistan in large numbers, and the peoples of Afghanistan were deprived of their legitimate right to determine their form of government and to order their lives in accordance with their traditions. Men, women and children in Afghanistan were being obliged to leave their hearths and homes because of the situation prevailing in that country.

8. His Excellency then posed the question "Can this state of affairs be allowed to continue for an indefinite period? Were the children the aged and the disabled doomed to live in a state of homelessness? Were they not entitled to live in dignity and honour in their own country? Was it not the duty of the entire international community to safeguard this right? The President emphasised that the international community was duty bound to decide that it would have no peace until this objective was attained, and that it was incumbent on this Conference to study the problem in all its aspects

and to consider setting up a committee whose only aim would be to keep watch over the development in Afghanistan and to find ways and means of implementing the resolutions to be adopted.

9. Concerning the Middle East region, the President said that it was another area of conflict, where Israel continued to violate all the universally recognised international principles of ethics, justice and conduct. He stressed the fact that the so-called Israeli peace efforts were but a pretext to perpetuate Israel's occupation of the Arab territories. Pakistan's firm stand, the President said, was to secure the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination clearly and unequivocally, Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied territories including AL-QUDS, and the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to enable them to establish their own independent and sovereign state. Lasting peace in the Middle East would not be attained unless these demands were met.

IN THE POLITICAL SPHERE

52. The Conference adopted a resolution on the situation in the Middle East which re-affirmed that the Palestine question was the core of the Middle East problem and the crux of the Arab Israel struggle and declared that no partial peace could be achieved on this issue. A just peace could only be achieved on the basis of total and unconditional withdrawal by Israel from all Palestinian and Arab occupied territories and the recovery by the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights including the right to return to their land, to self-determination and to establish their independent national state in Palestine. The resolution demanded that Al-Quds should be restored to Arab and Islamic sovereignty. It reaffirmed that the PLO was the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people and that it alone had the right to represent them. All Israeli measures constructions, modifications or alterations in the political, cultural, religious physical, geographical, demographical and other conditions and features in the Palestinian and Arab occupied lands were declared illegal, null and void. It demanded that all Israeli settlements in Palestinian and Arab occupied territories should immediately be removed and Israel should abstain from establishing any new settlements.

53. The Conference re-affirmed its rejection and condemnation of the Camp David Accord and Israeli-Egyptian Treaty. It condemned partial or piece-meal solutions, and any agreement that would be harmful to the rights of the Arab and Palestinian peoples. It condemned also the collusion between Israel, Egypt and United States and deemed it a direct aggression against the rights of the Palestinian people, their homeland and future, and a serious threat to the security of Arab and Islamic states. The Conference strongly condemned the Egyptian Government's normalisation of its relations with the Zionist entity. It condemned the United States inimical attitude towards the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people. It deplored the attitude of these states which provided assistance and arms to Israel and called upon all states and peoples of the world to abstain from giving military, human, material or moral support to Israel likely to encourage her in perpetuating her occupation of Al-Quds and the Palestinian and Arab territories. It invited all member states to sever diplomatic and economic relations with any nation that resolved to move its Embassy to Al-Quds, recognised its annexation by Israel or its status as her capital. It re-affirmed the total and permanent sovereignty of the Arab peoples and states over their resources in territories under Israeli occupation.

54. It re-affirmed also its support for the unity of Lebanon, its territories integrity and its independence.

55. In a resolution adopted on Al-Quds Al-Sharif the Conference called upon the Security Council to immediately convene in order to examine the dangerous situation arising out of the decision by the Zionist entity to annex Al-Quds Al-Sharif and make it the capital of the Racist and Zionist regime of Israel. It decided to hold an Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers within four months should Israel not refrain from implementing its decision to consider Al-Quds Al-Sharif the Capital of the racist and Zionist entity.

56. In another resolution adopted on the Palestinian problem the Conference decided to re-affirmed its full and effective support to the Palestinian peoples' legitimate struggle, led by the Palestine Liberation Organisation their legitimate and sole representative inside and outside the occupied homeland, for the restoration of their national inalienable rights which include the right to return to their homeland and recover their property as well as the right to self-determination and to establish an independent national state in Palestine under the leadership of the PLO. It also affirmed the right of the Palestinian people to pursue their struggle by all means in order to recover their inalienable national rights.

