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40, 46, 56, 64, 69, 72 and 82 of the
preliminary list*

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

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

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF
THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR
INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

QUESTION OF THE COMORIAN ISLAND OF MAYOTTE

QUESTION OF PALESTINE

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

REDUCTION OF MILITARY BUDGETS

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

ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARMAMENT

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

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

SPECIAL ECONOMIC AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE

ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

* A/36/50.

Letter dated 25 March 1981 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of
the Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

On instruction from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which was the host country of the Third Islamic Conference (the Conference on Palestine and Jerusalem), I have the honour to enclose herewith the texts in Arabic, English and French of the resolutions (annexes I to III) and the final communiqué (annex IV) of the Conference, held at Mecca-Taif from 19 to 22 Rabi Awal 1401 Hegira (25 to 28 January 1981).

Upon the request of the Secretary-General of the Islamic Conference, I should be grateful if you would have the enclosed resolutions and final communiqué circulated as a document of the General Assembly under items 12, 19, 25, 26, 27, 31, 32, 33, 36, 40, 46, 56, 64, 69, 72 and 82 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Gaafar M. ALLAGANY
Minister Plenipotentiary
Chargé d'Affaires

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ANNEX I

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الأمم الإسلامية المتحدة
المنظمة الإسلامية للتعاون

Secrétariat Général de L'Organisation
de La Conférence Islamique

General Secretariat of The
Organisation of The Islamic Conference

POLITICAL RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED

AT

THE THIRD ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE
"PALESTINE AND AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF SESSION"
HELD IN MECCA
FROM 19-22 RABI-UL-AWAL, 1401
25 - 28 JANUARY, 1981

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RESOLUTION NO.1/3-P(IS)
ON THE
ISLAMIC PROGRAMME OF ACTION
AGAINST THE
ZIONIST ENEMY

The Third Islamic Summit Conference
(Palestine and Al-Quds Session), held in
Mecca, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 19 to 21
Rabi-ul-Awal 1401 A.H. corresponding to
25 - 28 January 1981,

Approving the Islamic Programme of
Action against the Zionist enemy, prepared by
the Committee on Al Quds in its meeting held
in Rabat from 14 to 16 Safar 1401 H.
corresponding to 22 - 24 December 1980 which
reads as follows:

Proceeding from the principles and
aims set out in the Charter of the Islamic
Conference for the promotion of Islamic
Solidarity, coordination of action to maintain
the integrity of the Holy Places and to
liberate Al Quds, and the support of the

Palestinian people to enable them to recover their rights and liberate their homeland,

Guided by the resolutions of the First Islamic Summit Conference in Rabat and the Second Summit Conference in Lahore, and by all resolutions of Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers and of the Committee on Al Quds as regards supporting the struggle and resistance of the Palestinian people, since this struggle is a struggle for liberation, from colonialism and Zionist racist occupation and is being waged in defence of the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian people,

Stressing the determination of the Palestinian people to maintain their eternal right to the Holy City of Al Quds as the capital of their homeland Palestine and the insistence of Muslim Governments and peoples alike on their eternal right to the Holy City of Al Quds, in view of the paramount political, religious, cultural and historical importance of Al Quds to all Muslims.

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Recommends the following

- (1) Stressing that the Palestinian issue should be viewed as the paramount issue of the Muslim nation and that no party may renounce this commitment,
- (2) Stressing the commitment to liberate all the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied since the 1967 aggression including Holy Al Quds Al Sharif and that there should be no renunciation or relinquishment of any part of these territories or impairment of the full national sovereignty over these territories.
- (3) Rejecting any situation that would prejudice Arab sovereignty over Al Quds Al Sharif.
- (4) Pledging to recover the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to return to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent Palestinian state on their national soil, led by the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the sole legitimate representative of Palestinian people.

(5) Refusing to admit of a unilateral action by any one of the Arab or Islamic parties to reach any solution of the Palestinian issue in particular, and the Arab-zionist conflict in general, and the continuation of the resistance to the Camp David approach and accords and to any consequences thereof until they are eliminated and their sequels removed as well as resistance to any initiative stemming therefrom, extending material and moral support to the Palestinian Arab people in the occupied Palestinian territories, and enhancement of their resistance to the conspiracy of autonomy.

(6) Rejecting of any political settlement of the issue of Palestine and the Arab - Israeli conflict that does not ensure the realisation of the above mentioned principles.

(7) Viewing the Security Council Resolution 242 as inconsistent with the Palestinian and Arab rights, stressing that it does not constitute a sound basis for the solution of the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian issue.

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(8) Ensuring continued support of the struggle and steadfastness of the Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied homeland under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation until they recover their national inalienable rights.

(9) Ensuring continued support of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and consolidating its independence.

(10) Confirming the commitment of Islamic States to make use of all their military, political, economic and natural resources, including oil, as an effective means of upholding the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation, and of confronting those countries that extend support to the zionist entity at military, economic, political and human resources levels.

(11) Intensifying of efforts to win further international support at both official and popular levels, especially in Europe, for the issue of Palestine, the

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liberation of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, to promote the status of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in the international arena, and extend the range of recognition of the Organisation as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people in accordance with the United Nations resolutions relating to the issue of Palestine and the representation of the Palestinian people, and particularly General Assembly resolutions 3236 and 3237 and its resolution 7/2 of 29 July 1980, resolution 3375 of 10 November 1975 and resolution 35/169 A, B, C, D of 15 December 1980.

(12) Pursuing the efforts of the Member States of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference within the United Nations and its specialised agencies to expose and isolate Israel with a view to:

a) Having a resolution adopted in the UN General Assembly soliciting an advisory ruling from the International Court of Justice on the Israeli practices and measures which violate the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, and on the acts of aggression

perpetrated by the Israeli authorities against the Palestinian people in Palestine and the occupied Arab territories. This should be achieved with the consent of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, as it is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Entrusting the Islamic Secretariat with the task of undertaking, upon agreement with the Bureau of the Committee on Al Quds, the legal and procedural studies necessary to ensure the success of such endeavour.

b) Inviting the UN General Assembly to reject the credentials of the Israeli delegation to the United Nations, as representative of a government that violates international legality and declares Al Quds its capital. Entrusting the Islamic Secretariat with the task of conducting, upon agreement with the bureau of the Committee on Al Quds, the relevant legal and procedural studies.

c) Calling on Member States of the United Nations and its Specialised Agencies to shoulder their responsibilities, contend with the continued Israeli refusal to implement the

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United Nations resolutions by adopting the necessary sanctions against Israel, in implementation of Chapter VII of the UN Charter, Assigning the Islamic Secretariat to conduct in agreement with the Bureau of the Committee on Al-Quds, the relevant legal and procedural studies.

d) Inviting the UN General Assembly to freeze the membership of Israel, in view of its failure to implement the UN resolutions, although such implementation was a condition set for its admission to the United Nations under the Lausanne Protocol. Entrusting the Islamic Secretariat with the task of conducting, in agreement with the bureau of the Committee on Al Quds, the relevant legal and procedural studies.

(13) Calling on Member States of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference which have earlier recognized Israel to withdraw this recognition and to sever all diplomatic and economic relations with Israel.

(14) Consolidating relations between Islamic countries and Latin American countries in various fields, with a view to evolving the

position of the latter countries in favour of the liberation of Al Quds and the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, the restoration of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

(15) Maintaining contacts with the Vatican and the World Council of Churches as well as other Christian Institutions and foundations to ensure their support of the restoration of full Arab sovereignty over Al Quds, recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and support of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

(16) Strengthening relations with Arab and Islamic Communities abroad and making full use of their capacities and potentialities to serve Arab and Islamic causes.

(17) Working for the establishment of associations similar to that of FRANCE - AL QUDS in the States of Western Europe and North and South America with a view to gaining increased support from public opinion for the cause of Al Quds.

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(18) Viewing Jewish emigration to occupied Palestine as an act that consolidates the aggression of the zionist entity against the Palestinian people and their inalienable rights and calling on all countries to put an end to such emigration and to refrain from extending facilities to Jewish emigrants in view of the zionist settlement policy which is in violation of international law.

(19) Calling on the government of the United States of America to change its hostile attitude towards the issues of Palestine, the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The Islamic Conference stresses its condemnation of this policy and views the continued United States military, economic and political support of zionist entity as a hostile attitude towards the Islamic World and a challenge to Muslim feelings, which would negatively reflect on US interest and relations with the Islamic World.

(20) Concentrating activities within the circles of U.S. public opinion on explaining the Palestinian issue, and the zionist aggression on the Arab and Islamic Ummah and highlighting further

damage brought about by the pro-Israeli US policy to both the Arab and American people.

IN RESPECT TO AL QUDS AL SHARIF

(1) Confirming the commitment of the Islamic States to the Liberation of Arab Al Quds to become the capital of the independent Palestinian State, and the rejection of any situation that may prejudice full Arab sovereignty over the city.

(2) Confirming the commitment of Muslim States to utilize all their potentialities to oppose the Israeli decision to annex Al Quds, endorsement of the decision to impose a political and economic boycott on these States that recognise the Israeli decision, contribute to its implementation or set up embassies in Al Quds Al Sharif.

(3) Inviting all countries to respect international legitimacy by abstaining from dealing with the Israeli occupation authorities in any form that may be construed by these authorities as amounting to implicit recognition or acceptance of the status quo, imposed by their declaring Al Quds to be the unified and eternal capital of the Zionist entity, and in particular, inviting all countries to refrain from:

- a) signing any agreements in Al Quds
Al Sharif;
- b) paying any official visits to Al Quds;
- c) conducting any formal talks in Al Quds.

(4) Inviting Member States of the European Community to implement their pledge to refrain from extending the effect of their bilateral and multilateral economic agreements with Israel to the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories; exerting efforts to reach similar results with other countries that have such agreements with Israel.

(5) Stressing the need to cover the capital of Al Quds Fund, as well as its waqf (endowment) to meet all necessary and urgent requirements to support the resistance and struggle of the Palestinian people.

(6) The undertaking by all Islamic countries of psychological mobilization through their various official, semi-official, and popular mass media, of their peoples for Jihad to liberate Al-Quds.

IN THE ECONOMIC FIELD

1. Utilising all Islamic economic potentialities and natural resources in a well-oriented and studied manner for the following objectives:

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- a) weakening Israeli economy;
- b) halting the political, economic and financial support to Israel;
- c) enhancing the resistance of the front-line states and the Palestine Liberation Organisation in the various fields;
- d) bringing about changes in the political positions of States in favour of the Palestinian cause and enabling the Palestinian people to recover their inalienable national rights;
- e) exerting efforts to transform neutral international attitude into friendly ones, and transforming hostile attitudes into neutral and friendly ones.

2. Adopting measures to set up an Islamic Office for the boycott of Israel, pursuant to relevant resolutions of the Islamic Conference, and ensuring coordination between such an office and the main office for boycott of Israel within the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States.

3. Adopting a stiffer stand as regards legislation enacted in the United States and other countries to counteract the boycott of Israel, and stressing the legitimacy of this boycott, as well as dissuading other countries from adopting such legislation.

IN THE MILITARY FIELD:

1. Exerting efforts to ensure a strategic military balance with the Zionist enemy.
2. Ensuring military coordination among the front-line states and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, on the one hand, and the Islamic States on the other, to ensure full utilization of the potentialities of the Islamic States in the service of the military effort; and setting up a military office in the Islamic Secretariat to be responsible for such coordination, in agreement with the Committee on Al-Quds.
3. Meeting the needs of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation as regards military expertise and equipment, both qualitatively and quantitatively, and conducting bilateral contacts between the Palestinian Liberation Organization and all Islamic countries to ensure the implementation of the above.

