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Letter dated 23 September 1977 from the Permanent Representative
of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to
the Secretary-General

As current Chairman of the Islamic Conference, I have the honour to enclose
herewith the text of the resolutions of the Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign
Ministers, held at Tripoli from 27 Jumad Al Awal to 3 Jumad Al-Thani 1397H
(16 to 22 May 1977). These resolutions are as follows:

Political resolutions (annex I)
Economic and social resolutions (annex II)
Administrative and financial resolutions (annex III)
Cultural and Islamic resolutions (annex IV)

Upon the request of the Secretary-General of the Islamic Conference, I should
be grateful if the enclosed resolutions be circulated as a single official document
of the General Assembly under agenda items 12, 24, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 43, 44,
45, 48, 49, 51, 74, 86, 91, 92, 94, 116 and 121.

(Signed) Mansur R. KIKHIA
Permanent Representative

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE EIGHTH ISLAMIC
CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

Held at Tripoli from 16 to 22 May 1977

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Political resolutions

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RESOLUTION NO. 1/8-P

STUDY ON THE GRANTING OF OBSERVER/GUEST STATUS.

The Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Tripoli, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 27 Jumada-Awal - 3 Jumada-Thani, 1397H (May 16 - 22, 1977).

Noting that the Islamic Conference has in the past allowed certain Islamic Communities and Organizations to attend its meetings,

Further noting that undue flexibility on this question is likely to compromise the aims and objectives of the Organization,

Conscious of all constitutional and political implications involved in the issue,

Desirous of maintaining the character of the Conference as an association of Islamic States,

Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive study bearing in mind the above factors and to submit it as soon as possible to the Member States of the Islamic Conference for consideration at the 9th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 2/8-P

GRANTING, AS AN EXCEPTIONAL MEASURE,
THE STATUS OF OBSERVER TO THE MORO NATIONAL
LIBERATION FRONT

The Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Tripoli, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 27 Jumada-Awal - 3 Jumada-Thani, 1397H (May 16 - 22, 1977).

Considering the Resolution of the 3rd Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Jeddah in 1972,

Recommending to the Conference to use its influence on the Government of the Philippines in order to ensure the safety of the lives and properties of Muslims in the Philippines,

Considering Resolution No. 18 of the 5th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held at Kuala Lumpur in 1974,

Appealing to the Government of the Philippines to look for a political and peaceful solution to the problems of Muslims in South Philippines through negotiations with the Islamic Leaders and particularly with the Moro National Liberation Front,

Considering the appeal to peace-loving States to use their influence on the Government of the Philippines in order that an end be put to all military operations and all campaigns of violence launched against the Islamic Community in South Philippines,

Considering Resolution No. 10 of the 6th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Jeddah in 1975, approving the action program set up by the quadripartite Ministerial Committee with the agreement of the Moro National Liberation Front towards the peaceful solution of the problem of the Muslims in South Philippines,

Considering the agreement concluded in Tripoli on December 22, 1976 as a result of negotiations carried out between the Government of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front,

Considering the direct agreement reached between the Heads of States of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and of the Republic of the Philippines,

Considering the need to implement all measures likely to strengthen and support the action of the Moro National Liberation Front in order to better ensure the protection of the Islamic Community in South Philippines,

Considering the Resolution of the 8th Conference calling for granting Observer Status within the Islamic Conference,

Considering that the criteria to be defined would only be examined during the 9th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,

Decides

a) to admit as an exceptional measure the Moro

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National Liberation Front as an Observer within the
Islamic Conference;

b) to refer to the 9th Conference of Foreign
Ministers the question of final adoption of the criteria
for granting Observer Status within the Islamic Conference;

c) that the admission of the Moro National Liberation
Front should not be considered as a precedent.

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RESOLUTION NO. 3/8-P

THE QUESTION OF AMENDMENT TO THE CHARTER
OF THE UNITED NATIONS, ESPECIALLY
CONCERNING THE USE OF THE RIGHT OF VETO

The Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Tripoli, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 27 Jumada-Awal - 3 Jumada-Thani, 1397H (May 16 - 22, 1977).

Reiterating its support for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the right of self-determination,

Noting that there are people still languishing under the yoke of colonialism and imperialism, occupation, racist regimes and foreign domination, and that the right of veto may be used by some of the Permanent Members of the Security Council to deny the right of these peoples to self-determination and independence,

Reiterates that the maintenance of international peace and security is a great international collective responsibility to which all the countries and peoples of the world must make practical contribution, and that the achievement of the principle of equality between the Member States in the various organs of the United Nations is an imperative that cannot be avoided,

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That the current international situation warrants a review of the Charter of the United Nations,

Observing that the hegemony of the States enjoying the right of veto in the Security Council and the exercise of the veto weakens the status and decisions of the United Nations in the international community, particularly on the subject of the inalienable rights of peoples suffering under expansionist, colonialist control, occupation, racist regimes and foreign domination,

Calls upon the Member States to exert efforts to expedite action on amending the present Charter of the United Nations, especially the provisions relating to the right of veto enjoyed by the Permanent Member States of the Security Council in a manner that would give satisfaction to the interests and aspirations of all States and peoples of the Third World,

The Conference requests the Member States to cooperate with the non-aligned nations to submit amendments to the United Nations Charter at the 32nd Session of the United Nations, especially with regard to the question of veto.

RESOLUTION NO. 4/8-P

THE PALESTINE CAUSE

The Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Tripoli, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 27 Jumada-Awal - 3 Jumada-Thani, 1397H (May 16 - 22, 1977).

Acting upon the principles and provisions of the Islamic Conference Organization Charter and the United Nations Charter,

Guided by the Resolution adopted by the Islamic Summit, the Heads of States and Governments Conferences, and by the Resolutions adopted by the Islamic States Foreign Ministers regarding the Palestine cause,

Considering that the support of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization to restore their land and enjoy their national established rights is the responsibility and obligation necessitated by Islamic solidarity which should be manifested by more practical and effective means,

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the Palestinian people's struggle for liberating their land and restoring their full national rights, and

Having discussed developments in the Palestine cause and the serious situation arising from the continued occupation of Palestine by Israel and its usurpation of the Palestinian people's

rights, its refusal to commit itself to the United Nations Resolutions on this subject, especially the General Assembly's Resolution No. 3236,

Taking into consideration the discussions and explanations heard by the Conference regarding Israel's refusal of United Nations Resolutions concerning the Palestine problem and its continued violation of the United Nations Charter and the International Declaration of Human Rights; and its continued non-recognition of the most elementary principles of international law, which have increased the probability of the situation in the Middle East exploding and threatening world peace and security ,

Expressing its deep sorrow that the United States of America has used the veto in the Security Council on the draft Resolution regarding the rights of the Palestinian people which are indisputable and recognized by the United Nations General Assembly at its Session No. 1938 held 29 June, 1976 in its Resolution No. 3236 (D-29) ,

Considering that the method of using the veto in the Security Council is being exploited to a great extent by one State against the international will and the aspirations and rights of people,

Confirming the Palestinian people's national rights which are indisputable as mentioned in General Assembly Resolution

No. 3236 (D-29), and their right for establishing their National State on their home-land,

1. Decides to work in the different bilateral and international forums for the purpose of providing all the necessary potentialities to enable the Palestinian people to liberate their country;

2. Calls upon all States of the world to support the Palestinian people by all means, in their just struggle against the racist Zionist colonialists to restore these firm nation l rights which form an inalienable principle condition for creating a just and permanent peace in the Middle East;

3. Calls upon the United Nations Organization, especially the Security Council, to apply General Assembly Resolution No. 3236 (D-29) concerning the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, and to implement the recommendations of the concerned Committee for exercising the rights of the Palestinian people, as adopted by the General Assembly in its 31st Session;

4. Calls upon the Security Council to re-consider its position with regard to the Report and recommendations of the concerned Committee to grant the Palestinian people their inalienable rights in accordance with the General Assembly's recommendations. The proposed recommendations will be a manifestation of the international will against

the oppression of these people which if disregarded will be tantamount to depriving them of their inalienable rights, and will endanger international peace and security;

5. Re-emphasizes Muslim attachment to the Holy City Jerusalem, and re-affirms decisions taken by Member Governments for its liberation and for restoring Arab sovereignty there, as well as the Resolution of these Government that Jerusalem should not become an object of bargaining or surrender. Decides to render financial support for enhancing the Islamic Arab presence in the Holy City;

6. Condemns Israel for repeated violation of human rights in the occupied territories since 1948 and 1967, and its refusal to implement the Geneva Agreements of 1949 concerning the protection of civilians in time of war, as well as its policy of annexation of territory and the forced expulsion of the Palestinian people and its endeavours aimed at putting an end to their cultural heritage in the Palestinian cities. The Conference deems that such policies and actions constitute war crimes, and challenge humanity as a whole;

7. The Conference considers that all arrangements made by Israel in the occupied Arab territories since 1948 and 1967, in changing the political, geographical, social, cultural and economic features, including the

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measures of annexation, judaization, are deemed null and void, and cannot be recognized either laterally or consequentially;

8. Condemns all countries which support Israel militarily and economically, and those providing it with manpower, and strictly solicits them to immediately abstain from such support;

9. Appeals once again to all member countries to work at the United Nations and international gatherings for the expulsion of Israel from the United Nations and other international organizations;

10. Emphasizes the right of the Palestine Liberation Organization to be considered the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and to work for the rejection of all forms of American policy of surrendering settlements, and all plans of liquidation, and to bring to failure any settlement which endangers the established rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine;

11. Affirms the right of the Palestinian people to continue their struggle in all political and armed forms for the sake of regaining their national rights the foremost of which being their right to return to Palestine, and to self-determination, and to set up a national independent State on their national soil;

/...

