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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Thirty-sixth session
Items 31 and 33 of the preliminary list*
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-sixth year

Letter dated 10 July 1981 from the Permanent Representative of
Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the recommendations adopted by the Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Committee of the Organization of the Islamic Conference at its fifth session, held at Fez, Morocco, on 18 and 19 Jomada II 1401 (23 and 24 April 1981).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of these recommendations distributed as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 31 and 33 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mehdi MRANI ZENTAR
Ambassador,
Permanent Representative

* A/36/50.

ANNEX

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE AL-QUDS COMMITTEE

Fifth session, Fez, 18-19 Jomada II 1401
(23-24 April 1981)

The Al-Quds Committee held its fifth session at Fez, Kingdom of Morocco (on 18 and 19 Jomada II 1401, corresponding to 23 and 24 April 1981) under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II; the session was attended by His Excellency Ahmed Sékou Touré, President of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea, and His Excellency Zia Arrahman, President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, in their capacity as members of the Summit Committee established by the Al-Quds Committee.

Aware of the importance of the extremely difficult situation surrounding the cause of Al-Quds and Palestine, in particular, and the Middle East crisis, in general,

And taking into account the resolutions of the Third Islamic Summit Conference, held at Mecca, and the Islamic Programme of Action against the Zionist enemy drawn up by the Al-Quds Committee and adopted by the Kings and Presidents of the Islamic States at that Summit Conference,

The Al-Quds Committee has made the following recommendations:

I. AT THE POLITICAL LEVEL:

Convinced of the need to strengthen Islamic solidarity and to settle all disputes between Islamic countries, and with a view to uniting the ranks of the Islamic nations in the face of challenges and not to provide any opportunity for enemies to create or exacerbate disputes between Islamic States,

Pursuant to the resolutions of the Third Islamic Summit Conference on utilizing all the economic potential and natural resources of the Islamic States, including oil, in a just and co-ordinated manner,

Confirming its resolutions on the fact that the liberation of Al-Quds, of Palestine and of the occupied Arab territories is the foremost problem of the Islamic nation and that it is Israel's constant aggression against the Arab States that is threatening peace and security in the Middle East region,

Confirming the Islamic countries' commitment to liberate all the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif,

The Al-Quds Committee makes the following recommendations:

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(1) To make contact with European heads of State and with the Japanese, Australian, Canadian and New Zealand heads of State in order to explain the Islamic position with a view to convincing those countries of the need to recognize the right of the Palestinian people to return, to self-determination and to the establishment of their own independent State and of the need to recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people;

(2) To make contact with the new United States Administration and to convey to it the Islamic countries' indignation at the policy it has been following of supporting Israel at all levels, to urge it to understand the Islamic position, since the continuation of such a policy will adversely affect United States relations with and interests in the Islamic world, to explain to it the Islamic position and to convince it of the need to recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and to recognize the right of the Palestinian people to return, to self-determination and to the establishment of their own independent State;

(3) To continue contacts with the Vatican in order to convince it to recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and to recognize the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, to return to their homeland and to the establishment of their own independent State, the capital of which is Al-Quds, and to request it to condemn Israel's annexation of Al-Quds by Israel and its occupation of Palestinian and Arab territory;

(4) To take the necessary measures to put an end to the Jewish exodus to occupied Palestine, since this is the main source of the Jewish manpower which is building Israel and creating the fait accompli of the settlement of the occupied Arab territories, and of occupied Palestine, first and foremost Al-Quds. These measures include making the necessary contacts with countries that permit the Jewish exodus or facilitate it through their territories with a view to ending this exodus and to encouraging the exodus of Jews from occupied Palestine to other countries;

(5) To confirm the need to make the necessary contacts with the friendly member parties of the Socialist International in order to work for the exclusion of the Israeli Labour Party from the International, since that party's policy is aggressive in style and expansionist in aim, has been responsible for several wars against the Arab nation and has endorsed the policy of settlement in occupied Arab and Palestinian territories and the Israeli decision on the annexation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and in order to convince friendly parties not to hold meetings of the Socialist International in Al-Quds or the occupied Palestinian territories;

(6) To strengthen relations between the Islamic States and Latin American States in order to counter and end the spread of Zionist influence in all its manifestations in those countries, particularly in the military field where contracts for the sale of Israeli weapons have been concluded with certain Latin American countries, in order to end the activities of organs of the Zionist Agency and its accomplices, such as falsifying contracts of sale for land belonging to

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Palestinian expatriates who have emigrated from occupied Palestine, and to endeavour to make contact with such expatriates to make them aware of the enemy's activities and their adverse consequences;

(7) To make contact with the non-aligned countries, the OAU countries and the countries of the socialist bloc and to strengthen relations with them in view of their position with regard to the Palestinian cause;

(8) To make the necessary contacts with friendly countries with a view to implementing the resolutions of the Al-Quds Committee on securing a decision by the General Assembly of the United Nations to suspend Israel's membership as a preliminary to excluding it from the United Nations unless it speedily implements the United Nations resolutions relating to the Arab-Israeli conflicts and the Palestine question.