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RESOLUTION NO.2/3.P(IS) ON THE
CAUSE OF PALESTINE AND THE MIDDLE
EAST

The Third Islamic Summit Conference
(Palestine and Al-Quds Session) meeting in Mecca,
from 19 to 22 Rabi-ul-Awwal 1401 H (25-28 January,
1981);

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

Guided by the resolutions of the two Islamic
Summit Conferences, the first in Rabat and the second
in Lahore and those of the Foreign Ministers on the
Palestine Question, Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the
occupied Palestinian and Arab territories,

Reaffirming the link between the destiny of
Islamic States and their commitment to the aims of
their joint struggle for peace, justice and progress
and against colonialism, foreign occupation, racial
discrimination, zionism and racism,

Seriously concerned over the deteriorating
situation in the Middle East which could result
in a new war thus endangering international peace
and security, in view of Israel's
persistence in its aggressive,

colonialist and racist policy, and as a result of the collusion with the Egyptian regime and the United States,

Reaffirming that the Palestine Question is the core of the struggle against Zionism, and that Israel's continued refusal to withdraw from the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and its flouting of the inalienable national rights of the Arab Palestinian people constitute a flagrant violation of the principles of the Islamic Conference Organization and UN Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and of the principles of International Law,

Noting with great concern the recent developments of the Middle East problem and the Palestine Question in the region, particularly the normalization by the Egyptian regime of its relations with the Zionist entity and its persistence in carrying out the autonomy conspiracy and the dangers that ensue therefrom which imperil Islamic principles, values, heritage, culture and civilization,

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Considering that the Liberation of Al-Quds and its restoration to Arab sovereignty, as well as the liberation of the holy places from Zionist occupation, are a pre-requisite to the Jihad that all Islamic States must wage, each according to its means,

Convinced that time has come to apply the sanctions provided for in Chapter VII of the UN Charter, against Israel, since it is persistently violating the principles of the Charter, refusing to implement the resolutions of the International Organizations and pursuing its aggression against the Arab States and the Palestinian people,

Convinced that the Islamic States should take firm and practical measures to counter the Zionist enemy's continued aggression and violations,

1 - Reaffirms that the problem of the Middle East and the Palestine Cause cannot be solved unless the following principles and conditions are implemented concurrently, without any exception and also reaffirms its commitment to these principles and conditions,

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- (a) The cause of Palestine is the core of the Middle East problem and the crux of the Arab-Israeli struggle;
- (b) The Palestine Cause and the Middle East problem form an indivisible whole when dealing with the problem, or seeking a solution thereto hence any solution may not be a partial solution, concern some parties to the exclusion of others; or relate to some of the causes and not to others; nor can any partial peace be attained, for peace should be comprehensive and include all parties to the dispute, and should moreover, eliminate all the causes that led to it, in addition to being a just one;
- (c) A just peace in the region can only be achieved on the basis of total and unconditional withdrawal by Israel from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and on the recovery by the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights including :

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- their right to their homeland,
Palestine;
 - their right to return to their homeland and recover their property in accordance with the UN General Assembly Resolutions;
 - their right to self-determination without any foreign interference;
 - their right to freely exercise sovereignty over their land and natural resources;
 - their right to establish their national independent State in Palestine under the leadership of the Palestinian Liberation Organization.
- (d) that Al-Quds is an integral part of the occupied Palestinian territory, and Israel must unconditionally and totally withdraw from it, and it should be restored to Arab sovereignty;
- (e) that the P.L.O. is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and it, alone, is fully entitled

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to represent that people and to participate independently and on an equal footing in all Conferences, activities and international fora connected with the Palestinian cause and the Arab-Israeli conflict, with a view to achieving the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people. No solution can be comprehensive, just and acceptable unless the P.L.O. participates in its formulation and accepts it as an independent party and on an equal footing and parity with the rest of the parties concerned. No other party is entitled to claim the right to represent or negotiate on the question of Palestine, its people, its territory and its rights, otherwise it shall be considered null and void and by no means legally binding.

- (f) That Security Council Resolution 242 (1967) is not in keeping with the Palestinian and Arab rights and does not constitute a sound basis for the solution of the Middle East problem

and the Palestine Question.

- (g) That no Arab party concerned should unilaterally seek a solution to the Palestine Question or to the Arab-Zionist conflict, that resistance to the Camp David Accords, should be pursued, their consequences, effects or any initiative emanating therefrom voided, moreover, material and moral assistance should be extended to the Arab Palestinian People in the occupied Palestinian territories, and their resistance against the autonomy conspiracy reinforced.

2. Reaffirms that any solution that is not founded on all those principles and conditions can never lead to a just peace but, on the contrary, can only exacerbate tensions in the region and pave the way for the policies applied by the parties to the Camp David Accords to liquidate the question of Palestine and help Israel achieve its objectives and expansionist, colonialist and racist policies. It would, moreover, encourage bilateral and partial solutions while disregarding the essence of the problem;

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3. Reaffirms the right of the Arab States and the Palestine Liberation Organization to struggle militarily, politically and, by any other means, to liberate their occupied territories, secure the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and foil by all means possible any solution or settlement which is detrimental to such territories and rights;

4. Reaffirms that the support of Islamic States to the Arab States with a view to enabling the latter to liberate their territories, and their support to the Palestinian people to help them restore their inalienable national rights, are both a responsibility and an obligation dictated by the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Islamic Conference Organization. The Conference also affirms that such support should be clearly expressed in practical and effective measures and positions on the part of all Member States;

5. Reaffirms its full and effective support to the Palestinian people in their legitimate struggle under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their legitimate and sole representative inside and outside the occupied homeland, with a view to liberating it, restoring

their inalienable national rights in Palestine.

All Member States shall commit themselves to safeguarding Palestinian unity, the independent character of Palestine Liberation Organization and non-interference in the internal affairs of Palestinian action.

6. Affirms

- a) The commitment of Islamic States to liberate Al-Quds to become the capital of the independent Palestinian State, and to reject any situation which might infringe on the Arab right to full sovereignty over Al-Quds.
- b) The commitment of all Islamic States to use all their means to foil the Israeli decision to annex Al-Quds and make it the capital of the Israeli entity, and decides to apply a political and economic boycott against those States which recognize this Israeli decision or participate in its implementation or establish their Embassies in Al-Quds Al Sharif;

7. Calls upon all countries throughout the world to abide by the United Nations resolutions by refraining from dealing with the Israeli occupation authorities and from any kind of relations that could

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be construed by Israel as a de facto recognition of its declaration that Al Quds has been the eternal and unified capital of the Israeli entity. It particularly calls upon all countries to refrain from:

- A - Signing any agreements in Al Quds;
- B - Making official visits to Al Quds;
- C - Conducting official talks in Al Quds;
- D - Presenting the Credentials of Heads of Diplomatic missions in Al Quds;

8. Calls upon member states to psychologically mobilize their people for Jihad to liberate Al Quds, through their official, non-official and otherwise mass media;

9. Emphasizes that any infringement on the resolutions of the Islamic Conference Organisation on the Middle East problem and the cause of Palestine and Al Quds will weaken the struggle waged to liberate Al Quds and the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and secure the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, undermine the struggle of the Organization against colonialism, foreign occupation, racism and Zionism and will be a reneging by Member States on their determination

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to put an end to Israeli occupation of the Palestinian and Arab territories and assist the Palestinian people to achieve their inalienable national rights;

10. Reaffirms its rejection and condemnation of the Camp David Accords signed on 17.9.1978, and the Israeli-Egyptian Treaty signed on 26.3.1979, and all the consequences and efforts ensuing therefrom ~~and~~ asks that they be resisted by all means and methods;

11. Strongly condemns any partial or separate solution and any agreement detrimental to the rights of the Arab nation and, the Palestinian people that would violate the principles and resolutions of the Islamic Conference Organization and the UNO, or that could impede the liberation of Al-Quds and the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories or prevent the Palestinian people, from securing and fully exercising their inalienable national rights;

12. Condemns the collusion between the Egyptian Regime, Israel and the United States in all fields and deems it a direct aggression against the right of the Palestinian people, their homeland and future, and a serious threat to the security and stability

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of Arab and Islamic States, and decides to support the suspension of its membership to the Non-aligned Movement;

13. Strongly condemns the Egyptian government for proceeding to normalize relations with the Zionist entity and considers it a denial of the principles of Jihad and a danger to Islamic principles, ideals, heritage, culture and civilization; and decides to suspend Egypt's membership in the Non-alignment Movement.

14. Strongly condemns the USA's persistence in its inimical attitude towards the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, and total withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al Quds, which constitutes a violation of the principles and objectives of the UN Charter and of the resolutions of the General Assembly on the question of Palestine and the Middle East, and impedes the establishment of a just peace in the region; the Conference also condemns the policies the United States of America seeks to impose on the region at the expense of the liberation of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al Quds and at the

expense of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people. The Conference also condemns the continuous and increasing support of the United States to Israel in all fields, particularly the military and political fields; affirms that the United States' persistence in these policies are detrimental to its relations with the interests in Muslim States;

15. Strongly condemns Israel for pursuing its policies and practices in Al Quds and the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, particularly its annexation policies and the establishment of Israeli settlements, bringing in alien settlers, demolishing houses, seizing and confiscating property and land, evicting the lawful inhabitants deporting, expelling, despoiling, exiling, transferring and rejecting them; in addition to their liquidation on a mass scale denying them the right to return, their massive detention and wholesale torture, the obliteration of national, archaeological, spiritual and cultural landmarks; violating the liberties and preventing the exercise of rights and religious rites; disregarding the laws relating to personal status, illegally exploiting the heritage and natural and human resources of the

occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and their inhabitants; and considers such practices and measures, void and illegitimate;

16. Condemns Israel for refusing to abide by Security Council resolution 446 (1979), 452 (1979) and 465 (1980) in which the Council emphasized that all measures taken by Israel to change the characteristics of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al Quds, are illegal, denounced Israel's policy and practice in establishing settlements, and stressed the need to cancel these measures and remove the existing settlements, and abstain from setting up others;

17. Declares that such Israeli policies and practices constitute a dangerous violation of the UN Charter, in particular the principle of sovereignty and territorial integrity, the principles and provisions of international law, UN resolutions, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Fourth Geneva Convention on the protection of civilians in times

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of war. Such policies and practices constitute a major impediment to the establishment of a just peace in the Middle East;

18. Calls upon all the States and Peoples of the world to refrain from extending military, manpower, material or moral support to Israel likely to encourage it in perpetuating its occupation of Al Quds and the Palestinian and Arab territories, and declares that such a continued support to Israel will compel Islamic States to take appropriate stands against them;

19. Deplores the attitude of these states that provide assistance and arms to Israel and considers that the real purpose of flooding Israel with this great quantity of weapons of war and destruction, is to establish it as a colonialist and racist base in the third world, in general, and in Africa and Asia, in particular.

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20. Condemns the collusion between Israel and South Africa and their identical policies of aggression and racism, and condemns, as well, cooperation between them in all fields since it threatens the security and independence of Africa and Arab States;

21. Invites member states which had recognized Israel to withdraw such recognition and sever all kind of diplomatic, consular, economic, cultural, sports and touristic relations, as well as all forms of communication with Israel at all levels, official or otherwise, and requests the member states that have not yet severed such relations to do so;

22. Calls upon member states to take all measures within the United Nations, to:

- A. Request the U.N. General Assembly to refuse the credentials of the Israeli delegation to the UN General Assembly, as it represents an authority which aggressed against international legitimacy, and which made Al Quds its capital, and request the General Secretariat to take all necessary measures in this respect;
- B. Request the member states of the United Nations and its specialized institutions to assume their responsibility and face up to the continued rejection by Israel of

United Nations resolutions, by applying appropriate penalties against Israel, in implementation of the provisions of Chapter VII of the UN Charter, and request the General Secretariat to take the necessary measures in this regard;

23. Reaffirms the right of the Palestinian people as represented by the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Arab states, whose territories are under Israeli occupation, to total, permanent and actual sovereignty and full control over their natural and other resources, economic riches and activities. It also reaffirms their right to recover them and to receive full compensation for all damages incurred through exploitation, depletion or loss of such resources;

24. Decides to have recourse to all Islamic states economic, potential and natural resources in a studied and planned manner with a view to :

- A. Weakening Israeli economy;
- B. Stopping the political, economic and financial assistance received by Israel;
- C. Bringing about political stands by countries in favour of the Palestine Question with a view to enabling the

Palestine people recover their national inalienable rights;

- D. Endeavouring to turn national stands at the international level into friendly ones, and antagonistic or inimical stands into neutral or friendly ones;

25. Calls upon the Member States of the European Economic Community to fulfil their undertakings to the effect that their bilateral and multilateral agreements with Israel shall not be applied in the Palestinian and Arab occupied territories and endeavour to secure such a stand from other states that have similar agreements with Israel;

26. Invites states to pay up the capital of Al Quds Fund, and its Waqf in order to enhance the struggle and resistance of the Palestinian people;

27. Calls upon member states not to tolerate legislations enacted by the United States of America and other countries with a view to countering the Arab boycott, and to secure a strict implementation of the boycott against Israel; stress its legitimacy and urge other states to adopt similar regulations.

RESOLUTION NO. 3/3-P(1S)

ON

THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

PRESENTED BY THE MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE
OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN
MINISTERS

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RESOLUTION NO.3/3-P(IS) ON THE
SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

The Third Islamic Summit Conference
(Palestine and Al-Quds Session) in Mecca Al-
Mukarramah from 19 to 22 Rabi-ul-Awwal 1401 H
(25 to 28 January 1981);

Proceeding from the principles and
objectives of the Organization of the Islamic
Conference and from the assurances contained in
the resolutions of the Islamic Summit Conferences,
on the unity of aim and destiny of the peoples of
the Islamic Nation,

Mindful of the obligations of all
states to refrain in their international relations
from the threat or use of force against the
sovereignty, territorial integrity and political
independence of any state, or in any other manner
inconsistent with the principles and purposes of
the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic
Conference and the Charter of the United Nations.