12. Affirms the right of the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate separately and equally in all international conferences and gatherings and endeavours dealing with the Palestinian question and the Arab struggle against Zionism, with the aim of establishing the national and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, as adopted by the General Assembly since 1974, and in particular Resolution No. 3236;

13. Requests the Member States to implement the Resolutions of the Islamic Summit meetings and the Foreign Ministers Conferences, at the earliest possible time, in particular those concerning severing all forms of relations with the racist Zionist entity, and opening Palestine Liberation Offices in their Capitals.

14. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up implementation of this Resolution and submit a report in this respect at the next Conference meeting.

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RESOLUTION NO. 5/8-P

THE MIDDLE EAST QUESTION

The Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Tripoli, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 27 Jumada-Awal - 3 Jumada-Thani, 1397H (May 16 - 22, 1977).

Motivated by the principles and provisions of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Conference and the Charter of the United Nations,

Guided by the decisions of Islamic Summits and Foreign Ministers Conferences,

Noting with deep concern the continued deterioration of the situation in the Middle East resulting from the persistence of Israel's aggressive policies, their refusal to implement the decisions of the United Nations, and their continued attacks on the Arab people inside and outside the occupied territories,

Rejecting all the attempts aiming at the continuation of the state of aggression and occupation in the Middle East considering that these constitute a definite threat to the possibilities of establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and of international peace and security,

Rejecting also any attempt to impose a fait accompli and the policies of expansion, exploitation, domination,

uprooting and dispersal which form the basis of Zionist policy in the Middle East,

Reiterating that a just and durable peace in the Middle East requires Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and the exercise of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, foremost among those being the right to return, of self-determination, and the setting up of an independent State in Palestine,

Considering that it is a responsibility and duty to assist the Arab States to recover their occupied lands and to support the people of Palestine in restoring their inalienable national rights in conformity with the principles of justice and peace, and Islamic solidarity, and that this solidarity must be expressed in a practical and effective way,

Noting Israel's persistence in flouting the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the violation of the very essential conditions on which she was accepted as a member of the United Nations Organization, by General Assembly Resolution No. 274 (D-3) dated 11 May 1949, which is, inter alia, unreserved undertaking to follow the Charter and respect those obligations since the day of its having become a member of the world body, obligation to implement the General Assembly Resolution No. 181 (D-2) dated 29 November 1947, and General Assembly Resolution No. 194 (D-3) dated 11 December 1948, regarding

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permission to the refugees to return to their homes and belongings and providing for compensation to those not wishing to return,

1. Reiterates the obligation of the Islamic States to support the Arab cause and their commitment to extend political, national and military assistance to the Arab Confrontation States and the Palestine Liberation Organization in their legitimate struggle to restore their occupied lands and national rights;

2. Reiterates that the Palestine Question is the essence of the Middle East Question and a just and lasting peace in the Middle East can only be established on the basis of:

(a) total and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab lands;

(b) restitution and exercise of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, foremost being the right to return, self-determination and the establishment of an independent State in Palestine;

3. Calls upon the peoples and governments of the world to adopt a strong position against Israeli intransigence and Israel's attempts to persist in its policies of aggression, expansion and continued refusal to implement the decisions of the United Nations and impediments to the efforts for a just and lasting settlement;

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The Conference considers that this position constitutes a threat to international peace and security involving disastrous consequences;

4. Calls upon the States and peoples of the world to extend assistance to the Arab States and peoples faced with Israeli aggression, and who are struggling in order to put an end to this aggression;

5. Calls upon the States and peoples of the world to refrain from giving military, human or material support which only encourages Israel to continue her occupation of Arab territories and declares that continued support of Israel by these States would compel the Member States to adopt policies about them;

6. Rejects the policy of States giving Israel aid and arms and considers that the real purpose of flooding the Zionist enemy with deadly and destructive weapons is to entrench Israel as a fortress of imperialism and racism in the Third World generally, and in Africa and Asia in particular;

7. Condemns the collusion between Israel and South Africa confirming their pursuance of a policy of aggression and racism, and the cooperation between the two in all fields for threatening the security and independence of the African and Arab States;

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8. Strongly condemns Israeli policies and practices in the occupied territories, especially the annexation of parts of them, the setting up of Israeli settlements, the re-settlement of aliens in those settlements, the destruction of houses, the confiscation of properties and the expulsion of the Arab residents, the forced emigration, expulsion, and deportation of the Arabs, the refusal of their right to return, their mass arrests, maltreatment and torture, the destruction of archaeological cultural monuments, impediments to freedom and belief, and the exercise of religious rights and practices, denial of personal laws, and the unlawful exploitation of the natural wealth and resources of the occupied areas and their population;

9. Declares these Israeli policies and practices constitute grave violations of the Charter of the United Nations, especially of the principles of sovereignty, regional safety and of the principles and provisions of international law, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Fourth Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in the Time of War. These also constitute the main obstacle in the way of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

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10. Reiterates once again that all the policies adopted by Israel to alter the political, human, geographical, economic, cultural and religious features of the occupied territories or of any part thereof are wrong, illegal and null and void, and demands that Israel immediately rescind these policies and measures and refrain from implementing them. The Conference calls upon all the countries of the world to refrain from any action that might be exploited by Israel or help Israel in following these aforementioned policies and practices;

11. Declares that Israel is responsible for all its policies to alter, exploit, damage or confiscate in the occupied territories;

12. Reiterates once again the necessity of severing all kinds and forms of relations in the diplomatic, consular, economic, cultural, technical, sports, tourism and communications field with the Zionist entity at all official and unofficial levels, and considers this measure as a collective obligation on the part of the Member States and should be implemented as speedily as possible. The Conference requests the Secretary General to submit to the Ninth Session on the implementation of this paragraph;

13. Calls upon all the Member States to join the Arab Boycott of Israel and to coordinate efforts in this regard with the other Third World States by implementing boycott

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against all the racist apparatus, especially in Palestine and South Africa;

14. Reiterates once again paragraph 7 of the Resolution on the Middle East Question passed by the Sixth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Jeddah on 15 July, 1975 calling on the Member States to work within the framework of the United Nations to expel Israel from membership in the United Nations, its specialized agencies and rescind the Resolution admitting Israel as a member of the world body in view of its continued violations of the principles of the Charter and refusal to implement the decisions of the United Nations, especially those relating to Palestine and the Middle East, and;

15. Calls upon the Security Council to bear its responsibilities as defined by the United Nations Charter towards safeguarding international peace and security and the removal of threats or danger. The Conference requests the Member States to work for convening the Security Council at an early time to take effective measures, according to an appropriate time table for the total and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories.

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RESOLUTION NO. 6/8-P

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

The Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Tripoli, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 27 Jumada-Awal - 3 Jumada-Thani, 1397H (May 16 - 22, 1977).

Having listened with attention and sympathetic feelings to the statement of His Excellency President Rauf M. Denktas, who voiced the rightful cause of his people,

Reaffirms its Resolution on the Question of Cyprus adopted at its Seventh Conference, (16/7.P) ,

Welcomes the agreement reached between the leaders of the two Cypriot communities aiming at the establishment of an independent, non-aligned Federal Republic of Cyprus,

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

Notes with satisfaction the resumption of the negotiations between the two communities concerning certain fundamental aspects of the Cyprus problem and urge that these negotiations be pursued with a view to reaching freely an equitable settlement acceptable to both parties,

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Urge the members of the Islamic Conference to take all the necessary measures with a view to extending and strengthening effective solidarity for the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus.

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RESOLUTION NO. 7/8-P

QUESTION OF MUSLIMS IN SOUTH PHILIPPINES

The Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Tripoli, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 27 Jumada-Awal - 3 Jumada-Thani 1397H (May 16 - 22, 1977).

After hearing the report presented by the Secretary General and the report presented by the Quadripartite Committee on the latest developments regarding the Question of Muslims in South Philippines and on the following results of the negotiations;

1. The negotiations which led to the Tripoli Agreement on December 23, 1976, by virtue of which autonomy was granted to 13 provinces of South Philippines;
2. The negotiations which took place in Tripoli from February 9 to March 5, 1977, and the reasons for their failure;
3. The negotiations which took place in Manila from April 20 to 30, 1977, and the reasons directly responsible for their failure;

Aware of the seriousness of the situation, resulting from the failure of these negotiations and its impact on international peace and security, and,

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Aware of the seriousness of the condition of Muslims in South Philippines and the threats to their existence and entity,

1. Expresses its concern over the developments of the conditions of Muslims in the Philippines and its anxiety over the continuation of the policy of the Philippines Government in that region;

2. Declares the Philippines Government responsible for protecting the lives and property of Muslims in South Philippines and calls upon it to respect the cease-fire and not to change the demographic charter of the Muslim areas;

3. Deplores the negative attitude of the Philippines Government aimed at shirking its international responsibilities and obligations resulting from the Tripoli Agreement signed by the Philippines Government, the Moro National Liberation Front and the Quadripartite Committee of the Islamic Conference and the Secretary-General;

4. Holds the Philippines Government responsible for the failure of the negotiations held in Tripoli in February 1977 and the failure of the negotiations in Manila in April 1977;

5. Requests the Islamic States to support the Moro National Liberation Front by all ways and means for achieving all the demands of Muslims in South Philippines;

6. Considers the Moro National Liberation Front the legal representative of the Muslim movement in South Philippines;

7. Expresses its profound satisfaction at the efforts made by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, by the Quadripartite Ministerial Committee and by the Secretary-General;

8. Expresses its appreciation for the understanding of the Moro National Liberation Front towards the Quadripartite Ministerial Committee and the Secretary General during the negotiations;

9. Entrusts the Secretary General with the task of holding continuous consultations with the Islamic States for providing emergency assistance to the Muslims in South Philippines;

10. Entrusts the Quadripartite Committee with the task of carrying on its mission of mediation between the two parties in conformity with the previous resolutions adopted by the Conference;

11. Calls upon the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps for the implementation of this resolution and report to the 9th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 8/8-P

THE CAUSE OF THE PEOPLE OF THE SO-CALLED
FRENCH SOMALI COAST AND THE MODALITIES OF ITS
ACCESSION TO INDEPENDENCE

The Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Tripoli, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 27 Jumada-Awal - 3 Jumada-Thani, 1397H (May 16 - 22, 1977).