II. AT THE INFORMATIONAL AND CULTURAL LEVEL:

(1) The need for the General Secretariat to review and issue the basic document on Al-Quds in the three working languages and to ensure that the document is disseminated as widely as possible within the Islamic and non-Islamic worlds, given that this document is an important source of historical, political, cultural and general information on the Holy City of Al-Quds;

(2) To launch an information campaign throughout Europe and the United States of America with a view to securing further official and public support for the cause of Al-Quds and Palestine;

(3) To organize the third international symposium on Al-Quds in the United States capital (Washington), given the importance of bringing the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds to the attention of the people of the United States and university and cultural circles;

(4) To organize other symposia on Al-Quds and Palestine in Bonn, London and Tokyo;

(5) To request the General Secretariat, in co-operation with the Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee, to take the necessary preparatory measures for holding the Washington symposium during this year and for meeting the cost of the physical arrangements for the symposium from the appropriations provided for in the Islamic programme of celebration of the advent of the fifteenth century of the Hegira;

(6) To request the Islamic Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs, established by the Third Islamic Summit Conference, to ensure the monitoring and implementation of all the resolutions on information concerning Palestine and the Holy City of Al-Quds adopted by the Islamic Conference and the Al-Quds Committee;

(7) To instruct the General Secretariat to work for the establishment of associations similar to the "Association France-Al-Quds" in the other European capitals and to report back to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

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(8) To invite the Islamic States to instruct their diplomatic representatives in various capitals to take an active part in the activities of the Al-Quds Committee in those capitals;

(9) To make contact with political milieux of Arab origin in Latin America with a view to inducing them favourably to influence the position of South American Governments with regard to the question of Al-Quds and Palestine;

(10) To make contact with the member countries of the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO, the members of which are the United States of America, Panama, Australia, France and Tunisia, with a view to accelerating the taking of a final decision at the next meeting of the Committee to classify the city of Al-Quds as a historic city in order to protect its heritage and its religious, architectural and historical nature.

III. IN THE ECONOMIC FIELD AND IN SUPPORT OF THE RESISTANCE:

(1) To urge the Islamic countries to supply for the budget of the Al-Quds fund, of \$200 million, a contribution of at least \$50 million this year, in order to meet increasing responsibilities and to attain the objectives adopted for supporting the Palestinian people's resistance and struggle;

(2) To urge the Islamic countries to make grants to the budget of the waqf of the Al-Quds fund, which amount to \$100 million, so that it may operate in accordance with its established basic statute;

(3) To ask the Islamic countries to encourage their humanitarian and welfare agencies to make donations to those waqf, including real estate and securities;

(4) To recommend that the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers study the question of providing a fixed annual budget for the Al-Quds fund;

(5) To urge the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund to provide greater aid and support for projects aimed at supporting the resistance of the Palestinian people, either under the section of the annual budget relating to such purposes, or from other credits within the framework of its activities;

(6) To confirm the decision of the Islamic Conference to establish an Islamic Office for the boycott of Israel and to organize co-ordination between that Office and the principal boycott office of the League of Arab States;

(7) To request the Islamic countries to make twinning arrangements between their capitals and the capital of Palestine, Al-Quds Al-Sharif, as an expression of esteem of the Islamic world for their Holy City;

(8) To commend the efforts of the Islamic countries through their two representatives on the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund and

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of the World Bank to secure the acceptance of the PLO as an observer in those bodies, and to commend countries which have decided to make their new holdings conditional on the acceptance of the PLO as an observer;

(9) To confirm the request to the European Communities to terminate their bilateral and multilateral economic agreements with the Zionist enemy, in implementation of its undertaking that the agreements would not cover the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories;

(10) To invite the States of the European Community and Japan not to adopt the hostile legislation decided upon by the United States of America to counter the Arab boycott of Israel and to point out the legitimacy of that boycott and its maintenance.

IV. AT THE MILITARY LEVEL:

In view of the resolutions of the Third Islamic Summit Conference and of the provisions of the Islamic Programme of Action against the Zionist enemy aimed at meeting the needs of the PLO for training and military equipment, qualitatively and quantitatively, and in accordance with the principle of Jihad which the Islamic States pledged themselves to undertake in the Mecca Declaration;

The Al-Quds Committee urges:

(1) The establishment of a military bureau within the General Secretariat to be responsible for military co-ordination between the PLO and the Islamic States, which will enable Palestinian military endeavours to take advantage of the potential of the Islamic countries.

(2) The need to support the front-line Arab countries and the PLO in their struggle against the Zionist occupation with all appropriate means.