Reaffirming the inalienable rights of
all peoples to determine their own form of
government and to choose their own economic,
political and social systems free from outside
intervention, coercion or constraints of any kind
whatsoever,

Viewing with grave concern the
continued Soviet military occupation of the
Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the consequent
impediments which stand in the way of the Muslim
people of Afghanistan to exercise their right to
determine their political future according to their will,

Recalling the principles and stands declared by the Member States in the resolutions adopted on the persistence of Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, in the two Conferences held in Islamabad in Rabi-ul-Awwal 1400 H (January 1980) and Rajab 1400 H (May 1980),

Recalling resolution 1/EOS on Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and its repercussions, adopted at the Extraordinary Session of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Islamic States held in Islamabad,

Reaffirming its grave concern over the sufferings of the people of Afghanistan as a result of this intervention and the ensuing influx of refugees into Pakistan and Iran,

Taking into consideration the report submitted by the Secretary General to the Extraordinary Session, held in New York in October 1980, on the implementation of Resolution 19/11 SC adopted by the Eleventh Conference of Foreign Ministers of Islamic States held in Islamabad in Rajab 1400 H (May 1980), as well as his report submitted to the Third Islamic Summit,

Expressing its satisfaction at the resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly in its 35th Session rejecting foreign armed intervention in Afghanistan and the stand of the international community with regard to this intervention,

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

/...

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

Reaffirms its serious concern over the continuation of Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan and strongly renews its demand for the immediate and total withdrawal of all the foreign troops from Afghanistan,

Also reaffirms the call to all States and peoples, as stipulated in Resolution No.19/11 SC adopted in Islamabad in Rajab 1400 H (May 1980), to extend assistance which can alleviate the sufferings of Afghan refugees,

Expresses, in this respect, its gratitude to the States which have made generous contributions to the Afghan refugees, alleviates the sufferings of Afghan people,

Strongly urges that appropriate conditions be created to enable the Afghan refugees to return to their homeland in safety and honour,

Calls for increasing all efforts to ensure that Afghanistan remains an independent and non-aligned State and to enable its people to exercise in all freedom their right to express their will as regards the system of their own choosing,

Emphasizes the commitment of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its willingness to assist in resolving this issue which can by no means be viewed as an area-problem, as it concerns the whole Islamic World,

Recommends that the Ministerial Committee composed of the Secretary General of the Organization

of the Islamic Conference and the Foreign Ministers of Guinea, Iran, Pakistan, and Tunisia, cooperate, in accordance with the foregoing provisions, with the Secretary General of the United Nations and his Special Representative in their endeavours to resolve the situation in Afghanistan.

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

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RESOLUTION NO.4/3-P(18)
ON ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY

The Third Islamic Summit Conference, (Palestine and Al-Quds Session) held in Taif from 19 to 22 Rabi-ul-Awwal 1401 A.H. corresponding to 25-28 January, 1981:

Guided by the principles and objectives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference which affirm that the common faith of Islamic peoples greatly contributes to closer relations and solidarity among them,

Considering that consolidation of Islamic solidarity among Member States is a priority objective stipulated by the Charter of the Organization and recalling resolutions of previous Islamic Summit Conferences which reaffirm the common objective and destiny of Muslim peoples,

Stressing the importance of co-existence among Islamic Member States, regardless of their different political, economic and social systems, for the establishment of political, economic and social relations among them, founded on justice, equality and mutual respect in a climate of security and stability,

Recalling the importance of the commitment to the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States, whether direct or indirect influence, including respect of their sovereignty and territorial integrity and their political, economic and social systems,

Noting the essential need for coordination of efforts and solidarity in order to attain independence, safeguard total sovereignty, defend the legitimate interests and safeguard the Islamic spiritual, moral, social and economic values of all peoples,

Convinced that military pacts existing within the context of big power conflicts, the extension of military facilities to these powers or participation in military manoeuvres carried by them, would endanger the security and safety of Islamic States:

1. Invites Islamic Member States to pursue a policy based on mutual cooperation and co-existence, regardless of differences of their political, economic and social systems,
2. Calls upon all Islamic States to fully adhere to the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other Member States, whether direct or indirect interference, to refrain from abetting sedition, sowing dissention which is contrary to the tenets of Islam on which is based the Organization of the Islamic Conference,
3. Further invites all Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to exert efforts to eliminate any ideological or sectarian differences that may arise among them by stressing the basic spiritual, moral and social values which are common to all Muslims and to eliminate those ideas that are contrary to the essence of Islam by encouraging research, studies and seminars carried out from a scientific and practical outlook on the various problems facing the Islamic communities; and requests the Secretary General to extend the necessary assistance and facilities to Member States to achieve these objectives through the Organization of the Islamic Conference and

its subsidiary organs;

4. Urges Member States to strengthen Islamic solidarity on the grounds of the teachings of Islam on the upholding of the causes of freedom, equality, progress and peace which is based on justice by consolidating those institutions established or to be established within the framework of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, and all other legal Islamic institutions dealing with political, economic, social, cultural and other fields;
5. Urges Member States to increase their cooperation in economic, trade and technical fields in the interest of Islamic solidarity; and also calls for cooperation and coordination among Member States in the various international fora with a view to bridging the economic gap between developed industrialised and developing countries and establishing the new International Economic Order;
6. Calls upon Member States to refrain from joining military pacts existing within the context of conflicts between major powers or allowing the establishment of foreign bases on their territories.

/...

Resolution No.5/3-P(IS)

Declaration of Holy

Jihad

The Third Islamic Summit Conference, meeting at Mecca Al-Mukarrama and Taif from 19-22 Rabi-al-Awal 1401 H, corresponding to 25-28 January, 1981,

Having examined the latest developments of the question of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the fact that it is under occupation, that it has been declared the eternal capital of the Zionist entity, that Islamic sanctities, and religious and cultural heritage have been violated and desecrated,

Considering that the Zionist enemy persists in denying the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people particularly their right to their homeland and possessions; and the fact that the enemy continues to harass the Palestinian people, subjecting them to persecution and terrorism of the fiercest kind,

Realising that the Zionist continue to occupy territories belonging to other Arab states, in

/...

disregard of the previous resolutions of the Islamic Conference, as well as the resolutions adopted by international bodies such as the United Nations and the Non-Aligned Movement, which has shown all Muslims and the world at large that this enemy persists in aggression and occupation, in disregard of all ethical rules, ideals and conventions of international relations,

Taking these facts into consideration, the Kings, Emirs and Presidents of Islamic States, meeting at this Conference and in this holy land, studied this situation and concluded that it could no longer be tolerated that the forthcoming stage should be devoted to effective action to vindicate right and deter wrong-doing; and have unanimously,

Decided:

To declare holy Jihad, as the duty of every Muslim, man or woman, ordained by the Shariah and glorious traditions of Islam;

/...

To call upon all Muslims, living inside or outside Islamic countries, to discharge this duty by contributing each according to his capacity in the cause of Allah Almighty, Islamic brotherhood, and righteousness;

To specify that Islamic states, in declaring Holy Jihad to save Al-Quds al-Sharif, in support of the Palestinian people, and to secure withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, wish to explain to the world that Holy Jihad is an Islamic concept which may not be misinterpreted or misconstrued, and that the practical measures to put it into effect would be in accordance with that concept and by incessant consultations among Islamic states.

/...

Resolution No. 6/3-P(IS)

on

The Iraqi-Iranian conflict

The Third Islamic Summit Conference,
held in Mecca (Session on Quds & Palestine)
(and Taif) from 19 to 22 Rabiul Awal 1401 H
(25-28 January, 1981),

Meeting at this critical juncture of the
history of Islamic Ummah,

Deeply concerned with the continuing fighting
going on between two Islamic Member States of
the Organisation of the Islamic Conference,
the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Republic
of Iraq,

Conscious of its responsibilities which consist
in re-asserting the adherence to the objectives
and principles stipulated in the Charter of the
Organisation of the Islamic Conference,

Equally conscious of the undertaking of all
member-states to apply the provisions of
paragraphs 4 and 5 of Article 3 calling for
the settlement, by peaceful means, of conflicts
that may arise between member states, and for

/...

abstaining from using force or threatening to resort to it,

Recalling the resolution adopted at the Extraordinary meeting of the Foreign Ministers of Islamic Countries, held in New York on September 26, 1980, establishing a goodwill committee,

Appeals to the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Republic of Iraq to accept Islamic mediation and thereby render the Goodwill Committee's task easier,

Decides to enlarge the Goodwill Committee's membership so as to include: Secretary General, Senegal, Gambia, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Turkey, Guinea and PLO.

Invites the two conflicting parties to ceasefire immediately,

Declares that the member-states have agreed to form an Islamic emergency force entrusted with the task of ensuring the implementation of the ceasefire, should the need arise and upon recommendation of the Goodwill Committee.

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Original : French.

Draft Resolution No. 7/3-P(IS)

on

Problems of the Sahel

The Third Islamic Summit Conference
of the member states of the Organisation of
the Islamic Conference (Palestine and Al-Quds Session),
meeting in Mecca (The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia)
from 19th-22nd Rabi-ul-Awal 1401 H (January 25th-
28th, 1981),

Considering that Muslim countries of the
Sudano-Sahelian Zone of Africa have been victims
of an endemic drought since 1970;

Deeply concerned by the serious consequences
of this drought in all the essential social,
political, economic and cultural spheres of
life in the countries concerned;

Considering that the accumulated effects of the
drought continue to negate the development
efforts of Sudano-Sahelian countries;

/...

Recalling the pertinent resolutions

Nos. 24/10-P and 29/11-P of the Tenth and Eleventh Session of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers calling upon member states to contribute effectively to the implementation of an Assistance Programme and the granting of urgent aid to the Sahel countries;

Noting that these resolutions have not so far been effectively implemented;

Noting that the economic and social situation in the States concerned has meanwhile continued to deteriorate seriously as a result of the disastrous consequences of the drought;

Considering that unless appropriate measures are taken while it is still time, these States would be most seriously affected;

Considering that awareness of the implacable and permanent character of this catastrophe by responsible political authorities in the concerned states has resulted in the setting up of the Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (C.I.L.S.S.);

/...

Considering that the States concerned represent one quarter of the membership of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and that tens of million of the Peoples concerned are Muslims;

Considering that, to all intents and purposes, the solution to this serious problem calls for political will and a continued and practical demonstration of active Islamic solidarity;

1. Decides to assume responsibility for assisting drought stricken states in the Sahel in accordance with Islamic solidarity;
2. Adopts in consequence, both parts of the programme prepared by the Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (C.I.L.S.S.), namely:
 - (a) To provide urgent assistance to solve the serious problems still being caused by famine in the sub-region this year;
 - (b) The First Generation Programme of the C.I.L.S.S., designed to deal with the structural problems of the

/...

drought phenomenon, and to enable these states to undertake successfully, on more solid foundations, their struggle for survival and for the socio-economic development of their populations;

3. Decides to set up a Special Committee at Ministerial level, to be known as the "Committee of Islamic Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel". The Committee shall be entrusted with the task of following up the implementation of the above-mentioned measures and with the detailed examination of all matters likely to enhance the struggle against drought in the Sahel. It will also take any initiative deemed useful to this effect and report regularly to the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.

4. The Committee which will be placed under the high patronage of a Head of State or Government will be composed of the Secretary General, and the six Foreign Ministers of Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Palestine, Malaysia, the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait.

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RESOLUTION NO.8/3-P(IS)

ON THE

QUESTION OF THE COMORIAN

ISLAND OF MAYOTTE

The Third Islamic Summit Conference
"Palestine and Al-Quds Session" convening in Mecca
(Saudi Arabia) from 19-22 Rabi-ul-Awwal 1401 H
(25 to 28 Janury, 1981),

Recalling the pertinent resolutions
adopted on the question of Mayotte by the Islamic
Conference of Foreign Ministers in its 7th, 8th and
9th Sessions and particularly resolution IS/PIL/17,
adopted in Istanbul, 12-14 May 1976, recognising,
inter alia, the Republic of the Comoros as
consisting of four islands namely: Grand-Comoro,
Anjouan, Mayotte and Mohili,

Noting with satisfaction the negotiations
between France and the Federal Islamic Republic of
the Comoros with a view to seeking a peaceful
solution to this question,

Convinced that a just and lasting
solution to the question of Mayotte should be based
on respect for the sovereignty, unity and territorial
integrity of the Comoros,

/...