Recalling its Resolutions No. 8 and No. 7 adopted by the Sixth and Seventh Sessions of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers in Jeddah and Istanbul, and emanating from the principles and provisions of the Islamic Conference Organization and United Nations Charter, and further noting with satisfaction the results of the referendum and election held in Somali Coast (D'Jibouti), on May 8, 1977,

Having heard the statement of the Somalian Delegation,

1. Reiterates its full support for the right of the people of the Somali Coast to achieve immediate and full "unconditional" independence by the 27th of June, 1977;
2. Calls for the respect of the desire of the people of the territory for self-determination and independence;
3. Requests the Secretary General to extend the Conference's congratulations to the Head of the majority party and the Prime Minister Syed Hasan Jauleed on the occasion of the referendum and the elections;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to convey on behalf of the Islamic Conference its congratulations to the leaders of the territory on the occasion of the independence celebrations on the 27th of June, 1977.

RESOLUTION NO. 9/8-P

CONTACTS MADE BY THE SECRETARY GENERAL WITH
THE LEADERS OF LIBERATION MOVEMENTS
IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

The Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Tripoli, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 27 Jumada-Awal - 3 Jumada-Thani 1397H (May 16 - 22, 1977).

Noting with satisfaction the report made by the Secretary General of the Islamic Conference, as requested in Resolution 5/7-P which was adopted by the Seventh Islamic Conference in Istanbul,

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

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

1. Expresses its full and unreserved support for the just struggle of the peoples of Southern Africa;

2. Commends the solidarity of liberation movements in Southern Africa and the moral and material support extended to them by African, Islamic and other States;

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3. Calls upon all Islamic countries to extend all possible moral and material support to the liberation movements in Southern Africa and to implement in a scrupulous way the relevant resolutions of the United Nations concerning all forms of relationship with the racists and colonialists of that part of the African continent;

4. Commends the efforts of the Secretary-General of the Islamic Conference in conveying its solidarity with the liberation movements and its awareness of the problems and needs of these movements;

5. Requests the Secretary-General of the Islamic Conference to maintain his contacts with the liberation movements in Southern Africa with a view to obtaining appropriate reports or memoranda concerning their needs and developments in the liberation struggle.

RESOLUTION NO. 10.8-P

ZIONISM, APARTHEID AND RACISM.

The Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Tripoli, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 27 Jumada-Awal - 3 Jumada-Thani, 1397H (May 16 - 22, 1977).

1. Reiterating its firm desire for achieving the complete elimination of all forms of racism, Zionism, Apartheid, racial discrimination, because these constitute one of the most serious obstacles in the way of achieving economic progress and the maintenance of international peace and security,

2. Convinced that the programme and objectives for combating racism mark a significant effort in the struggle against racism, Zionism and Apartheid this effort deserves all sorts of assistance by all States and international organizations,

3. Recalling the Resolution No. 1/7 passed by the Seventh regular session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Istanbul in 1976, condemning Zionism as a racist, colonialist, expansionist ideology which threatens international peace and security,

4. Recalling the Resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, in particular Resolutions No. 3057 (D-28) and No. 3379 (D-30) which reiterate its resolve for the complete

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and unconditional elimination of racism, racial discrimination and racial division,

5. Recalling also Resolution No. 78 (D-31) of the General Assembly regarding the International Conference for combating racism and racial discrimination,

a. Strongly condemns Zionism and its racist policy and oppressive activities against the Palestinian people;

b. Strongly condemns racism and Apartheid policy and oppressive activities against the Southern African peoples;

c. Calls upon all the Islamic States to initiate action on implementing programmes for the struggle against Zionism, Racism and Apartheid on the nations, regional and international levels;

d. Also calls upon all the Islamic States to extend increased moral and material assistance to the Palestinian and Southern African peoples' struggle against Zionism, Racism and Apartheid;

e. Requests the Secretary General of the Islamic Conference to prepare a report on the progress of the implementation of this Resolution and to present it at the forthcoming 9th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

6. Urge, according to paragraph 13 of the programme for combatting racism and racial discrimination, to hold at the

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International Conference for Combating Racism and Racial Discrimination at a time decided upon, and for mobilizing international public opinion, and to take other measures for the full implementation at the international level of the resolutions of the United Nations regarding racism, racial discrimination and racial division, putting an end to colonialism, and those regarding self-determination,

7. Requests all the Islamic States to contribute to the success of the Conference, particularly by their effective participation in the Conference,

8. Urges all the Islamic States to cooperate with the Secretary General of the Islamic Conference in convening this Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO. 11/8-P

THE PROBLEM OF MUSLIM MINORITIES AND
COMMUNITIES IN THE WORLD

The Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Tripoli, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 27 Jumada-Awal - 3 Jumada-Thani 1397H (May 16 - 22, 1977).

Recalling the Resolution of the 6th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which entrusted the General Secretariat with preparing the comprehensive study on the situation of Muslim minorities and communities throughout the world,

Further recalling that the 7th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, after considering the interim report of the Secretariat, expressed concern at the inhuman treatment meted out to Muslim minorities and communities in some countries, and asked the Secretary General to carry out a new extended survey,

Noting the report submitted by the Secretary General on this question,

Reiterating its deep concern at the deplorable condition of certain Muslim minorities and the desire of Islamic countries to ensure full respect for the social, economic, educational and religious rights of Muslim minorities and communities:

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1. Expresses its appreciation for the Secretary General's efforts to assist in ameliorating the situation of Muslim minorities and communities;
2. Calls upon the Governments concerned to ensure full respect for the legitimate social, economic, educational and religious rights of Muslim minorities and communities in their countries;
3. Calls upon the Member States of the Conference to manifest support and assistance to peoples under the yoke of colonialism and racism;
4. Recommends to the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund to provide all necessary material assistance to the Muslim minorities and communities in order to ameliorate their condition;
5. Requests the Secretary General to submit to the 9th Islamic Conference a report on the implementation of this resolution..

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RESOLUTION NO. 12/3-F

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

The Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Tripoli, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 27 Jumada-Awal - 3 Jumada-Thani, 1397H (May 16 - 22, 1977).

Recalling Resolution 10/7-P of the 7th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia, which urged Member States to take joint initiatives for the early creation of these Zones,

Noting the relevant Resolutions adopted by the 31st Session of the United Nations General Assembly which re-affirms the need for the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in the regions of Africa, the Middle East and South Asia and calls for their early realization,

Expressing deep concern that certain States and parties not belonging to the Islamic world have prevented the realization of these proposals,

Acknowledging the consequent danger posed to the security of Islamic States in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia,

Reiterating the importance of achieving the complete denuclearization of these regions,

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1. Calls upon those States and parties which have prevented the realization of the proposals for the Establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in the regions of Africa, the Middle East and South Asia to reconsider their positions and give a credible undertaking of their willingness not to acquire nuclear weapons ;

2. Requests Islamic States to concert their positions to ensure the early establishment of a Zone of Peace in the Indian Ocean, free of military bases and nuclear weapons ;

3. Further calls upon the nuclear powers to honour their obligations with regard to the denuclearization of Africa, the Middle East and South Asia and the establishment of an area of peace in the Indian Ocean.

RESOLUTION NO. 13/8-P

STRENGTHENING THE SECURITY OF NON-NUCLEAR
WEAPON STATES

The Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Tripoli, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 27 Jumada-Awal - 3 Jumada-Thani, 1397H (May 16 - 22, 1977).

Recalling the Resolutions of the 6th and 7th Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers regarding the strengthening of the security of Non-nuclear weapon States,

Welcoming the adoption of the Resolution of the 31st Session of the United Nations General Assembly on this question,

Convinced of the need to ensure the non-nuclear weapon States against use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Noting with regret that nuclear powers have not responded so far to the recommendations adopted by the United Nations and other international organizations in this regard,

1. Calls upon the nuclear weapon States to respond positively to the security concerns of the non-nuclear weapon States and accept, as a first step, not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear weapon States,

2. Requests Islamic countries to seek from nuclear States, binding and effective security assurances to non-nuclear weapon States in the framework of the United Nations, particularly at the forthcoming Special Session of the General Assembly on Disarmament and other relevant fora.