57. The Conference also reaffirmed the need for the acceptance of PLO representation in all Islamic capitals in its capacity as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people. It also affirmed the right of the PLO to participate independently and on an equal footing in all international conferences, forums and activities related to the Palestine problem and the Arab-zionist conflict. It denounced the racist, expansionist policies of Israel and its plans and measures for building settlements and for the judaisation of the Palestinian and the Arab occupied territories, including Judaisation of the city of Jerusalem, Hebron, Nazareth and the areas of Galilee and Negeb and Golan and decided that all these measures were null and void and illegal. It condemned Israel's violation of Arab and Palestinian human rights in the occupied territories. It condemned all countries that provide Israel with military, economic, political or human support and called upon them to immediately desist from providing any material or moral support to Israel in any form whatsoever. It called upon all Islamic countries to impose sanctions on Israel including depriving it of its membership of the United Nations. It also called upon the Islamic countries to endeavour to have the General Assembly of the United Nations convene an Emergency Session devoted to the Palestinian problem. It paid tributes to the Palestinian struggle against Israeli occupation and condemned the policy of the United States which supported the Israeli occupation policies, its continued aggression and its settlements on Palestinian and Arab occupied lands.

58. In a resolution on the normalisation of relations between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist entity the Conference decided to condemn the Egyptian Government for normalizing its relations with the Zionist entity which could have grave repercussions on the principles, ideals, heritage, culture and civilization of the Muslim Ummah and appealed to all member states to sever diplomatic and economic relations with the Egyptian regime and to halt all assistance to it. It called upon member states to boycott the Egyptian regime in coordination with the Arab states.

59. The Conference re-affirmed its commitment to its resolutions and all the international resolutions pertaining to the permanent sovereignty over national affairs in the occupied Palestine and Arab territories and urged all Muslim States to coordinate their stand and intensify their efforts both individually and collectively to achieve progress in this respect.

60. The Conference adopted a resolution condemning Israeli attempts to change the demographic, cultural and civic character of Al-Quds Al-

Sharif and demanded that Israel should be compelled to comply with the UNESCO and their resolutions on Al-Quds.

61. The Conference denounced the Judaization policy pursued by the Israeli enemy by establishing settlements in the West Bank, Gaza Strip and other parts of the occupied territories and called upon the Islamic countries to demand that the occupation authorities desist from amending or altering the laws currently enforced in the occupied territories and which are aimed continuation or establishment of such settlements.

62. The Conference condemned the Israeli decision to expel Mr. Fahd El Qawasmi, Chairman of the Hebron Municipality, Mr. Mohammad Hassan Melhim, Chairman of the Hal Houl Municipality, Al-Sheikh Rajab Al-Tamimi, the Sharia Court Magistrate of the City of Al-Khalil from the West Bank and declared this step null and void, and affirmed the need for their return to their homes.

63. The Conference adopted a Resolution appealing to Islamic states to go on issuing consistently and permanently the Palestine Stamp so long as the Palestine question was not resolved and to transfer the proceeds from its sale regularly the Palestine Welfare Society.

64. The Conference decided that in order to celebrate Al-Quds year, the week starting on 21st August, 1980 would be known as the Palestine week, in the course of which seminars, festivals and exhibitions would be held to show solidarity with Palestine. The Conference asked the General Secretariat, ISBO and IINA to draw up comprehensive information programmes in this regard in cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organisation. The Conference requested the General Secretariat to devote its potential to helping the Al-Quds Committee in the fulfilment of its task in coordination with the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

65. The Conference called upon member states to contribute lavishly to the Al-Quds Fund and requested the General Secretariat to make necessary arrangements to enable delegations from the Board of Directors of Al-Quds Committee Fund to complete their tours of some Islamic countries for collecting financial contributions needed to cover the authorised capital of 100 million dollars.

66. In a resolution on the preservation of the Islamic cultural heritage of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the Conference expressed profound indignation at the persistence of the Israeli enemy's successive violation of historical sites and Holy shrines and called upon all institutions, organisations and other groups to stand firm to prevent this flagrant violation of Islamic shrines in Al-Quds Al-Sharif. The resolution requested the General Secretariat and Al-Quds Committee to follow-up the matter with the Islamic states at the U.N., UNESCO and other agencies.