Decides :

- 1- To renew its support for the Comorian Government and people in their struggle to restore Mayotte to the Comorian entity,
- 2- To call upon France and the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros to pursue the efforts that have already started with a view to finding a speedy and just solution to the question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte in conformity with the resolutions adopted, in this connection, by the Organisation of the Islamic Conference,
- 3- To instruct the Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to follow-up the developments of the question, in liaison with the UN Secretary General, and to report thereon to the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.
- 4- To include the question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte in the provisional agenda of the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO.9/3-P(18) ON ERITREA

The Third Islamic Summit
Conference (Palestine and Al-Quds Session)
meeting in Mecca Al Mukarramah, on 19 - 22 Rabi-ul-Awwal
1401 H, corresponding to 25 - 28 January, 1981;

Considering the state of war and instability
prevailing in Eritrea due to failure in implementing
the UN General Assembly Resolution No.390/(A)/(5) of
2/12/1950 A.D., on the establishment of a Federal
Union;

Prompted by the desire to reach a just
political solution to the Eritrean question in the
interest of the parties concerned and to spare the
region the evils of war, and avert the involvement
of foreign powers, which would jeopardize peace and
security in that Red Sea region which has an important
strategic position close to the Islamic Holy Places;

The Conference decides :

- 1- To call for a just and peaceful
solution to the Eritrean question and
therefore the Conference supports all
efforts being spent to reach such a
solution. A progress report on such
efforts should be submitted to the
next Islamic Conference for consideration
of the appropriate steps to be taken;

/...

- 2- To set up a Committee including Senegal and Guinea and the Secretary General to carry out the necessary contacts and to follow up peaceful efforts and to present a report to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;
- 3- To appeal to member states to extend assistance, material and in kind, to the Eritrean people, to the Eritrean revolution and the Eritrean refugees, to be channelled through their legitimate representatives. The Conference appeals also to international humanitarian organisations to extend food and medical assistance to the Eritrean refugees in the Sudan and other countries;
- 4- To appeal to member states to grant scholarships to Eritrean students at various stages of education, through the medium of the Eritrean educational system. This should combat the illiteracy from which the Eritrean people are currently suffering, as schools have been closed down on account of the war;

- 5- To appeal to the Secretariat General of the UN, the League of Arab States and the OAU, to use their good offices in bringing about a peaceful solution to the Eritrean question.

RESOLUTION NO. 10/3-P (IS)

ON THE

SITUATION IN LEBANON

The Third Islamic Summit Conference
(Palestine and Al-Quds Session), meeting in Mecca Al Mukarramah,
the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 19 to 22 Rabiul-Awal 1401 H,
corresponding to 25-28 January, 1981,

Proceeding from principles and the targets defined
by the Charter of the Islamic Conference, the United Nations
and the League of Arab States, which secure the territorial
integrity of member states and establish their sovereignty
over all their territories,

Recalling and reaffirming the resolutions of the
Arab Summit Conferences held in Riyadh, Cairo, Baghdad and
Tunisia and the United Nations resolutions on South Lebanon;
the resolutions adopted at previous Islamic Conferences and
in particular the last two held in Fez and Islamabad;

Deeply concerned by the current events in South
Lebanon and the serious developments in Lebanon and the
Middle East;

1. Declares its concern for Lebanon's independence,
the unity of its territory and people, its sovereignty over
all its territories and its right to realise national harmony
among the Lebanese and to restore normal life and return the
evicted population to their region and villages;

/...

2. Decides to give the Lebanese Government support in all international fields with a view to exerting the utmost possible pressure on the Israeli enemy to induce it to cease its attacks on South Lebanon and bring about withdrawal from it;

3. Calls upon Member States and particularly those concerned, to lay down a comprehensive, integral strategy defining a role for each state in its struggle against Israel and which should be binding on each state;

4. Approves the decision taken by the Palestine Liberation Organisation and noted by the Tunis Summit to abstain from undertaking any military operation across the Lebanese borders and refrain from announcing any actions undertaken by the Palestine resistance inside the occupied territories from Lebanon. The Conference affirms the need to implement the resolutions adopted by both the Riyadh and Cairo Summits.

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RESOLUTION NO. 14/3-P(IS)

O N

THE ISLAMIC COURT OF JUSTICE

The Third Islamic Summit Conference,
"Palestine and Al-Quds Session", meeting in Holy
Mecca Al-Mukarramah from 19-22 Rabiul Awwal
1401 H, corresponding to 25-28 January, 1981,

Proceeding from its belief in Allah's
ordinance, exalted and blessed be His name, "Should
ye be in conflict over something, return it unto
Allah and the Prophet if ye believe in Allah and
the Day of Atonement for therein lies the truest
and best interpretation",

Guided by the spirit and letter of the
lofty ideals and objectives of the Charter of the
Organisation of the Islamic Conference,

Aspiring to be witness, at the dawn of the
new century of Hijra, to the establishment of an
"Islamic Court of Justice" as an arbiter, judge
and umpire in all conflicts that may arise between
Islamic States,

/...

Convinced that the existence of an Islamic judicial body - within the framework of the Conference of the Islamic Organisation - would strengthen the role and prestige of that Organisation and contribute to the achievement of its objectives,

Believing that to clear the air in the current relations between member states in this Organisation is urgently needed so as to enable them jointly to confront all the dangers and challenges with which the Islamic World must contend,

Decides:

- I. To approve the establishment of an Islamic Court of Justice;
- II. To ~~call for~~ a meeting of experts from member states to frame a statute for the Islamic Court of Justice;
- III. To entrust the Secretary General of the Organisation with the task of making the necessary arrangements to convene the meeting mentioned in (II) above, and to submit a report on the conclusions thereof to the Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference without delay.

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RESOLUTION NO.12/3 P(IS)

ON

SUPPORT FOR THE OPPRESSED
PEOPLE IN THE HORN OF AFRICA.

The Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Mecca Al-Mukarramah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 19-22 Rabi-ul-Awwal, 1401 H, (25-28 January, 1981),

Proceeding from the noble principles of Islam and the provisions of the Islamic Charter calling for the promotion of justice, freedom and human dignity;

Recalling Resolution No.5/EOS on foreign intervention in the Horn of Africa adopted by the Extraordinary Conference of Foreign Ministers in Islamabad, Pakistan, January 1980;

Noting with concern that the situation deplored by the Extraordinary Islamic Ministerial Conference held at Islamabad remains unchanged;

Stressing the moral responsibility of member states to find a satisfactory solution to the problem regarding Muslim populations in the Horn of Africa;

- 1- Expresses full support and solidarity with the Muslim populations concerned;
- 2- Appeals to all parties to the conflict, which constitute the basis of the existing situation, to deploy joint efforts to resolve their differences and to reach a just settlement of the problem;
- 3- Demands the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of all foreign forces from the Horn of Africa;
- 4- Appeals to all Member States to extend, in a spirit of Muslim solidarity, financial and material assistance to the populations concerned and particularly to the refugees.

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RESOLUTION NO. 13/3-P (IS)

ON

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMITTEES CHAIRED
BY HEADS OF STATE

The Third Islamic Summit Conference
(Palestine and Al-Quds Session), meeting in Mecca
Al-Mukarramah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 19-22
Rabi-ul-Awwal, 1401 H, corresponding to 25-28 January,
1981 A.D.,

Having listened to the proposals by
His Majesty King Hassan II, Chairman of Al-Quds
Committee, that three Committees be established and
chaired by the Kings and Presidents of the Islamic
States,

Proceeding from a firm belief that
joint Islamic action needs to be consolidated in the
scientific and technological field, and in the economic
and trade sphere,

Prompted by the desire to give information
and culture a fresh impetus, to help world public opinion
understand the basic issues of the Islamic nation,
particularly those of Al-Quds and Palestine, and to
confront the tendentious campaign launched against
Islam and Muslims,

Decides

I. To establish three Standing Committees, the first for scientific and technological cooperation, the second for economic and trade cooperation, and the third for information and cultural affairs;

II. These Committees shall undertake to follow up implementation of the resolutions passed, or about to be passed, by the Islamic Conference in these fields; to study all possible means of strengthening cooperation among Muslim States in those fields, and to draw up programmes and submit proposals designed to increase the Islamic States' capacity in those fields;

III. Each Committee shall consist of the representatives of ten Islamic States, at ministerial level, and shall be chaired by the Head of State of an Islamic State;

IV. Members of these Committees shall be elected by the Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference for a renewable term of three years;

V. A Committee shall hold a meeting, if invited to do so, by its Chairman or by a majority of its members; its meeting shall be valid if attended by a majority.

ANNEX II

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



الأمانة العامة لمنظمة المؤتمر الإسلامي

Sacrétaire Général de L'Organisation
de La Conférence Islamique

General Secretariat of The
Organisation of The Islamic Conference

RESOLUTIONS ON
ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS
ADOPTED AT
THE THIRD ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE
(SESSION ON PALESTINE AND AL-QUDS)
HELD IN MECCA
FROM: 19 TO 22 RABI-UL-AWWAL, 1401H
25 TO 28 JANUARY, 1981

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RESOLUTION NO.1/3-E (IS)

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

The Third Islamic Summit Conference (Palestine and Al-Ouds Session) meeting in Mecca Al-Mukarramah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 19 to 22 Rabi-ul-Awwal, 1401H, corresponding to 25-28 January 1981;

RECALLING the Lahore Declaration adopted by the Second Islamic Summit which called for consultations among Member States to adopt a joint and agreed position on important economic issues;

RECALLING Resolution No.1/11-E, 2/11-E, 3/11-E and 11/11-E pertaining to economic and trade cooperation among Member States and Resolution No.8/11-E concerning the activities of the Islamic Bank adopted by the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan;

NOTING the relevant resolutions, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, the Sixth Conference of Heads of State and Government of Non-aligned Countries, the Buenos Aires Plan of Action on Technical Cooperation among developing countries;

NOTING WITH CONCERN that the problems of developing countries have aggravated due to the current crisis in international economic relations leading to the widening of the gap between the developed and the developing countries;

DEEPLY CONCERNED at the adverse impact on the terms of trade and balance of payments of the Member States due to their reliance on export of primary products;

/...

REGRETTING the lack of political will demonstrated by some developed countries in negotiations on economic issues, particularly in the fields of trade, industrialisation, transfer of technology and the restructuring of the international economic relations;

RECOGNISING that economic cooperation among developing countries in general and the Member States in particular is a key-element in the strategy of collective self-reliance and an essential instrument to bring about structural changes resulting in a balanced and equitable process of global economic development in order to consolidate their unity in their endeavours to achieve the New International Economic Order;

REITERATING that the developing countries must direct their efforts in their negotiations with the developed countries in all forms towards the establishment of the new International Economic Order;

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION that the Member States of the Islamic Conference have been laying great stress on the principles of self-reliance and progressive economic inter-action among developing countries which will enhance cooperation with each other to increase their economic capabilities and attain their development needs;

CONVINCED that development of close commercial and trade ties between the Member States is an initial essential step towards achieving economic cooperation and self-reliance requiring formulation and adoption of policy proposals on the elimination of existing barriers to trade and adopting a coordinated programme of cooperation and priorities for the expansion of trade and commercial relations;

HAVING CONSIDERED the report of the High Level Meeting of Member States held in Ankara, Republic of Turkey, from November 4-6, 1980 to examine the economic prospects

/...

of the Islamic countries during the Third Development Decade and to draw up a Plan of Action for strengthening Economic Cooperation among Member States;

NOTING ALSO the recommendations made by the Sixth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs held in Jeddah on 16-19 November 1980 pertaining to the Plan of Action drawn up by the Ankara Meeting and on the trade cooperation programme and priorities among Member States proposed by the Expert Group.

RECALLING ALSO resolution no.8/11 of the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on increasing paid up capital and widening the scope of the Islamic Development Bank and also its recommendations relating to allocation of resources for financing of imports of Member States by the Bank and taking into account the importance of this decision for the successful implementation of the Plan of Action.

NOTING WITH APPRECIATION the measures taken by the Islamic Development Bank to expand its activities for foreign trade financing ;

EXPRESSING SATISFACTION at the progress made by the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries in Ankara in its study and data collection on Islamic trade aimed at formulation of policy proposals;

DECIDES :

- To approve the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States (as at Annex I)
- To direct the General Secretariat to take appropriate measures without delay for the implementation of the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States.

CONFERENCE ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION
AMONG ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

Ankara 4-6 November, 1980

Original/English
November 6, 1980

PLAN OF ACTION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION
AMONG
ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

The Conference on Economic Cooperation among Islamic Countries was held in Ankara from 4 to 6 November, 1980, by virtue of the Resolution NO.3/11-E of the 11th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers concerning the convening of a high level meeting of Islamic countries to examine the economic prospects of the Islamic countries during the Third Development Decade and to recommend measures for strengthening the economic cooperation among the Member States of the Islamic Conference.

Recalling the resolution of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on Economic Cooperation among the Member States in the areas of food and agriculture, industry transport and communications and tourism financial and monetary cooperation labour and know-how and technical cooperation;

Noting with appreciation that majority of the Member States have signed the General Agreement on Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation among Member States;

Bearing in Mind the resolutions of the Sixth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly for the establishment of New International Economic Order:

/...