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RESOLUTION NO. 14/3-P

THE REMNANTS OF WAR, PARTICULARLY MINES

The Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Tripoli, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 27 Jumada-Awal - 3 Jumada-Thani, 1397H (May 16 - 22, 1977).

Recognizing that most of the developing countries were subjected to foreign occupation and their lands were used as the arena for wars, a matter causing great losses of persons and property,

Referring to Resolutions No. 2995 (D-27), 2996 (D-27) and 2997 (D-27) of the United Nations General Assembly, dated 15 December 1972, regarding cooperation among States in habitat and the international responsibility of States of protecting habitat and the establishment of the Administration Council of the United Nations Program on Habitat,

Recalling Resolutions No. 3336 (D-29) and No. 3435 dated 9 December 1975, and Resolution No. 111 (D-31) dated December 16, 1976, of the United Nations General Assembly,

Recalling Resolution No. 4 issued by the Foreign Ministers of non-Aligned States issued in Lima, Peru on August 25, 1975, in which the Conference condemns the negligence in removing the

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consequences (left-overs) of wars, such as mines, etc., and asks them to provide technical assistance for removing them,

Recalling Resolution No. G.S. IVCR P9 of the Board of Trustees dated April 14,

Convinced that the finding of the effective solution for the problem of mines should be the burden and obligation of the colonial States which were a party to it, along with the responsibility of compensating for the losses from, and the clearing of the mines planted by them in the developing States, this being one of the humanitarian rights of the developing States,

The Conference reiterates the acceptance by the colonial States of the material and moral losses which the developing States suffered and still suffer from the planting of the mines, and does not allow the colonial States to shrink from their responsibilities towards the colossal damage caused by the mines as the total responsibility for compensating the losses incurred by the developing States which lies on the shoulders of the colonial States who should take the initiative in this regard,

Recalling Resolution No. 2/7-P of the 7th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers regarding study of the problem of the consequences of wars, especially mines,

1. The Conference calls upon all the States which were a party to these wars to accept their obligation to

provide all facilities and information on the areas in which mines were planted, and to contribute towards the efforts made by the affected States for removing these destructive left-overs;

2. The Conference supports the demand of the countries already affected by the plantation of the mines in their lands for compensation for the material losses incurred by them from the States which had planted the mines;

3. The Conference states the need for holding an international conference to discuss the question of mines and their efforts;

4. The Conference decides that Member States should insert an item in the Agenda of the 32nd Session of the United Nations General Assembly on mines laid during the Second World War, and also during the colonial wars and for compensation to countries which suffered losses.

RESOLUTION NO. 15/8-P

SUPPORT TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

The Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Tripoli, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 27 Jumada-Awal - 3 Jumada-Thani, 1397H (May 16-22, 1977).

Recalling Resolution No. 6/7-P adopted by the 7th Islamic Conference held in Istanbul,

Reaffirming the support provided by Member States of the Islamic Conference to the cause of Mozambique to enable this country to strengthen its national independence and continue its resistance to the racist and colonialist regimes,

1. Takes note with satisfaction the report submitted by the Secretary General on his contacts with the Government of Mozambique,

2. Invites Member States of the Islamic Conference to provide Mozambique with economic assistance so as to enable it to continue to resist racist and colonialist aggressions,

3. Requests the Secretary General to be in contact with both the Government of Mozambique and the Secretary General of the Organization of African Unity with a view to coordinating their actions on this issue.

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RESOLUTION NO. 16/8-P

THE QUESTION OF THE MUSLIMS OF ERITREA

The Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Tripoli, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 27 Jumada-Awal - 3 Jumada-Thani, 1397H (May 16 - 22, 1977).

Recalling the Resolutions adopted on this question, particularly that of the 7th Islamic Conference,

Reaffirming the interest it gives to the search for a just and equitable solution within the framework of Afro-Asian brotherhood,

1. Calls upon the Members of the Conference to spare no effort to contribute to the search for a satisfactory solution;
2. Recommends that it coordinates its efforts with those of the Organization of African Unity in order to reach a just and equitable settlement of this question;
3. Requests the Secretary General to take the necessary measures for the effective harmonization of the efforts of the Organization of African Unity and of the Islamic Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO. 17/8-P

THE QUESTION COMMON TO THE ISLAMIC COUNTRIES
AT THE THIRD UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

The Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Tripoli, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 27 Jumada-Awal - 3 Jumada-Thani, 1397H (May 16 - 22, 1977).

Aware of the fact that the Law of the Sea Conference is one of the most significant undertakings in the international field,

Conscious of the fact that the Islamic countries can play an effective role in the Law of the Sea Conference if they establish a permanent mechanism to harmonize their positions,

Convinced that the consultations which have taken place among the Islamic countries so far have demonstrated that a wide range of issues exist on which the Islamic countries can establish coordinated action,

Desirous to enhance this cooperation:

1. Calls upon the representatives of the Member States of the Islamic Conference to the Third Session of the Law of the Sea Conference as well as other Conferences related to the Law of the Sea, to consult among themselves with a view to coordinating the positions of the Islamic countries;

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2. Requests the Secretary General to review the possibilities of organizing after the Third Session of the Law of the Sea, an international seminar among the Member States of the Conference with a view to carrying on research on the coordination and harmonization of their points of view.

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RESOLUTION NO. 18/8-P

THE PROBLEM OF THE COMORIAN ISLAND OF MAYOTTE

The Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Tripoli, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 27 Jumada-Awal - 3 Jumada-Thani, 1397H (May 16 - 22, 1977).

Recalling that all the People of the Republic of Comoro, through the Referendum of 22 December 1974 expressed, by an overwhelming majority, its will to become independent within political unity and territorial integrity,

Noting with satisfaction the admission of the Republic of Comoro as a Member State of the United Nations on 12 November 1976,

Recalling that this admission took place in the respect of political unity and integrity of the Comoro national territory of the independent Republic of Comoro ,

Considering that the so-called Referendum imposed on the inhabitants of the Comoro Island of Mayotte constituted an aggression against the whole Comorian people and a violation of the respect of sovereignty of the independent State of the Comoros and a falsification of the exercise of the right of self-determination of the Comorian people,

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Considering that the establishment of military bases in the Indian Ocean by France and by all other imperialist powers, and especially on the Comorian land of Mayotte , constitutes a blatant aggression against the independent States of Africa and Asia, and a threat to global peace and international security:

1. Condemns the so-called Referendum of February 8, and April 17, 1976 which it considers null and void and rejects in advance;

(a) Any other form of referendum or consultation which might be organized in the future on the Comorian territory of Mayotte;

(b) Any law or regulation adopted by a French legislative or governmental body aiming at giving a legal basis to any French colonial presence on the Comorian territory of Mayotte;

2. Demands that France respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the young Comorian State and that it immediately withdraw its military occupation troops from the Comorian Island of Mayotte ;

3. Calls upon the current Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to immediately approach, on behalf of the Organization, the French Government that it put an end to the process it has undertaken in order to give a special statute to the Comorian Island of Mayotte , this with a view to creating favourable conditions for the resumption of the dialogue between the interested parties;

4. Urgently appeals to all the Members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to approach individually the French Government with a view to making it definitely renounce its intention of separating the Comorian Island of Mayotte from the Republic of Comoros;

5. Calls upon the Secretary General to submit a report to the 9th Meeting and to implement this Resolution;

6. Urgently appeals to all Members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to provide their individual financial, technical and material assistance to the Comorian State to enable it to face its serious difficulties.

RESOLUTION NO. 19/8-P

ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY

The Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Tripoli, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 27 Jumada-Awal - 3 Jumada-Thani, 1397H (May 16 - 22, 1977).

Believing that the main arch-stone on which the Organization of the Islamic Conference rests in the sense of unity and solidarity among the peoples of the Islamic nations,

Aware that this sense of unity and solidarity stems from the Islamic concept of brotherhood which transcends the boundaries of geography, race, colour and language,

Watching with admiration the efforts that have been under way since the inception of the Islamic Conference for fostering Islamic solidarity based on equality and recognition of the sovereign rights of the Islamic countries,

Believing that the success of the Islamic Conference is attaining its manifold objectives will depend to a prominent degree on the strength of unity and solidarity among the Islamic countries:

1. Recalls its belief and attachment to the principles and objectives defined in the Islamic Charter;
2. Calls upon the Member States to endeavour to consolidate, preserve and strengthen the fraternal

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relations among themselves based on Islamic solidarity;

3. Calls upon the Member States to rise above bilateral differences and make themselves available for participation in all meetings of the Islamic Conference, irrespective of difficulties of a bilateral nature;

4. Decides to establish a specialized and permanent organ to deal with the divergencies that might arise between the Member States by peaceful means;

5. Asks the Secretary-General to prepare a legal study on the creation of this body, keeping in view international bodies of similar nature, such as the Organization of African Unity Protocol of the Committee of Mediation Conciliation and Arbitration;

6. Urges upon all Members of the Islamic Conference to uphold and support the objectives and decisions of the Organization in the United Nations and other international fora.

ANNEX II

Economic and social resolutions

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RESOLUTION NO. 1/8-E

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

The Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Tripoli, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 27 Jumada-Awal - 3 Jumada-Thani 1397H (May 16 - 22, 1977).

Recalling Resolution No. 9/7-E of the Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,

Noting the recommendations of the First Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs held in Karachi from 24 - 27 January, 1977,

After reviewing the final text of the General Agreement on Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation which was prepared at the meeting of Economic Experts held in Tripoli between 18 and 21 Jumada-Awal 1397H (May 7 - 10, 1977),

1. Approves the General Agreement on Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation among Member States as amended by the Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

2. Decides that the General Agreement on Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation will be available to Member States for signature in Jeddah, from July 15 to December 31, 1977;

3. Calls upon Member States to sign the General Agreement on Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation and, following ratification, to transmit the Instruments of Ratification to the General Secretariat of the Conference.

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

P R E A M B L E

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The Governments of the Member States of the Islamic Conference signatory to the present agreement;

In keeping with the objectives contained in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and in conformity with the resolutions of the Second Islamic Summit held in Lahore;

Anxious to create the best possible circumstances and conditions for the economic progress and development of the Member States, and for raising the living standards of their peoples;

Desirous of strengthening the bonds between the Member States in all spheres, in order to achieve their common interests;

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Convinced that economic, technical and commercial cooperation among the Member States constitutes one of the principal means for consolidating the socio-economic development of the Islamic States;

Endeavouring to utilize to the utmost the economic, human and technical energies and potentialities available in the Islamic world in order to mobilize and exploit them in the best possible manner, within the context of a strong and systematic cooperation between the Member States, for the welfare and prosperity of their peoples;

Have approved this agreement and have agreed to exert all their efforts, in the context of their economic and technical cooperation, to ensure its implementation with a view to achieving their objectives through collective efforts, or through bilateral and multilateral activities.

CHAPTER I

ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Article 1

The Member States are to provide, where required, the necessary arrangements, guarantees and incentives to encourage the transfer of capital and investments among themselves, in conformity with the laws and regulations in force in each Member States, in order to promote the socio-economic development of all Islamic countries and to provide new avenues for the optimum utilization of the economic resources available within the Islamic world.

Article 2

The Member States are to encourage joint projects which will realize broad economic benefits and advantages and will reinforce and promote economic complementarities and the socio-economic structures of Member States.

Article 3

The Member States are to cooperate in preparing various

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studies to explore and identify the possibilities and opportunities of investing in joint projects.

Article 4

The Member States will encourage the maximum utilization of the potential for good production within Islamic countries and will cooperate for the satisfaction of their food requirements from within the Islamic world.

CHAPTER II

TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Article 5

Member States will endeavour to derive the utmost benefit from the expertise and technical capacities available to them, through exchange of experts, research and scholarships for study, training and specialization and the holding of various scientific and technical conferences and seminars.

Article 6

In order to meet their needs in the field of manpower

and to derive advantage from the technical and administrative experience available, the Islamic States shall cooperate in the exchange of expertise in these fields and, other things being equal, give priority to manpower from Member countries taking into account the bilateral and multilateral agreements already concluded and in conformity with national legislations in this respect.

Article 7

The Member States agree to take all necessary measures to establish an Islamic Foundation for Advanced Science and Technology.

CHAPTER III

COMMERCIAL COOPERATION

Article 8

While keeping in view the obligations under other Agreements already concluded by them, the Member States will:

- a) endeavour to apply equal and non-discriminatory commercial treatment towards one another with regard

to foreign trade policies;

b) strive to enlarge and develop trade exchange among themselves, inter alia through trade liberalization, by reducing or removing the customs or other restrictions that are applied to export/import activities among themselves through bilateral or multilateral trade arrangements; and

c) give consideration to the special circumstances and situations of the least developed Member States.

Article 9

The Member States agree, in principle, to establish a center for the development of trade among the Islamic States. Its main task will be to promote and develop trade exchanges among Member States.

Article 10

The Member States are to endeavour to organize exhibitions and fairs to exhibit and market their products in the Member States. They are also to endeavour, for the same end, to participate in international fairs and exhibitions to be held in other Member countries, to make the products of the Member States known and to increase opportunities for developing trade

exchanges amongst themselves. Each State is to provide suitable facilities to other Member States for this purpose, within the limits of its existing economic policies and systems.

CHAPTER IV

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 11

The Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs, with the co-operation of the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, will be responsible for following up the implementation of this Agreement, as well as for reviewing and evaluating the results of such implementation.

Article 12

The Agreement is open for signature and ratification by the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the instruments of Ratification are to be deposited with the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

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Article 13

This Agreement comes into effect as soon as Instruments of Ratification are submitted by more than half of the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

Article 14

This Agreement has been done in three original versions - Arabic, English and French - all three being equally authentic.

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RESOLUTION NO. 2/8-E

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A STATISTICAL,
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING
CENTER FOR THE ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

The Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Tripoli, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 27 Jumada-Awal - 3 Jumada-Thani, 1397H (May 16 - 22, 1977).

Recalling Resolution 1/7-E of the Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,

Taking note of the remarks and recommendations of the First Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs held in Karachi on 24 - 27 January 1977, and the Meeting of the Group of Experts to review the progress in economic cooperation and measures to strengthen such cooperation among Member States of the Islamic Conference held in Ankara on 14 - 18 April 1977.

Convinced that the unavailability of basic and detailed statistics about the economic situation of Islamic countries is an important constraint on all efforts to promote cooperation,

Further convinced of the necessity of carrying out coordinated and namely economic and social research for meaningful

cooperation,

Noting the Report of the Working Group of the Statistical Experts which met in Ankara, the Republic of Turkey on 11 - 13 April, 1977,

Decides that the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Center for the Islamic Countries be established in Ankara, the Republic of Turkey,

Welcomes the statement of the Turkish delegation that the necessary office building and facilities for the Center will be provided by the Government of the Republic of Turkey.

Approves the project proposal, program of work, personnel requirements and the budget of the Center for 1977/78 as they appear in the above mentioned Report of the Working Group of the Statistical Experts, which can be amended by the General Assembly of the Center, in light of the experience gathered.

Decides that the financial resources of the Center shall compromise:

- (a) contributions by the Government of Turkey;
- (b) contributions by the Governments of the Member States in proportion to their contributions to the budget of the General Secretariat of the Islamic Conference;

/...

(c) contributions by International and Regional
Agencies and Research Institutions;

(d) receipts from the services rendered;

(e) other grants and donations; and

that the Financial and Administrative Reports of the Center
for the forthcoming years shall be submitted to the Administrative
and Financial Committee of the Islamic Conference for approval.

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RESOLUTION NO. 3/8-E

THE PROBLEMS OF LAND-LOCKED
ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

The Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Tripoli, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 27 Jumada-Awal - 3 Jumada-Thani, 1397H (May 16 - 22, 1977).

Noting the comprehensive report and studies prepared by the Group of Experts appointed by the Secretary-General of the Islamic Conference, on the economic problems and needs of Islamic land-locked countries,

Decides to submit the report and studies to the Islamic Commission on Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs for further consideration in order to make appropriate recommendations to the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

/...

RESOLUTION NO. 4/8-E

THE PROMOTION OF THE EXCHANGE OF
LABOUR AND KNOW-HOW AMONG ISLAMIC STATES.

The Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Tripoli, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 27 Jumada-Awal - 3 Jumada-Thani, 1397H (May 16 - 22, 1977).

Recalling Resolution No. 5/7-E of the Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,

Taking note of the recommendations of the First Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs held in Karachi on 24 - 27 January 1977 and the meeting of the Group of Experts held in Ankara on 14 - 18 April, 1977, concerning the question of manpower requirements of the Islamic countries,

Aware of the fact that the availability of timely information on the surplus and requirements of manpower would facilitate the exchange of manpower among Member States,

Decides that the General Secretariat of the Islamic Conference take necessary steps to regularly collect information on surplus of, and requirements in labour and communicate such information to the Member States,

Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to draw up guidelines from existing agreements or arrangements concerning labour and social security, in order to help the Member States when concluding bilateral and multilateral agreements.

RESOLUTION NO. 5/8-E

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

The Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Tripoli, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 27 Jumada-Awal - 3 Jumada-Thani, 1397H (May 16 - 22, 1977).

Approves the recommendations of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs regarding exploitation of the developing countries by the developed countries, and ensuring the latter's sovereignty over their natural resources.

The Conference also expressed its disappointment with the lack of progress in international economic negotiations so far and strongly urged the developed countries to adopt a positive attitude, especially at the concluding session of the Conference on International Economic Cooperation, so that concrete progress is made towards the establishment of a New International Economic Order. In this context, the Conference also affirmed the crucial importance of implementing the decisions relating to the Integrated Program on commodities and the commitment of the developing countries to the early establishment of a Common Fund.

RESOLUTION NO. 6/8-E

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

and

THE ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE FIRST SESSION OF
THE ISLAMIC COMMISSION FOR ECONOMIC, CULTURAL
AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

The Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Tripoli, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 27 Jumada-Awal - 3 Jumada-Thani, 1397H, (May 16 - 22, 1977).