Noting the limited progress made in the various international negotiations between the developed and developing countries owing largely to the lack of political will and serious intentions on the part of the developed countries to bring about structural changes in the world economy:

Recognising that the primary responsibility for economic development of the Islamic and developing countries would rest upon themselves, placing increasing emphasis on collective self-reliance in the global efforts to establish the new International Economic Order;

Encouraged by the growing desire on the part of the Member States to cooperate among themselves in sharing experience and knowledge in the areas of industrialisation and technology, development of human resources, promotion of direct trade, strengthening of institutions responsible for promotion of economic cooperation, and maximum utilisation of the economic, human and technical energies and potentialities available in the Islamic World for the prosperity and welfare of their people through collective efforts;

Recommends the following Plan of Action to strengthen the economic cooperation among Member States of the Islamic Conference;

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

- To take necessary measures towards the implementation of the provisions of the General Agreement regarding maximum utilisation of potentials for food production within the Islamic Countries and to cooperate for meeting their food requirement:

- With a view to creating balanced development of the agriculture and industrial sectors of the economies of Member States, greater accent be placed upon agro-based and agro-related industries such as the production of tractors, fertilizers, seed industry, pesticides as well as the processing of the agricultural raw materials;

- To ensure food security in the Islamic World, regional food reserves stocks be created;
- Necessary measures be taken to improve the agricultural infrastructure and the transport facilities;
- Consideration be given towards assisting the Islamic countries affected by natural calamities such as drought and flood;
- Consider to devise ways and means for tackling such natural phenomena as desertification, deforestation, water logging and salinity;
- The Islamic Development Bank and other financial institutions should play more active role in financing food and agricultural projects of Member States both at national and communal level;

II.

TRADE

- Necessary measures for acceleration of the tempo as well as the changes in the pattern of production be taken in order to realise a gradual integration, expansion and diversification of their foreign trade;
- To expand the present trade flows among Member States; identification of the real opportunities for expanding trade based on the use of existing idle or underutilised production capacities in the field of primary and processed agricultural goods. To create new capacity for production and trade in these goods including intermediate and capital goods;
- To promote bilateral trade among the Member States in order to substantially increase their share in international trade, and the volume of such trade in the processed, semi-processed goods and commodities within the Islamic Community;

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- To strengthen further the export promotion activities among Member States in particular, and with other countries in general, by way of greater flow of information, improved training facilities and appropriate financial mechanisms to this end. In this connection, early completion of the studies on cooperation in the fields of insurance, reinsurance, export credit guarantee schemes and the possible establishment of clearing mechanisms would constitute steps towards removing some of the most important barriers to bilateral trade;

- To apply equal and non-discriminatory commercial treatment towards one another in their foreign trade policies without prejudice to the obligations under other agreements already concluded by the Member States and special treatment should be given in favour of products of export interests to least developed Member States;

- To strive to enlarge and develop trade exchanges among themselves through inter-alia, accelerating the establishment of the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade, strengthening the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange, promoting cooperation among the Member States' trading organisations, facilitating joint-ventures in the area of trade promotion and gradually reducing the tariff and non-tariff barriers to such trade by means of multilateral trade arrangements, promoting the conclusion of bilateral and multilateral and general agreements, exchange of information relating to the prospects of trade, exchange of specialised trade delegations;

- To make an inventory of the existing preferential schemes applied by groups of Member States with a view to strengthening and linking them so that the establishment of a system of trade preferences through a step-by-step approach on the part of all interested Member States. It should be based

on the principles of mutuality of advantages yielding benefits to all participants and taking into account the respective levels of economic and industrial development, trade regimes and international obligations of individual Member States with the ultimate aim of a free trade area and with that end in view to render support to the efforts towards trade liberalization of global system of trade preferences and to recommend to Islamic countries participating in the G.S.T. negotiations to avail that opportunity for pursuing negotiations among themselves;

- To organise and actively participate in trade fairs and exhibitions held in Member States to promote and to market the Member States' products in order to contribute to the expansion of trade amongst themselves, and in this context a scheme for standardisation should be undertaken;

- To study the possibility of creating a coordinating mechanism in the Member States in the field of maritime transport to enable the Member States' enterprises to compete with their counterparts in the developed countries and with the transnational merchants fleets;

- To facilitate effective cooperation between landlocked Member States and their transit neighbours involving the harmonisation of transport planning and the promotion of joint ventures in the field of transport at regional, subregional and bilateral levels;

- To implement decisions of the Islamic Conference concerning the Economic boycott of the Zionist entity in occupied Palestine (Israel);

III INDUSTRY

- To develop appropriate policies and programmes at

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the national and regional levels conducive to rapid industrialisation, as an indispensable element and a dynamic instrument of self-sustained growth, by strengthening, expanding and diversifying the industrial capacities of the Member States;

- To conclude bilateral and / or multilateral agreements of industrial cooperation among Member States for augmenting their industrial production and achieving industrial complementarity and by adopting economies of scale with a view to strengthening the manufacturing capacities and acceleration of industrialization in Member States to contribute to their collective self-reliance;

- To consider giving priority to promotion of joint ventures among Member States in the following fields; food and agriculture, industry, trade, marketing, research services and infrastructure;

- The Islamic Development Bank as well as the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange may consider establishing within themselves mechanism for the promotion and the implementation of joint projects and the projects among Member States.

IV TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATION AND TOURISM

To speedily implement various recommendations developed towards strengthening coordination and cooperation in the fields of shipping, air transport, telecommunications, meteorology, and postal services;

- To speed up creation of institutional mechanisms necessary for such activities as per decisions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

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3. To harmonize the activities of the Member States in the fields of transport, communications and tourism with the existing sub-regional, regional and global agencies.

V. FINANCIAL AND MONETARY QUESTION

Member States, meeting of Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities of the Member States and the Islamic Development Bank to study and to take appropriate action on the following issues

1. Contribution to an enhanced flow of financial resources in the Member States on terms and conditions that are better attuned to the development programmes and economic circumstances of the Member States to help meet their rising investment import and export needs commensurate with an accelerated growth within the framework of the International Development Strategy, giving special consideration to most pressing socio-economic problems of least developed Member States.

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2. To strengthen direct cooperation between financial institutions in Member States in the area of direct financing and other banking facilities in the area of trade of Member States and to support Islamic financial institutions particularly the Islamic Development Bank.
3. To strengthen the existing payments arrangements participated in by the Member States and to explore the possibility of setting up a communal network of multilateral schemes in the light of the experiences gained in the operations of the existing ones.
4. The meeting of the Governors of the Central Banks and Monetary Authorities of the Member States to complete their assessment of the existing national capital markets for the possibilities of improved access by other interested Member States to these markets with a view to encouraging investment within the Member States on the basis of mutual benefits and sound commercial practice

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5. To ask further the monetary authorities of Member States to strengthen their mutual exchange of information on monetary and financial matters in accordance with the rules and regulations of the concerned countries and taking particularly into consideration the international trends.

6. Implementation of the penultimate and final operative paragraphs of the Resolution on the Cyprus Question adopted by the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, for the reactivation and development of the economy of the Muslim Turkish People of Kibris.

VI. ENERGY

To work mutually towards strengthening the position of each member state of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, with the aim of achieving of objectives of development by:

1. Encouraging the most efficient method of utilization of energy, and the development of the conventional and non-conventional sources of energy.
2. Encouraging greater cooperation among member states in the areas related to the production of energy.
3. Urging the regional and international financial institutions to finance the local projects related to enhancing self capabilities in the conventional and non-conventional energy fields in the Member States.
4. Exchanging expertise, technical experience and skilled manpower in the energy sector among member states.

VII. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

1. To give high priority to cooperation among Member States in the area of science and technology;
2. To consider Islamic community wide mechanism to enhance the overall financial inputs into the national science and technology systems, as well as programmes in the areas of research, education and training on a continuous basis;
3. To cooperate on transfer, acquisition, assimilation and adaptation of imported technologies and in their assessment compatible with national policies for development and use of science and technology;

/...

4. To extend preferential treatment for technology from the Member States;

5. To consider the feasibility of setting up a network of scientific and technological agencies or institutions to organise and support research and development programmes, training programmes to promote technological institutions; to establish information systems, to undertake joint efforts to solve specific technological problems and to develop science and technology policies commensurate with their development aims;

6. To expedite the establishment of an Islamic Foundation for Advanced Science and Technology as foreseen in the General Agreement for Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation among Member States to serve their needs, in cooperation with the national institutions, organisations and agencies to sponsor basic research, to facilitate the exchange of information, expertise and know-how and to be implemented in the diffusion of technology among the producers and users within the Member States. This foundation would also endeavour to coordinate the disbursement of fellowships and scholarships in relevant fields to be established through private and public financial resources available in the Member States;

7. To combine research efforts and share their results with one another by means of agreement on scientific and technical cooperation, strengthen indigenous research centres and scientific and other institutions and link them with those in other Member States.

VIII. MANPOWER AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS.

1. To expand cooperation among Member States for the exchange and to support actively the creation of skilled manpower pools, coordination of education and manpower training activities on a medium-term and long-term basis, establishment of joint consultancy agencies, and procurement of links between skill flows and capital transfer;

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2. To make a concerted effort to cooperate in the area of manpower exchange following an assessment of the needs and availabilities in the Member States, and to delineate the potentials that can be allocated for the benefit of the Member States in industrial and other research institutions;
3. To provide preferential treatment for the employment of manpower available within the Member States and to ask the General Secretariat to devise a model social security system commensurate with the national legal and institutional environments of the participating Member States;
4. To make a thorough evaluation of the 'brain-drain' problem, including the emigration of skilled manpower, with a view to identifying community-wide measures to stop the exodus of the scientific and technological manpower to developed countries, and thus make their services available to the Member States in conformity with the manpower exchange programmes to be established;
5. To develop mechanisms and programmes for professional and technical updating, systematically organised at all levels, so as to train specialised personnel required to cover all the links in the chain that associates research and development with production and marketing;
6. To facilitate continuous training, development and upgrading of the labour force in the Member States so that it may be better able to assimilate and benefit from technological change and also to secure their adaptation to the socio-economic conditions of the host countries through cooperative programmes;

IX. POPULATION AND HEALTH.

1. To initiate studies and research on population policy in the Member States with a view to improving the responsiveness of population to the development efforts of Member States;

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2. To initiate studies and research in the field of health to ensure better health and sanitary conditions and higher standard of nutrition and health care with a view to developing a common public health policy;
3. To undertake research in the field of medicine;
4. To intensify exchange of information and expertise in the fields of population and health among Member States;

X. TECHNICAL COOPERATION

1. To improve, develop and expand the information system of the Member States concerning the collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of technical information available in the Member States on the capacities and needs and to match the specific needs of Member States through the wider use of experts, consultants, training facilities, equipment and other capacities of the Member States in line with the provisions of the General Agreement for Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation among Member States;
2. To endeavour to identify the national potentials for technical cooperation among Member States in the formulation of their national development plans or programmes. On this basis, the Governments of Member States may consider national requirements in research, technology, skills, consultancy services and training facilities that can be met most effectively through cooperation with other Member States;
3. To examine the feasibility of a legal and administrative framework for effective and equitable technical cooperation, taking into account practices already established on the basis of formal conventions, thus ensuring their widest possible applicability and acceptance. Such framework should cover the administrative and legal arrangements concerning the entry, employment obligations and privileges of experts and consultants, arrangements concerning fellowships, the use of

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contractors and other specialised services, entry of equipment and supplies, fiscal and currency regimes favourable to Member States' technical cooperation together with financial arrangements aimed at an equitable sharing of costs;

4. To expand bilateral and multilateral arrangements for promoting technical cooperation through such mechanisms as cooperative agreements and programmes, joint commissions, the regular exchange of information and experience, and also by establishing direct linkages among relevant institutions;

5. To take the necessary steps to establish a joint mechanism for the pooling of information within the Community, on resources and opportunities for technical cooperation that are available within the Member States;

6. To identify and improve the effectiveness and potentials of national institutions that can contribute to technical cooperation efforts, and adopt concrete measures so that such national organisations in the Member States could develop. Operational modes of collaboration which would strengthen their capabilities through joint efforts and sharing experiences with sister organisations working on similar problems, and by contributing to common training activities;

7. To provide financial and personnel support to the greatest extent possible to the training activities of the OIC related institutions with mandates to meet the immediate needs of the Member States for skilled administrative and technical manpower. For this purpose, the Member States should cooperate closely with the said institutions by supplying data and information on their availabilities and potentials in this area;

Annex I to IS/3-84/EC/ R.1

8. To pursue with the UNDP and other relevant agencies of the UN to seek necessary assistance and conclude arrangements to implement the Plan of Action;

XI: SPECIAL PROVISIONS

The PLO shall have special facilities in the sphere of economic cooperation so as to buttress the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and consolidate their struggle for the liberation of their homeland, Palestine.

XII: COORDINATION AND FOLLOW UP

The General Secretariat shall take all necessary steps to follow up the implementation of the Plan of Action and may arrange meetings on periodic basis at ministerial level as often as deemed necessary and in any case at least every two years on subjects covered by the Plan of Action and especially to:

- a) review progress on work done,
- b) set out guidelines,
- c) to solve problems,
- d) to formulate policies and plans for future action.

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RESOLUTION NO.2/3-E
ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ISLAMIC CENTRE
FOR DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE, TANGIERS, KINGDOM OF MOROCCO

The Third Islamic Summit Conference, meeting in Mecca Al Mukarramah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 19 to 22 Rabi-ul-Awwal, 1401H, corresponding to 25-28 January, 1981;

Recalling Resolution No.3/10-E adopted by the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Fez, Kingdom of Morocco and Resolution No.12/11-E of the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, pertaining to the establishment of the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade;

Having considered the draft Statute and provisional budget for the Centre;

Appreciating the offer of the Kingdom of Morocco to house the Headquarters of the Centre in Tangiers, to provide free furnished building and other physical services, and to depute temporarily requisite staff in the initial stage to make the Centre operational;

Convinced that the creation of the Centre would promote closer trade and commercial ties among the Member States;

Decides:

1. To establish a subsidiary organ of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to be called the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade located in Tangiers, Kingdom of Morocco;
2. To approve its Statute (annexed) and Budget for fiscal year 1981-1982;

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3. To invite the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco to take all necessary measures to make the Centre operational;
4. To direct the General Secretariat to extend all assistance to and to work in close cooperation with the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco for the setting up of the Centre;
5. To invite the Member States to render all necessary assistance to the Centre to enable the Centre to realise its aims and objectives.

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ANNEX I
TO
IS/3-81/EC/ R.2

STATUTE OF THE
ISLAMIC CENTRE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF
TRADE

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DEFINITIONS

(A) " The Conference" means the Islamic Conference of Kings and Heads of States and Governments or the Conference of Foreign Ministers or their officially accredited representatives.

(B) "Member States" means the Member States of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.

(C) "The Secretary General" means the Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.

(D) "The General Secretariat" means the General Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.

(E) "The Centre" means the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade (ICDT).

(F) "The General Assembly" means the General Assembly of the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade.

(G) "The Board of Directors" means the Board of Directors of the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade.

(H) " The Director" means the Director of the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade.

PREAMBLE

The Member States of the Islamic Conference :

Taking into account Article 9 of the General Agreement for Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation among Member States of the Islamic Conference, relating to the establishment of an Islamic Centre for the Development of Trade,

Keeping in view the Resolutions adopted by the Ninth and Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers pertaining to the establishment of the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade in the Kingdom of Morocco,

Conscious of the important role which the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade could play in the realm of developing economic relations between them.

Envisaging the advantages which the Member States would derive by establishing this Centre by exchanging information and coordinating their activities in an effective and continuous manner, in the field of promotion of trade specially concerning trade between them.

Have agreed as follows :

CHAPTER I

Creation of the Centre:

ARTICLE 1:

An Islamic Centre for Development of Trade with headquarters in Tangiers, Kingdom of Morocco is established in accordance with Resolution No.12/11-E of the Eleventh

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Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.
This Centre is set up under the present
Statute which governs its activities.

ARTICLE 2:

The Centre will be a subsidiary organ of
the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.

CHAPTER II

Objectives & Functions:

ARTICLE 3:

The main objectives of the Centre are:

- a) To encourage regular commercial contacts
between Islamic countries and to collect
information of commercial nature.
- b) To assist in harmonising commercial
policies of Member States in the interest
of inter-community trade,
- c) To promote trade oriented investments in
the Member States;

ARTICLE 4:

To attain the above mentioned objectives
of the Centre:

- a) will organise meetings and those of
its organs,
- b) help Member States to set up
Organisations or National Associations
for promotion of trade,
- c) assist member states to strengthen
the already existing Organisations
or Associations for encouraging trade,

- d) encourage exchange of ideas and experience for the promotion of trade and inter-community commerce.
- e) Offer advice for consideration of Member States regarding commercial policies to be applied and the means to be adopted to promote expansion of inter-community trade,
- f) make recommendations for consideration of member states regarding various aspects of Islamic Trade,
- g) carry out research and studies concerning development of trade and commerce between Member States,
- h) organise seminars, symposiums and periodic training courses for Member States,
- i) contribute to the dissemination of commercial information and data between the Member States,
- j) promote contacts between businessmen in the Member States who are involved in inter-community trade in its various aspects and to organise meetings and seminars for them, in collaboration with the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Commodity Exchange,
- k) pursue all other activities which would permit the Centre to attain its objectives,

/...

- (1) the Centre will help the Member States to create a talent pool of experts in the various fields of trade development in the Islamic countries through arrangements of specialised training facilities.

CHAPTER - III

Organization set up and Organs of the Centre:

Article 5: The Organs of the Centre are the General Assembly, the Board of Directors and the Director.

Article 6: The Internal set-up and working conditions are defined by the Statute and the internal rules and regulations of the Centre.

CHAPTER - IV

The General Assembly:

Article 7: The General Assembly is composed of representatives of each of the Member State, the Director of the Centre and a representative each of the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange and the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre, Ankara.

All Member States have equal voting rights in the General Assembly.

Article 8: The General Assembly will meet in Morocco for its ordinary sessions once every two years. Extraordinary Sessions could be convened in accordance with the rules drawn up by the General Assembly.

Article 9: The General Assembly elects on equitable geographical basis, from amongst its Members, its President, two Vice-Presidents and one Rapporteur who constitute the Bureau.

Article 10: The General Assembly:

- (a) Determines the general policy of the Centre,
- (b) Examines and approves the administrative and financial programmes and activities of the Centre.
- (c) Determines the modalities of admission of Associate Members and Observers to the meetings of the Centre.
- (d) Examines and approves the internal rules and general directives governing the internal activities of the Centre,
- (e) Elects the 12 Member of the Board of Directors from amongst the Member States on the basis of equitable geographical distribution.

Article 11: The General Assembly is empowered to create subsidiary organs as deemed necessary and to delegate to any such organ of the Centre any of its powers.

Article 12: Within the limitations of the present Statute, the General Assembly determines its own internal rules concerning the holding of its meetings, the procedure of such meetings, the quorum and voting pertaining to these meetings.

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CHAPTER - V

The Board of Directors:

Article 13:

The Board of Directors is composed of :

- (a) Twelve members elected by the General Assembly,
 - the Director of the Centre,
 - and one Representative of the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.
- (b) The Members of the Board of Directors are elected for a period of three years.
- (c) A representative of the Member States will be elected Chairman of the Board of Directors for the duration of his mandate.

Article 14:

The Board of Directors will meet at least twice a year of which one meeting will be in Tangier.

Article 15:

The Board of Director will

- exercise technical control on the activities of the Centre,
 - in particular, it will:
- approve the work programme and annual report of the Centre,
- examine the budget of the Centre and submit it to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers for approval,
- examine the annual closing accounts and the report on the activities of the Centre and submit them to the Conference for approval,
- consult the General Secretariat of the Islamic Conference regarding measures to be taken by the Centre or its Organs to promote the objectives of the Centre,

- within the limits of the programme of work and the budget of the Centre, examine, administer and coordinate the activities of the Organs of the Centre.

CHAPTER VI

The Director!

- Article 16: The Director of the Centre, as the Chief Executive in charge of overall management of the Centre will take all necessary measures to realise the objectives of the Centre.
- Article 17: The Director assumes, under the aegis of the Board of Directors :
- the administration and the work and activities of the Centre; and
 - the implementation of its Statute and internal rules and regulations.
- Article 18: The Director of the Centre shall be appointed by the Secretary General for a period of four years, in conformity with the provisions of Article 6, paragraph 2 of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and in accordance with the provisions of rule IV of the Regulations of the personnel of the Organization of the Islamic Conference. The Director may be reappointed.
- Article 19: The Assistant Directors and other officials of the Centre shall be appointed by the Secretary General on the basis of proposals made by the Director of the Centre and by following principle of equitable geographic distribution.

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Article 20: The Director of the Centre may propose to the Secretary General, in accordance with rule XVI of the Regulation of the Personnel of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, for the termination of the services of any staff member of the Centre if he is dissatisfied about the efficiency of one or several staff members, or if one of them is incapacitated for future service or if facts anterior to his appointment come to light which, if they have been known at the time of his appointment should have precluded his appointment.

Article 21: The Director of the Centre, shall, while keeping the Board of Directors informed, exercise the following additional powers and duties:

- (a) To enter into contracts and to buy and to sell movable and immovable properties in order to realise the objectives of the Centre.
- (b) To hire experts and Consultants for limited period as far as possible, from amongst Member States and to appoint staff members in the ancillary category within the numbers inscribed in the budget approved by the Conference.
- (c) In conformity with the statute and regulations of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, to institute disciplinary actions in cases of serious breach of discipline, and in particular when one of the member of the personnel of the Centre refuses to comply with or abide by the statute and regulations or in cases of serious misconduct.
- (d) To see that the duties and prerogatives of all the personnel of the Centre are respected in the performance of their duties.
- (e) To promote good relations between the Centre and the various institutions of the Member States.
- (f) To harmonise and coordinate, the activities of the Centre with those of other OIC Organs.

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CHAPTER - VII

Official Languages of the Centre:

Article 22: The official languages of the Centre shall be Arabic, English and French.

CHAPTER - VIII

Financial Rules.

Article 23: The Director shall be responsible for the funds of the Centre, and their disbursement within the provisions of the financial rules of the Centre and the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

Article 24: The budget of the Centre will be financed by:

- (a) annual contribution by the Member States determined according to the formula of assessments adopted for the General Secretariat of the Organization of Islamic Conference,
- (b) remunerations collected for services rendered,
- (c) voluntary contributions and similar funds.

CHAPTER - IX

Obligations of Member State:

Article 25: The Member States will cooperate in every possible manner to assist the Centre to attain its objectives. To this effect:

- (a) They will facilitate the collection, exchange and dissemination of information pertaining to trade and commerce.
- (b) They will communicate all the documents and necessary information to the Centre.
- (c) They will provide the Centre with the personnel, training and research facilities on commonly agreed terms.

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CHAPTER - X

Judicial Personality:

Article 26: The Centre will have a judicial personality. It will be able to conclude contracts, to acquire and utilize movable and immovable property and to institute legal proceedings.

CHAPTER - XI

Immunities & Privileges:

Article 27: The Government of the Member State on whose territory the headquarters of the Centre are located will extend to the Centre and to the personnel of the Centre, the same privileges and immunities as accorded in the Convention of Immunities and Privileges of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

Article 28: The Government of the host member state and the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference will enter into an agreement to determine the application of the relevant immunities and privileges accorded to the Centre and the personnel of the Centre.

CHAPTER - XII

Amendments:

Article 29: The present Statute could be amended by the Islamic Conference on the recommendations of a two-third majority of the votes of the General Assembly.

CHAPTER - XIII

Dissolution of the Centre:

Article 30: The Centre could be dissolved by virtue of a Resolution to this effect adopted by the Islamic Conference on the recommendation of the General Assembly by a two-third majority.

Article 31: The Islamic Conference will set up a Committee to work out the liquidation of the assets and obligations of the Centre according to the modalities to be determined for this purpose.

CHAPTER - XIV

Final Provisions:

Article 32: This Statute will come into force on the date of its approval by the Islamic Conference.

Article 33: This Statute is prepared in Arabic, English and French all three texts being equally authentic.

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RESOLUTION NO. 3/3-E (IS)

ON

THE AGREEMENT ON THE PROMOTION,
PROTECTION AND GUARANTEE OF INVESTMENTS
IN MEMBER STATES

The Third Islamic Summit Conference (Palestine & Al-Quds Session) meeting in Mecca Al-Mukarramah , Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 19 to 22 Rabi ul-Awwal, 1401 H, corresponding to 25 - 28 January, 1981:

In keeping with the objectives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference as stipulated in its Charter;

Endeavouring to make the optimum use of the economic capabilities and potentialities available, and to harness and exploit them to the best possible advantage within the framework of close cooperation between Member States;

Convinced that investment relations between the Member States are among the major areas of economic cooperation between these States, through which economic and social development could be attained on the basis of common interests and mutual advantages;

Anxious to provide and develop the proper climate for investment, in which the economic resources of the Member States could circulate freely between them so as to ensure their optimal utilisation in such manner as would serve the purposes of development and advancement and, in addition, raise the standard of living of their peoples;

/...

Recalling Resolution No. 7/11-E adopted by the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan;

Noting the comments of Member States on the text of the draft agreement;

Conscious of the fact that the conclusion of such an Agreement between Member States would enable the optimal exploitation of the existing economic potentialities in the Member States, allowing their development, enabling funds to be transferred between Member States, help achieve economic progress and prosperity for their peoples, and surmount all obstacles which might impede the transfer of funds between the Member States. Similarly this Agreement would enable the expansion of various sectors and possibilities of investment.

DECIDES

- To urge the Member States to send their comments on the draft agreement to submit them to the General Secretariat.

-- To mandate the Secretary General to convene a high level meeting of representatives of Member States prior to the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers for the purpose of finalising the text of the Agreement for adoption by the Conference or from authorised Ministers to a meeting for that purpose.