Noting the recommendations of the First Session of the Islamic Conference for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs, regarding trade, money and finance, technology and industrialization, and food and agriculture,

Considering that these recommendations, if implemented, would go a long way towards expanding cooperation among Islamic countries,

Further noting the report and recommendations of the Group of Experts convened by the Secretary-General in Ankara from April 14 - 18, 1977, to consider measures to promote economic

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cooperation among the Member States of the Islamic Conference,

Approves the recommendations of the First Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs and the Group of Experts convened in Ankara regarding measures to promote economic cooperation among Islamic countries,

Decides that the Secretary-General in consultation with Member States will endeavour to take necessary measures for the following:

1. He will convene a Group of Experts to indentify the specific possibilities of expanding direct trade among Islamic countries in commodities, processed and semi-processed goods, and agricultural and food products, including measures such as long-term supply and purchase agreements, the establishment and promotion of multinational marketing enterprises, the adoption of standardized specifications and procedures in accordance with international practices and will ask the Center in Ankara to prepare a Basic Study indicating

- (a) the major commodities exported and imported by each Islamic country;
- (b) the possibilities of fulfilling the requirements of import and export from within the Islamic States;

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2. In collaboration with the Islamic Development Bank he will consider the possibilities of convening a meeting of the Governors of the Central Banks of Member countries in conjunction with the next meeting of the Board of Governors, to:

(a) consider the possible ways and means of exchanging information and coordination among Central Banks of Islamic countries on monetary exchange rate, and capital and investment matters;

(b) study the financial activities in Islamic countries including the evolution and development of financial and capital markets and the potential for the expansion in order to consolidate the activities of Islamic countries in this field;

(c) consider measures to encourage investments in countries, supply credits, facilitate the flow of capital, promote favourable conditions for investments and joint ventures in Islamic countries;

(d) consider the possibility of depositing surplus funds with the Central Bank of the deficit Member States. It will be for the Center for Research and Training in Ankara, in cooperation with the Islamic Development Bank,

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to prepare a study on the above measures for the consideration of this meeting;

3. He will convene a meeting of a Group of Experts on Planning and Development jointly with the Islamic Development Bank to identify the possibilities of joint projects among Islamic States and will request the Center in Ankara to prepare a study, with the assistance of the Islamic Development Bank, on the possibilities for bilateral or multilateral joint projects among Islamic countries, especially in the fields of transportation, production and marketing, raw materials and agro-based industries, and the conditions, guarantees and incentives to promote such joint projects.

4. He will convene an ad-hoc inter-governmental Committee on Technical Cooperation among the Member States to evaluate the existing technical cooperation activities amongst Member States and recommend measures to expand these activities.

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RESOLUTION NO.7/8-E

THE AL QUDS FUND

The Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Tripoli, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 27 Jumada-Awal - 3 Jumada-Thani, 1397H (May 16 - 22, 1977).

Having reviewed the implementation of the provisions of the Resolution adopted by the Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, on the establishment of the Al Quds Fund,

Requests Member States of the Board of Governors to nominate their respective representatives at an early date, to enable the Secretary-General of the Islamic Conference to convene the First Meeting of the Board.

Appeals to the Islamic States to define speedily their voluntary financial contributions to the capital of this Fund in order to realize the objectives for which the Fund has been established.

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RESOLUTION NO. 3/8-E

THE STRENGTHENING OF LAND, SEA AND AIR
TRANSPORTATION AND TELE-COMMUNICATION AMONG MEMBER
STATES OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

The Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Tripoli, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 27 Jumada-Awal - 3 Jumada-Thani, 1397H, (May 16 - 22, 1977).

Referring to the commitment in this Charter, the resolutions of its consecutive sessions, and the recommendations of its specialized Committees calling for the necessity of strengthening economic cooperation among Member States,

Noting that the strengthening of the land, sea and air means of transportation and tele-communications amongst the Member States constitutes one of the requirements of such cooperation and the stimulations thereof,

Affirming the cultural and spiritual values of increasing coordination among the countries of the Muslim world,

Decides to:

1. Recommend that Member States strengthen and promote means of communications among themselves by land sea and air, as well as tele-communication services, both

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on bilateral and multilateral levels as far as possible of their means available, taking into account the efforts made at the regional level in this field;

2. Entrusts the General Secretariat to hold a meeting of experts and representatives of Member States to study the present and future means of communications among Member States relating to:

- (a) Civil aviation;
- (b) Regulations and dues of post, telegraph and telephone services;
- (c) Land and Sea routes especially between adjacent Member States;
- (d) Tourism between Member States, and to investigate the means to develop these facilities;

Results of these studies should be submitted to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers for examining the possibilities of strengthening the means of communication among the Member States in the light of these studies.

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RESOLUTION NO. 9/8-E

THE ISSUING OF A POSTAGE STAMP ON
PALESTINE

The Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Tripoli, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya from 27 Jumada-Awal - 3 Jumada-Thani, 1397H (May 16 - 22, 1977).

Noting with satisfaction the completion of the financial and technical details relating to the issuing of the Palestine Stamp by the General Secretariat in cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organization,

Noting further the progress made in paying visits to Islamic countries in the Middle East and the need to undertake such visits to the Member States in Asia and Africa,

Appeals to all Member States to undertake the issuing of the Palestine Stamp permanently and continuously as long as the Palestine question exists, for the welfare of the families of the Martyrs, and the fighters for the Palestine cause, and for those who still defend the honour the the Arab nations and Islamic brotherhood, and for the liberation of the Holy Shrines which are dear to the heart of every Arab and every Muslim.

Considering the continuous benefit resulting from the permanent issuing in the field of information and in reminding

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international public opinion of the foremost question of Islam and the Muslim -- the question of Palestine vis-a-vis the Palestine question - reaffirms the extent of Islamic Solidarity towards the question of Palestine, the sacred struggle of its people and support to its heroic and valiant struggle.

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RESOLUTION NO. 10/8-E

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ISLAMIC CENTER FOR
TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Tripoli, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 27 Jumada-Awal - 3 Jumada-Thani, 1397H (May 16 - 22, 1977).

Noting in the Islamic countries, the urgency for rapid economic and social development and the great urge to be self-sufficient in various fields,

Noting also that Islamic States have vast resources of manpower and know-how, but inadequate facilities for accelerated training to meet specific requirements of the Member States,

Noting the Resolution of the Seventh Islamic Conference and the provisions of the General Agreement on Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation among Member States on the subject of promotion of exchange of labour and know-how.

Noting with appreciation the offer made by the People's Republic of Bangladesh to establish an Islamic Center for Vocational and Technical Training in Bangladesh, in order to impart training in various fields so that the Member States could avail themselves of those facilities to meet their requirements:

1. Recommends to study the proposal of Bangladesh to

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establish an Islamic Center for Technical and Vocational Training in Dacca, the People's Republic of Bangladesh, under the aegis of the General Secretariat of the Islamic Conference, in the light of actual requirements of the Islamic world, taking into consideration the facilities existing in other Islamic countries which can be utilized for vocational and technical training;

2. Recommends further that a Meeting of Experts be convened in Dacca by the General Secretariat to study, examine and finalize the project on the basis of a comprehensive proposal to be submitted by Bangladesh to the Secretary-General for circulation to Member States for comments after the General Secretariat having collected the necessary information on the existing Technical and Vocational Training Centers in other Member countries.

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ANNEX III

Administrative and financial resolutions

<u>Resolution number</u>		<u>Page</u>
1/8-AF	The establishment of a "Department for Muslim minorities" in the general secretariat	2
2/8-AF	Statement of accounts for the period 1 January to 30 June 1976	3
3/8-AF	The budget of the general secretariat of the Islamic Conference for the financial year 1977-1978 . . .	4
4/8-AF	New criteria to determine the rates of contribution of member States towards the budget of the general secretariat	5
5/8-AF	Amendments to the regulations for the personnel of the Organization of the Islamic Conference	8
6/8-AF	The immunities and privileges of the Organization of the Islamic Conference	9

RESOLUTION NO.1/8 (AF)

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A
'DEPARTMENT FOR MUSLIM MINORITIES'
IN THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT

The Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Tripoli, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 27 Jumada-Awal - 3 Jumada-Thani, 1397H, (May 16 - 22, 1977).

Having examined the proposal of the General Secretariat for the establishment of a 'Department of Muslim Minorities',

Decides to refer the question back to the Secretariat for further study due to the absence of enough details in the paper,

Noting that this proposal needs to be studied very carefully so as not to let the Organization of the Islamic Conference be accused of interference in the affairs of non-Islamic States, who may have Muslim minorities, and yet be valuable allies in the fight against Zionism and in the pursuance of the other aims of the Organization,

Calls upon the Secretary General to always have in mind when preventing proposals of such nature, to define the functions of the department, the number of staff members to be recruited salary scales, and other financial implications connected with such projects.

RESOLUTION NO.2/8 (AF)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR PERIOD

1ST JANUARY TO 30TH JUNE, 1976

The Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Tripoli, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 27 Jumada-Awal - 3 Jumada-Thani, 1397H (May 16 - 22, 1977).

Having examined the Auditors' report on the financial position of the General Secretariat of the Islamic Conference as of 30th June 1976, and of the income and expenditure account;

Decides to consider these accounts complementary to the final accounts for the period 1st January to 30th June, 1976.

RESOLUTION NO. 3/8 (AF)

THE BUDGET OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF THE
ISLAMIC CONFERENCE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1977 - 78

The Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Tripoli, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 27 Jumada-Awal - 3 Jumada-Thani, 1397H, (May 16 - 22, 1977).

Having reviewed the draft Budget for the financial year 1977-78 submitted by the General Secretariat of the Organization of Islamic Conference,

Noting that the proposed Budget for the financial year 1977-78 represents the minimum requirements of the General Secretariat,

Approves the Budget of the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference for the financial year 1977-78.

Calls upon the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to take into consideration the financial and economic circumstances of Member States when outlaying expenses,

Calls upon the Member States to take necessary measures to fulfil their financial commitments to the Budget of the Organization.

The Budget shall come into force on 1st of July, 1977 for one full year.