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RESOLUTION NO. 4/3-E (IS)

ON

THE CREATION OF THE ISLAMIC SHIPOWNERS ASSOCIATION
IN JEDDAH, KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

The Third Islamic Summit Conference (Palestine and Al-Quds Session) meeting in Mecca Al-Mukarramah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 19 to 22 Rabi ul Awwal, 1401 H, corresponding to 25 - 28 January, 1981:

Having reviewed Resolution No. 5/10-E adopted by the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Fez, Kingdom of Morocco, and Resolution No. 15/11-E of the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan;

Convinced that the coordination and cooperation in the field of transport and communications, including the establishment of direct and efficient shipping links, would lead to the development of close trade and commercial ties, in particular, and assist in the economic cooperation of the Member States, in general;

Welcoming the offer of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to establish the headquarters of the Association in Jeddah.

Decides to:

- Approve the Statute (annexed) of the Islamic Shipowners Association to be set up in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia,
- Instruct the General Secretariat to work in close cooperation with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in setting up the Association and assisting in its work,
- Invite the Member States to join the Association and to cooperate with it enabling it to achieve its objectives.

STATUTE OF THE ISLAMIC SHIPOWNERS ASSOCIATION

PREAMBLE

The Governments of the Member States of the
Organisations of the Islamic Conference;

Guided by the objectives of the Organisation
as stipulated in its Charter;

Convinced of their desire to promote and foster
economic cooperation and commercial relations among them,
to achieve maximum utilisation of the economic resources
and potentialities available in their countries, and to
make optimum mobilisation and exploitation of these
resources and potentialities within the context of
sustained cooperation between Member States of the OIC;

Conscious that relations in the fields of
transportation and communications offer sound grounds
for economic and commercial cooperation through which
economic and social development can be promoted on the
basis of common interest and mutual benefit;

Anxious to develop a sound and efficient system
of transportation and communications between them which
is the basis for furthering inter-state and intra-
regional trade and commerce;

Appreciating the important recommendations
made by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers
to ensure coordination and cooperation in the field
of Maritime Transport and Cargo;

Have approved this Statute of the Islamic
Shipowners Association.

/...

Have declared their complete readiness to put the Statute into effect in letter and spirit and

Have expressed their sincere wish in expanding every effort to achieve its aims and objectives.

DEFINITIONS:

- i) The "Association" means the Islamic Shipowners' Association established by this statute.
- ii) The "Executive Committee" means the Executive Committee of the Islamic Shipowners' Association.
- iii) "Member States" means member states of the Organisation of Islamic Conference.
- iv) "Maritime Company" means a Company or Corporation owning one or more ships (of not less than 1000 gross registered tons) engaged in international voyages on regular basis.
- v) "Members" mean Shipping Companies or Association of such Companies which are members of the Association.
- vi) "Chairman" means the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association.
- vii) "General Assembly" means the members, associate members and observers represented at the Association.
- viii) "Auditor" means a person who is qualified and authorised to practise as such in one of the member states.

SECTION 1: CONCERNING THE ASSOCIATION.

Article 1

A specific professional Association is hereby established to be known as the Islamic Shipowners Association as an affiliated organ of the OIC. The provisions of this Statute shall be construed as not inconsistent with the laws of the country in which the Association is based or the laws of any other member states.

Article 2

1. The Headquarters of the Association shall be at Jeddah in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Meetings of the Association may be held outside the Headquarters by its own decision.

2. The Association may, by virtue of an Executive Committee decision, establish offices or branches in other member states. The terms of reference and functions of these offices and branches shall be determined by the General Assembly.

Article 3

The host country shall undertake the necessary legal measures, consistent with the law of the land, to create and register the Association.

Article 4

1. The Association shall enjoy the status of legal person, using it with full legal capacity to exercise its functions and fulfil its objectives.

2. The Headquarters and Branches of the Association shall enjoy all the privileges and immunities granted to the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.

Section II. OBJECTIVES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE ASSOCIATION

Article 5

The Association aims at coordinating and unifying the efforts of the members in realising cooperation among Maritime Companies with the purpose of advancing Maritime transport of the member states and utilising to the maximum of the potential of the fleets of their companies at protecting the interest of the members by providing sound counsel, and supporting with the greater voice in international Maritime affairs as well as connecting the Islamic World and foreign countries in an integrated maritime network.

Article 6

To meet these objectives, the Association shall:

1. Encourage members to establish Conference Lines among member states and to create combined Islamic Maritime Companies.

2. Organise Maritime Conferences among member states; and to establish procedures designed to ensure transport quotas to the members as per UNCTAD Code of Conduct keeping in view the existing Conference arrangements of the member states.

3. Develop periodical, regular freight and passenger voyages between ports of member states and between Islamic and other ports giving preferential treatment to the Maritime Companies of the member states in transporting the goods of the Islamic countries.

4. Encourage appointing Agencies of nationals of member states by Agencies among Maritime Islamic Companies.

5. Assist in drawing up a unified policy for the Islamic Maritime Transporter to meet the objectives of the Association.

6. Suggest and advise member states on rules governing conduct as between these companies with respect to loading, unloading, freight charges and related procedures in order to improve and standardise the same.

7. Suggest and advise to the member states on the administration, and form and develop the Maritime Codes which would ensure increased efficiency in Maritime Transport; in cooperation with Specialised Islamic Institutions.

8. Conduct studies and research in various disciplines of Maritime Transport; and communicate the results of these studies and research to the members to raise technical standards in operating transport services.

9. Provide assistance in the exchange of technical services and Maritime maintenance operations among companies of member states to raise the efficiency of their fleets; in the formulation of joint plans to develop these fleets and make available the types of ships appropriate to the trade of each country .

10. Extend assistance to members in the area of: Maritime safety, Marine pollution, Maritime laws and Marine Insurance so as to conform to international laws and regulations.

11. Encourage the Association members to deal, as a unified group, with Unions, Islamic and International bodies operating in the field of Maritime Transport, and effective participation in international seminars.

12. Discuss and study problems and obstacles that members might encounter and find the appropriate solutions.

13. Call upon Member Governments and the Chambers of Commerce and Industry of member states to participate in the preparation of commercial plans and methods; contact suppliers and importers in the advanced countries to ensure part of the country's trade for their Maritime companies, endeavour to strengthen and develop the national fleets, and improve their efficiency to compete with the international shipping monopolies, through shipping conferences.

Section III MEMBERSHIP

Article 7

Membership of the Association shall be divided along the following lines 1)Members (2)Associate Members (3) Observers.

/...

Article 8:

Admission to the Islamic Shipowners

Association shall be governed by the following rules:

1. Members will be those who fulfil the following conditions:

- (a) Shipping companies dealing in international trade and association of such companies registered in any of the member states.
- (b) All those claiming the nationality of one of the member states and with at least 70% of the owned by them member in a maritime company of a member state.

2. Associate members (non-voting) will be:

- (a) General Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.
- (b) General Secretariat of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange.
- (c) Specialised institutions and other organisations and agencies in the member states connected with the Associations activities.

3. Observers will be:

International/regional organisations/agencies dealing in maritime operations, invited on reciprocal basis.

Article 9: Member representation at Association meetings and Committees:

- 1. Each member is represented by one or more delegates in Association organs.
- 2. All members are eligible for nomination to the Association's organs.
- 3. Irrespective of the number of companies, each member/member state shall have one vote.

/...

Article 10:

Each member state shall designate a national contact point for the Association.

Section IV

Article 11:

The Association organs are:

- 1) The General Assembly.
- 2) The Executive Committee.
- 3) The General Secretariat.
- 4) Any other organs/sub-committees that the Association would like to establish.

PART - 1

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Article 12:

The General Assembly is made up of all active members of the Association. The Associate and Observer members are entitled to attend the meetings and participate in the discussions without voting rights.

Article 13:

Falling within the purview of the General Assembly are:

- 1) The election of the Executive Committee.
- 2) The examination and approval of the Associations' Plan.
- 3) The review of the entrance and annual membership fees of members of the Association.
- 4) The examination and approval of the annual budget, closing accounts and Auditor's report.
- 5) The examination of the annual report submitted by the Executive Committee concerning the Association's activities.

/...

- 6) To appoint the Secretary General of the Association.
- 7) The appointment of the Auditor and determination of his remuneration.
- 8) The examination of any other field related to the Association's activities.

Article 14:

The General Assembly shall elect its own Chairman and the Rapporteur by rotation. The Chairman of the Executive Committee shall extend invitations to attend the ordinary session at least 45 days before its convening. The committee's agenda shall be attached to the invitations sent to all members.

Article 15:

1) The General Assembly shall hold one annual ordinary session. For the quorum to be reached, the attendance of the majority of members shall be required (one half of the total number of members plus one) and the members present should belong at least to one half of the countries to which the members of Association belong.

2) In case quorum is not reached, the meeting shall be postponed for 24 hours. The meeting shall be considered as legal if it is attended by at least 1/4 of members.

3) The General Assembly adopts its resolutions by majority of vote and in case of equality of votes the casting vote of the Chairman shall be decisive.

Article 16:

1) An extraordinary session of the General Assembly may be convened at the request of one third of the number of members and also at the request of the Executive Committee to examine the following:-

- a) Amendments to the Statute of the Association.
- b) Dissolution of the Association.
- c) Any other important and urgent matter.

2) The General Assembly shall adopt, at extraordinary sessions, resolutions concerning the above mentioned topics by a two-thirds majority of the total votes of the Association.

PART - II

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Article 17: The General Assembly shall elect the Executive Committee comprising 12 members on geographical basis. In addition, the Secretary General of the Association, the representative of the General Secretariat of OIC and a representative of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange will serve as Members of the Executive Committee, without the voting right.

Article 18: The Membership period for the Executive Committee is three years. Membership is renewed for one third of the members every year, except for the first Executive Committee.

Article 19: The Executive Committee shall elect, at its first meeting, a Chairman and Vice-Chairman. In the absence of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman at any meeting, a Chairman shall be elected at that meeting without prejudice to the right of the Executive

/...

Committee to appoint any of its members to represent them. The Chairman of the Executive Committee shall be the legal representative of the Association.

Article 20: A quorum is reached at the Executive Committee meeting with the attendance of two thirds of the members. Failing that, a quorum is reached by a simple majority, 24 hours after the scheduled date of the meeting.

Article 21: Every member of the Executive Committee has one vote. Resolutions are adopted by a simple majority of attending members. In case of an indecisive ballot, the Chairman's casting vote shall be decisive.

Article 22: The Executive Committee shall meet at least once every six months. The Executive Committee shall decide the date and venue of the next meeting. The Executive Committee may meet in extraordinary session upon the recommendations of the Secretary General and with the approval of the Chairman of the Executive Committee or at the request of one half of its members.

/...

Article 23: The terms of reference of the Executive Committee are as follows:-

1. To endorse the Association's work plan and to submit it to the General Assembly for ratification.
2. To form the standing and ad-hoc committees required to achieve the objectives of the Board.
3. To adopt the financial and administrative regulations of the Association.
4. To approve the organisational structure of the Association.
5. To appoint the Senior officials of the General Secretariat who should be of high level of professional competence taking into account the geographical considerations. The Executive Committee has also the authority to terminate their services.
6. To determine means of cooperation with the bodies' and authorities concerned with matters falling within the purview of the Association's activities.
7. To prepare the annual report of the Association's activities estimated budget general assembly for approval.
8. To examine and recommend memberships and withdrawal applications to the General Assembly.
9. To settle any dispute that may arise between members of the Association if and when requested.
10. To determine vacancies in the posts of members of the Executive Committee and to make necessary appointments.

Article 24: The Executive Committee shall submit an annual report to the General Assembly concerning the activities of the Association.

/...

Article 25: The Executive Committee may invite any of the Association's members to attend deliberations on issues of special interest to said members without the right of vote. The Executive Committee may also invite any of the Association members or any person whose advice may be deemed necessary during its meetings.

PART - III

THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Article 26: The General Secretariat of the Association is headed by the Secretary General who is a national of a member state experienced and specialized in maritime transport, and assisted by a staff according to the Association's organization structure.

Article 27: The term of office of the Secretary General shall be for three years renewable for one more term only.

Article 28: Subject to the provisions of Article 23 (e) the Secretary General of the Association shall appoint staff members other than senior officials on equitable geographical basis.

Article 29: The terms of reference of the General Secretariat are:-

- To prepare the draft agenda of the Board's meetings.
- To communicate to the Association's members of the Executive Committee and General Assembly resolutions and recommendations and to follow them up.
- To prepare draft financial and administrative regulations and organisation structure.

/...

- To prepare draft budget closing statement of accounts and draft annual report on the Association's activities.
- To handle routine daily matters of the Association.
- To prepare technical financial and administrative studies which help to achieve the objectives of the Association.

Article 30:

The Secretary General shall handle all work and executive procedures in accordance with this statute. He shall be responsible to the Board regarding his work and dealings and shall attend the Executive Committee meetings without the right to vote.