RESOLUTION NO.4/8 (AF)

NEW CRITERIA TO DETERMINE THE RATES OF
CONTRIBUTION OF MEMBER STATES TOWARDS
THE BUDGET OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT

The Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Tripoli, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 27 Jumada-Awal - 3 Jumada-Thani, 1397H (May 16-22, 1977).

1. Having examined "The proposed rates of contributions by Member States towards the Budget of the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference submitted by the General Secretariat in keeping with the request contained in Resolution 3 on financial and administrative matters, adopted by the 7th Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Istanbul from 12 - 15 May 1976,

2. Decides to refer the study to the General Secretariat for further review because of the need for more comprehensive data. This study should be presented to a Working Group comprising of the following countries:

1. ALGERIA
2. BAHRAIN
3. CAMEROUN
4. GAMBIA

5. JAMAHIRIYA
6. KUWAIT
7. LEBANON
8. PAKISTAN
9. SAUDI ARABIA
10. SENEGAL
11. UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
12. YEMEN (D.R.)

3. Calls on the General Secretariat to present the new study to the above Working Group within 6 months after the Tripoli Conference, at the latest. The Working Group should transmit the study, and its conclusions to all Member States three months before the meeting of the Permanent Finance Committee that will discuss the Budget of the next financial year, 1978-79. This will enable adequate consultations to be made with all Member States before the presentation of the study to the 9th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,

4. Calls upon the General Secretariat in reviewing the study to keep in mind the need not to restrict sources of wealth only to petroleum products, but also to consider other sources of raw-materials, and to ensure that the assessment of contributions is based on economic and financial circumstances of Member States and their respective ability to pay,

5. Decides that to finance the approved Budget of the General Secretariat for the financial year 1977-78, the scale

of contributions adopted at the 7th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Istanbul should be readopted, ad interim, until the issue of contributions is settled by the 9th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 5/2 (AF)

AMENDMENTS TO THE REGULATIONS
FOR THE PERSONNEL OF
THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

The Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Tripoli, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 27 Jumada-Awal - 3 Jumada-Thani, 1397H (May 16 - 22, 1977).

Having examined the proposals presented by the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to amend the staff regulations of the Organization,

Decides:

1. To approve the system for granting advances to personnel of the Organization for purchase of motor-car or motor-cycle, with the proviso that such an advance should be granted to an officer only once during his term of service, and the said motor-car, motor-cycle be registered under the name of the General Secretariat until reimbursement of the advance is completed;
2. To approve the amended regulation, for payment of housing allowance;
3. To approve the systems of educational allowance and installation grant.

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RESOLUTION NO. 6/8 (AF)

THE IMMUNITIES AND PRIVILEGES OF
THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

The Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Tripoli, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 27 Jumada-Awal - 3 Jumada-Thani, 1397H (May 16 - 22, 1977).

Having examined the report presented by the General Secretariat on the necessary constitutional measures taken by Member States to put the agreement on immunities and privileges of the Organization of the Islamic Conference into effect,

Notes that the Government of the Republic of Iraq has also taken the necessary constitutional measures to put the agreement into effect and would be formally communicating this decision to the General Secretariat in due course,

Calls upon the Member States who have not already done so to take the necessary constitutional measures to put this agreement into effect,

Calls upon the Secretary-General to submit a report on this question to the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

ANNEX IV

Cultural and Islamic resolutions

<u>Resolution number</u>		<u>Page</u>
1/8-C	Establishment of a research centre for Islamic history, arts and culture in Istanbul, the Republic of Turkey	2
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4/8-C	The Islamic Broadcasting Organization	7
5/8-C	The Islamic Science Foundation	8
6/8-C	Celebrating the 15th Hijra Century	10
7/8-C	Concerning the co-ordination of the activities of the Islamic cultural centres, institutes, organizations and societies	12
8/8-C	The religious competence in pilgrimage	14
9/8-C	The World Federation of Arab-Islamic International Schools	16
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RESOLUTION NO. 1/8-C

ESTABLISHMENT OF A RESEARCH CENTER FOR
ISLAMIC HISTORY, ARTS AND CULTURE IN
ISTANBUL, THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

The Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Tripoli, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 27 Jumada-Awal - 3 Jumada-Thani, 1397H (May 16 - 22, 1977).

Reviewing the decision taken by the Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Istanbul with regard to establishing a Research Center for Islamic History, Arts and Culture in Istanbul, the Republic of Turkey, and

Reaffirming its support for establishing this Center and taking into account that the delegation of the Republic of Turkey has submitted to the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference the detailed draft resolution for the establishment of the Center so as to submit it to the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund for study in compliance with the decision of the Seventh Conference mentioned above,

Decides:

1. To submit the detailed draft resolution for establishing a Research Center for Islamic History, Arts and Culture in Istanbul, presented by the delegation of

the Republic of Turkey to the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund for study and consultation with the Government of Turkey, and for its finalization in conformity with the objectives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

2. To call upon all Member States to finance the establishment of this Center in addition to the grant made by the Republic of Turkey and the Islamic Solidarity Fund.

RESOLUTION NO. 2/8-C

THE ISLAMIC CENTER IN THE
REPUBLIC OF GUINEA BISSAU

The Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Tripoli, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 27 Jumada-Awal - 3 Jumada-Thani, 1397H, (May 16-22, 1977).

Being acquainted with the extent of the progress achieved in the field of financing and constructing the project of the Islamic Center in the Republic of Guinea Bissau,

Reaffirms the importance of the establishment of the Center,

Calls upon the Member States to increase their financial and technical aid to the Center,

Calls upon the General Secretariat, in cooperation with the Government of the Republic of Guinea Bissau, to provide all Member States with detailed information on the size of this project, its cost and requirements so as to enable the Member States to determine the extent of the financial and technical contribution they could make to this project.

RESOLUTION NO. 3/8-C

THE ISLAMIC INTERNATIONAL NEWS AGENCY (I.I.N.A.)

The Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Tripoli, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 27 Jumada-Awal - 3 Jumada-Thani, 1397H, (May 16 -22, 1977).

Aware of the great importance of establishing an Islamic International News Agency at the earliest possible date,

Having examined the decisions adopted by the Executive Council of the Agency in its meeting held in Riyadh on 16 May 1977, concerning the telecommunications project and the adoption of the technical report on this project,

Having also examined the report of the Agency's Director General referring to amounts of money indicated in the tenders submitted for the implementation of the project ranging between 22 and 34 million dollars, to be presented to the Agency's Executive Council for the selection of the best Tender,

Decides :

1. to urge the Member States to provide the necessary funds to cover the cost of the telecommunications project referred to, as being the basic unit which will enable wireless transmissions to, and reception of news from, the Member countries and also some other parts of the world,

on condition that voluntary contributions should be made during the five months validity period of Tenders submitted, so as to avoid a further rise in prices;

2. To urge the Member States to pay their annual contributions to the Agency ;

3. To emphasize the previous decisions adopted by the Sixth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers concerning the grant of voluntary donations during the initial first three years of the Agency's activities in support of its Annual Administrative Budget, and the amount of 350,000 dollars under the General Secretariat Budget of the Islamic Conference Organization for the financial year 1977/78 to be allocated for the Agency's current expenditure. This sum will be met from the said budgetary resources from those formed by the contributions of the Member States.

RESOLUTION NO. 4/8-C

THE ISLAMIC BROADCASTING ORGANIZATION

The Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Tripoli, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 27 Jumada-Awal - 3 Jumada-Thani, 1397H, (May 16 - 22, 1977).

Considering the recommendations and resolutions made by the General Assembly of the Organization of the Islamic Broadcasting Services, in its Third Session, held in Abu Dhabi on 8 May, 1977, and by its Resolution No. 12/7 issued in its Seventh Session held in Istanbul regarding the payment of the assigned contribution of Member States of the said Organization which correspond to their shares in the General Secretariat of the Islamic Conference,

Reiterates its appeal to all Member States to support this Organization financially and morally so as to achieve its objectives in the best possible manner.

RESOLUTION NO. 5/8-C

THE ISLAMIC SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Tripoli, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 27 Jumada-Awal - 3 Jumada-Thani 1397H, (May 16 - 22, 1977).

Recalling the Resolutions previously adopted by the Sixth and Seventh Conferences concerning the Islamic Science Institute, and reviewing studies and recommendations presented by the General Secretariat and the Experts Committee as the working basis for the establishment of an Islamic Science Institute for the benefit of the Islamic world,

Reiterating its commitment for the establishment of this Institute,

Entrusts the General Secretariat with making the necessary contacts with the Member States to urge them to support this Institute and to determine the amount of voluntary contributions offered by these countries in order to secure the fifty million dollars required for the establishment of this Institute, whether fully sponsored by one of the countries or jointly paid by a number of States.

The General Secretariat will submit the information available on the attitudes of Member States with regard to the question of

finance, to the Islamic Committee for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs at its first meeting, so as to take the suitable decision on the establishment of this Institute and its implementation, taking into account the available contributions,

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RESOLUTION NO. 6/8-C

CELEBRATING THE 15TH HIJRA CENTURY

The Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Tripoli, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 27 Jumada-Awal - 3 Jumada-Thani 1397H, (May 16 - 22, 1977).

Having seen the Resolution adopted by the Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in respect of celebrating the 15th Hijra Century, the detailed plan for this program and the required budget for its celebrations,

Agrees to the proposed programs at both the international level as well as that of the member Islamic States, and accepts the financial estimates for these programs,

And charges the General Secretariat with the task of commencing the execution of these programs in cooperation with the Committee formed by the said Resolution of the Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, and the Islamic Solidarity Fund which undertakes the financing, taking advantage of the new proposals that may be introduced by Member States so as to adopt these programs in order to cover all cultural, intellectual, technical, and sports aspects,

Recommends that emphasis during the implementation of these programs should be laid on explaining the Islamic themes for this

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celebration is meant for spiritually reactivating the Islamic world, consolidating its allegiance to Sharia, and highlighting the advantages of the Islamic culture for the world,

These celebrations should not consist of any manifestations deplored by Muslim Law,

And reiterates on this occasion the necessity of respecting the Hijra Calendar which should be adopted by all the Member States which have up to now failed to use the Hijra Calendar.

RESOLUTION NO. 7/8-C
CONCERNING THE CO-ORDINATION OF THE ACTIVITIES
OF THE ISLAMIC CULTURAL CENTERS, INSTITUTES,
ORGANIZATIONS AND SOCIETIES

The Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Tripoli, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from the 27 Jumada-Awal - 3 Jumada-Thani, 1397H (May 16 - 22, 1977).

Desirous of the following up on its established policy to support the Islamic Cultural Centers in the world in confirmation to its previous resolutions in this connection,

Conscious of the need of these Centers for continuous guidance and furnishing them with the necessary means to enable them to carry out their mission such as Islamic publications and research work,

Remphasizes the importance of these centers and calls upon the General Secretariat to collect all data and information and distribute them amongst the Member States,

Charges the Secretariat General - in cooperation with the Islamic Solidarity Fund - to support these Centers and the similar activities of Islamic organizations and societies all over the world, by strengthening and supporting the existing ones financially and morally and contributing to the establishment of new Centers wherever necessary and furnishing them with their

requirements of books, printings and various means of guidance,

Agrees to the establishment of two Islamic Councils in Africa and Asia to coordinate between the existing Center,

These Councils are to be formed on the pattern similar to the European Islamic Council or in any other form which suits the circumstances of the Islamic Centers and Societies in these areas taking advantage, in this aspect, of Coordination Councils already established such as the American Islamic Coordination Council and the African Islamic Coordination Council which were established by the assistance of the Islamic World League with a view to unifying the efforts in this field.

RESOLUTION NO.8/8-C

THE RELIGIOUS COMPETENCE IN PILGRIMAGE

The Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Tripoli, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 27 Jumada-Awal - 3 Jumada-Thani, 1397H (May 16 - 22, 1977).

Having examined the Resolution of the Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers concerning the religious competence in Pilgrimage,

Desirous to help and avoid during Pilgrimage season serious dangers caused by non-observance of rules and regulations relating to the judicial competence with regard to Pilgrimage,

Decides to call upon Member States to take necessary steps in order to achieve and ensure the effective application of rules relating to judicial competence with regard to Pilgrimage, such as:

1. Physical ability of the Pilgrims;
2. Financial ability;
3. Application of all conditions and hygienic measures which the Council of Arab Health Ministers recommended, its execution during its second session, convened in Tripoli, February, 1977,
4. The Pilgrim groups have to be accompanied

by religious and health advisers;

The Conference on the other hand, gives its accord to transmit a detailed study presented by the Saudi Delegation, to the Member States, concerning the judicial competence to perform Pilgrimage, and recommends to convene a Seminar of the religious men and Islamic thinkers of the Member States, in order that this subject be thoroughly studied and circulated.

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RESOLUTION NO. 9/8-C

THE WORLD FEDERATION OF ARAB-ISLAMIC
INTERNATIONAL SCHOOLS

The Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Tripoli, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 27 Jumada-Awal - 3 Jumada-Thani, 1397H (May 16 - 22 1977).

Recalling the Resolution of the Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in respect of establishing and supporting the International Federation of these Schools,

Advocating the intention of the aforementioned Federation for the establishment of a Special Fund in the Islamic Development Bank to run and control it according to the established rules and regulations of the said bank,

Expressing satisfaction at the cooperation existing between the General Secretariat and the World Federation of Arab Islamic International Schools in respect of training the teachers of Arabic language and Islamic Religion in West and East Africa,

Calls upon the Member States to support this Federation in the material, cultural and educational fields to enable it to fulfil its objectives in educating the new generation and to provide facilities for Islamic and Arabic Language education, especially, non-Arabic speaking Islamic countries and in other countries.

Welcomes the establishment of teachers training institutes.
The aforementioned Federation may participate in preparing special studies for establishing these institutes and submit them to the General Secretariat and later on the Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO. 10/8-C

THE ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY FUND

The Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Tripoli, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 27 Jumada-Awal - 3 Jumada-Thani, 1397H (May 16 - 22, 1977).

Having seen the Resolutions previously adopted by the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers concerning the Islamic Solidarity Fund, and the Report of the Chairman of the Permanent Board of the Fund, submitted to the Conferences,

Decides, Concerning:

1. The Report made by the Chairman of the Permanent Board of the Fund

To approve the Report of the Chairman of the Permanent Board of the Fund submitted to the Conference and appreciates the efforts exerted by the Board for the achievement of the objectives of the Fund for strengthening Islamic Solidarity and for guaranteeing the performance of Mission of Islamic Dawa, Culture, realization;

2. The Financial Report to the Fund

Calls upon Member States to provide all the official and

popular assistance for the support of the activities of the Fund in the manner detailed in the Report of the Chairman of the Permanent Board of the Fund;

3. The Fund's Budget for the Second Financial Year, 1977/78

To approve the draft project of the Fund's budget for the Second Financial Year (1977/78) in the manner indicated in the Report and the expenditure contained therein, amounting to 16½ million dollars on the proviso that the Permanent Board of the Fund shall be authorized to determine the detailed allocation of this budget and the implementation of same by virtue of its statutes, international regulations and rules of priorities established for appraisal of the projects referred thereto;

To support the trend of the Permanent Board to concentrate on the tangible constructive projects in the Islamic world such as Universities, Hospitals and all Dawa activities without being restricted to mere activation assistances for the existing institutions; and

To authorize the said Board to transfer the budget items in the light of the resultant savings;

4. Amendment of the Financial Year of the Fund

To approve the amendment of the Financial Year of the Fund so that it will commence on July 1st and end on June 30 of each year, as in the case of the Financial Year of the Secretariat

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General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference. Henceforth Statute '3' of the Fund shall read as follows:

"The Financial Year of the Fund shall commence on July 1st of the Calendar Year and end on June 30 of each Year with the exception of the 1st Financial Year which shall commence from the date of the establishment of the Fund and end on June 30, 1977".

5. The Allocations for Cataclysms and Emergencies

Approves that disbursement on the allocations for cataclysms, and emergencies shall take place through the approval of the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Chairman of the Permanent Board of the Fund and the Representative of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The above disbursement shall be within the allocations specified for this item in the budget of the Fund and in a manner that guarantees the existence of sufficient funds for expenditure throughout the Financial Year on the proviso that the Permanent Board of the Fund is advised with such expenditures in its first meeting following the said disbursements;

6. The Project for the Establishment of a Waqf for the Islamic Solidarity Fund.

To approve in principle the project submitted by the Permanent Board of the Fund for the establishment of a Waqf for

the Fund, the capital of which should be One Hundred Million Dollars to make for a period that secures reasonable stability for its annual budget;

To entrust in principle the Permanent Board of the Fund, in collaboration with the General Secretariat, to conduct further detailed studies on the manner of establishing such a Waqf for securing the necessary capital and the methods of its investment in a secured manner in conformity with the Sharia;

To refer the said studies to the Member countries so as to enable them to determine their attitudes thereof in regard to the said Waqf, and refer the conclusions to the Permanent Board of the Fund;

Note with appreciation and satisfaction the great initiative taken by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in its undertaking to pay a share of Fifteen Million Dollars to the said Waqf;

7. Financing of a Project to Build a University in both Niger and Uganda

To approve the contents of the Report of the Chairman of the Permanent Board of the Fund to the effect that the construction of an Islamic University in both Niger and Uganda cannot be accomplished through the budget of the Fund only, due to the fact that the limited resources thereof cannot suffice the high costs necessitated by the two projects; and

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Calls upon all Member States to make donations to the Islamic Solidarity Fund for realizing these two projects;

8. A Special Session Regarding the Contribution of Member States to the Islamic Solidarity Fund.

A special session should be convened in each of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in order to announce the contributions of Member States to the Islamic Solidarity Fund.

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RESOLUTION NO. 11/8-C

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN
INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC RED CRESCENT ORGANIZATION

The Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Tripoli, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 27 Jumada-Awal - 3 Jumada-Thani 1397H (May 16 - 22, 1977).

Being certain that humanity suffers from various evils and catastrophies due to wars and calamities nowadays,

Being desirous to participate by offering medical aid in the first place and human assistance in case of calamities to alleviate human sufferings caused from such wars and calamities,

Referring to all different resolutions under which organizations were established for the purpose similar to the Red Crescent Society, the International Red Cross Organization and other similar national organizations and societies,

Decides to establish a Society called Islamic Red Crescent,

Assigns the Secretariat General of the Islamic Conference Organization to prepare a study covering principles and bases on which this Organization may be established taking advantage of consultation of an Expert Group, representatives of the Red Crescent Societies and other similar medical, humane and benevolent societies and submit this study to the next meeting of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.