Article 31:

The Secretary General shall represent the Association at all international levels and enjoy sufficient authority to fulfil his functions.

Article 32:

Combining of duties in the Association General Secretariat and the Membership of the Executive Committee is not permissible.

PART - IV

SUB-COMMITTEES

Article 33:

The Association's Executive Committee shall form such specialized sub-committee to undertake studies among other things on the following matters.

/...

- A. Transport of Dangerous goods.
- B. Safety of life at Sea.
- C. Conference lines.
- D. Training and certification of Sea fares.
- E. Marine Pollution.
- F. Navigation and Pidofig.
- G. Ship building and marine repairs
- H. Recommendations of UNCTAD, IMCO and other International Agencies.
- I. Foreign Transport Policy.
- J. Tariffs and Customs duties.
- K. Statistics
- L. Insurance.
- M. Ports.
- N. Maritime Laws.
- O. Maritime Fraud.

Article 34:

The Executive Committee shall also initiate studies on specific problems raised by any of the Associations organs and prepare reports thereof.

Article 35:

The Sub-Committee reports are referred to the Secretary General to be submitted to the Executive Committee to take such measures it deems appropriate or to issue circulars to the members containing observations related to the fields studied.

PART - V

FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND THE BUDGET

Article 36:

The Association's financial resources comprised of:-

/...

- Payment of a fixed admission fee of US\$ 10,000
- Payment of a minimum equal annual subscription to US\$ 5000 by each member.

For members possessing more than 100,000 GRT (Gross Registered Tonnage), the amount of subscription shall be increased by 20% for each 100,000 GRT in excess and part thereof, with a maximum of US\$ 10,000.

- Subsidies, grants and donations, and the legacies made in favour of the Association.
- Receipts for services rendered.
- The legacies donated to the Association and accepted by the Executive Committee.

Article 37:

The Association shall have its own budget. Its fiscal year starts on 1st July and ends on 30th June of each year.

Article 38:

The Associations funds are deposited with one or more Banks in the member states to be decided by the Executive Committee, Expenditures of these funds would be subject to financial regulation approved by the Executive Committee.

PART - VI
THE AUDITOR

Article 39:

The General Assembly shall appoint an Auditor from member state each year. He shall undertake his assignment from the date of his appointment and shall be appointed for the first time by the Executive Committee.

/...

The Auditor shall examine and review the financial and accounts situation of the Association. He may inspect the Association's books records and documents. He may demand (and be provided) any further data and clarifications needed for this task. He may verify the Union's assets and liabilities. He shall be reppoisible for making an inventory of the cash and assets. In addition, he shall prepare a report on the closing statement of accounts and of the budget.

Article 40:

The Executive Committee may appoint an auditor in place of the one whose post has fallen vacant for one reason or another, pending the next meeting of the General Assembly.

Article 41:

The Auditor shall express his views to the General Assembly regarding the Association's closing accounts and the extent to which it corresponds to the approved budget and point out all financial violations, if any, which may affect the financial situation of the Association. He shall also attend all meetings related to this matter.

PART - VII

ESTABLISHMENT AND DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION

Article 42:

The Association is established upon the signing of this Statute by ten Member States.

Article 43:

The Association shall not be dissolved except by a decision of the General Assembly at an extra ordinary Session to be held in accordance with Article 16 of this Statute. If the General Assembly approved the dissolution of the Association, it shall appoint a liquidator and determine the receiver of the net funds of the Association.

/...

PART - VIII

Article 44:

Minutes of meetings, resolutions and recommendations of the Executive Committee and General Assembly shall be kept in special register. The minutes shall be signed by the Chairman of the Executive Committee and Secretary General of the Association. The resolutions and recommendations of the Executive Committee shall be signed by all members attending the Board meeting. All Association's records and files and documents shall be kept at the association's headquarters.

Article 45:

The Secretary General of the Association or his designated officer shall attend any meeting held within the framework of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference or any of its subsidiary/affiliated organs and also attend meetings of international organisations whose activities are related to the Association.

The General Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference or the General Secretariat of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange and other organs of the OIC whose activities are related to the Association shall attend meetings held within the framework of the Association.

Article 46:

The Association's Executive Committee may authorise the Secretary General to invite Islamic and International Organisations and bodies to attend as observer in Executive Committee meetings, and meetings that deal with technical matters related to their specialization.

FINAL PROVISIONSArticle 47:

The present Statute shall take effect as from the date of its approval by the Islamic Conference.

Article 48:

The texts of this Statute have been prepared in Arabic, English and French, all being equally authentic. /...

RESOLUTION NO.5/3-E (IS)
ON
THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES OF THE
ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

The Third Islamic Summit Conference (Palestine and Al-Quds Session), meeting in Mecca Al-Mukarrameh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 19 to 22 Rabi-ul-Awwal, 1401H, corresponding to 25-28 January, 1981;

Recalling the Rabat Declaration adopted by the First Islamic Summit whereby Member States agreed to consult together with a view to promoting between themselves close cooperation and mutual assistance in the economic, scientific, cultural and spiritual fields, inspired by the immortal teachings of Islam,

Noting also the United Nations General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December, 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on Development and International Economic Cooperation,

Noting further resolution 122 (V) of 3 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, by which it adopted, as one of its major priorities, a comprehensive New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries in two phases an Immediate Action Programme (1979-1981) and a Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s,

Noting United Nations General Assembly resolution 34/210 of 19 December 1979, in which it endorsed the Comprehensive New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries, resolution 34/203 of 19 December 1979, in which it decided to convene the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, resolution: S-11/4 of 15 September 1980 on measures to meet the Critical Situation in the Least Developed Countries and resolution 35/205 of 16 December 1980 on the United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries,

Recalling the relevant paragraphs in the international development strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade adopted at the U.N. General Assembly Session in December, 1980,

Noting the utility of consultation among Member States of the Islamic Conference in order to adopt common strategy and stand before the U.N. Conference on Least Developed Countries,

Deeply concerned at the gravity of the deteriorating economic and social situation of the least developed countries, their continued critical lack of basic infrastructure and their dismal development during the past two decades, as well as at their bleak development prospects for the 1980s,

Noting with anxiety that the deficits in the Balance of Payments of the Least Developed Countries members of the Islamic Conference have reached alarming proportions,

/...

Reaffirming that there is an immediate need for greatly expanded increase in the transfer of resources to meet the critical needs of the least developed countries and to help promote their rapid and self-sustained socio-economic development,

Reaffirming the particular importance of the role of the developed countries in promoting the economic development of the Least Developed Countries,

Emphasising the particular importance of contribution that economic cooperation among developing countries can make, inter alia, to the development of the least developed countries,

- Notes with deep appreciation the generous assistance given on a priority basis by Member States and the various Islamic development institutions including the Islamic Development Bank to the least developed Member States.

- Requests the Member States and the Organization of Islamic Conference as well as the Islamic Development Bank to take within their competence all appropriate steps and to accord due priority, in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, to the provisions relating to accelerated development of the Least Developed Member States.

- Expresses satisfaction at the readiness of the Islamic countries to contribute to Islamic solidarity by taking concrete measures to assist in meeting the development needs of the least developed Member States on a priority basis and give particular attention to these countries within the framework of economic cooperation among Islamic developing countries,

/...

-Calls upon the Islamic Development Bank to provide accelerated and increased assistance to the Least Developed Member States including trade financing on more favourable and flexible terms.

- Urges the Member States and Islamic Development Institutions including the I.D.B. to extend greater assistance to the Least Developed Member States for (a) meeting the burden of international economic upheavals, (b) accelerating the development of their conventional and non-conventional energy resources and (c) supporting activities aimed at major structural transformation of the Least Developed Member States.

- Urges Member States to offer more relief assistance in emergency situation to the Least Developed Member States.

- Calls upon the Member States of the Organization of Islamic Conference to take all necessary steps for the success of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries which will, inter alia, finalise, adopt and launch the substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s, as called for in the U.N. General Assembly resolution No.35/205 dated December 16, 1980.

- Also calls on all developed countries, multilateral institutions and developing countries in a position to do so to implement UNCTAD Resolution 122 (v), UNGA Res:34/210, 34/203, S-11/4 and 35/205 on measures to assist the LDCs and to take urgent steps for the success of the Paris Conference.

- Requests the Secretary General of the Organisation of Islamic Conference to pursue implementation of the present resolution including ascertaining the specific needs of the Least Developed Countries through sending export Missions to such countries and to keep under constant review the progress in this respect.

Resolution No: 6/3-E(1S)

On
The Subscribing of Capital to the Islamic Development
Bank.

The Third Islamic Summit Conference (Palestine and Al-Quds Session) meeting in Mecca Al-Mukarrama from 19 to 22 Rabiul Awwal, 1401 H (Corresponding to 25 to 28 January, 1981):

Recognizing the urgent need to speed up the economic and social development of the Islamic countries and the Islamic Ummah,

Keeping into consideration that the Islamic Development Bank is the main economic institution established by the Islamic States for that purpose,

Appreciating the progress achieved by the Islamic Development Bank in carrying out its task since its inception;

and

Noting that the resources available to the Islamic Development Bank would soon be exhausted and that it is imperative for it to expand its resources in an appropriate manner so as to be able to fulfil its numerous functions and achieve its multiple objectives,

Having taken cognizance of the resolution of the Board of Governors of the Islamic Development Bank on that question

DECIDES

That the amount of 1.210.000.000 Islamic Dinars representing the unsubscribed part of the authorized capital of 2.000.000.000 Islamic Dinars of the Islamic Development Bank be subscribed.

RESOLUTION NO.7/3-E(IS)
ON
ESTABLISHMENT ON THE ISLAMIC
FOOD SURETY FUND

The Third Islamic Summit Conference (Palestine and Al-Quds Session) meeting in Mecca Mukarrama from 19 to 22 Rabi-ul-Awwal 1401 H (corresponding to 25 to 28 January 1981):

Recognizing the importance of safeguarding the economic and political security of Islamic Member States by achieving self-sufficiency in food within the Islamic world and adopting adequate measures to meet food shortages of an emergency nature in Member States;

Noting with concern the continued dependence of most Islamic countries on sources outside the Islamic world in meeting their food requirements;

Taking into account the vast potential of Islamic countries to substantially increase their food production to the greater benefit of the Islamic world as a whole;

Noting with deep appreciation and satisfaction the proposal of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the establishment of an Islamic Food Supplies Security Fund which would finance a reserve stock of cereals and other food supplies which are of strategic importance to the Islamic world;

/...

Noting further that this Fund would also finance food production projects and provide urgent food supplies to Islamic Member States in emergency situations;

DECIDES TO:

- establish the Islamic Food Security Fund in the context of an Islamic Food Security system;
- appeal to Member States to donate generously to this Fund;
- ask the General Secretariat to draw up the draft statutes of the Fund for adoption by the 12th Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference.

/...

RESOLUTION NO.1/3 AF(IS)

ON

ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL MATTERS

The Third Islamic Summit Conference (Palestine and Al-Quds Session), meeting in Mecca Al-Mukarrameh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 19 to 22 Rabi-ul-Awwal, 1401H, corresponding to 25-28 January, 1981;

Aware of the role which the Organization of the Conference is called upon to play through the General Secretariat at both Islamic and international levels, with a consolidating Islamic solidarity and cooperation, and defending Islamic causes,

In view of the commendable efforts exerted by the General Secretariat at all levels in different fields within the framework of the mission assigned to it by the various Islamic Conferences,

Taking into consideration the urgent need to reinforce the General Secretariat in order that it can carry out in a better and more efficient manner the numerous tasks that are assigned to it,

Having taken cognizance of the documents (IS/3-81/AF.D.1(Rev.1) and (IS/3-81/AF/D.2) submitted by the General Secretariat on the administrative and financial situation of the General Secretariat.

Decides:

To instruct the Secretary General to forward the documents mentioned above to the Permanent Finance Committee of the Organization of the Islamic Conference so that the Committee studies the document and submits its recommendations on the subject to the Twelfth Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference for appropriate decisions to be taken.

ANNEX III

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



الأمانة العامة لمنظمة المؤتمر الإسلامي

Secrétariat Général de L'Organisation
de La Conférence Islamique

General Secretariat of The
Organisation of The Islamic Conference

RESOLUTIONS

ON

CULTURAL AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

ADOPTED BY

THIRD ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE (SESSION

ON PALESTINE AND AL QUDS)

MECCA MUKARRAMA, KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

19-22 RABI-UL AWWAL, 1401 A.H.

25-28 JANUARY, 1981

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RESOLUTION NO.1/3-C (IS)

ON

SUPPORT FOR THE ANNUAL BUDGET OF THE
ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY FUND AND ITS ENDOWMENT
(WAQF)

The Third Islamic Summit Conference
(Palestine and Al Quds Session), meeting in Mecca
Al Mukarramah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from
19 to 22 Rabi-ul-Awwal, 1401 H, corresponding to
25-28 January, 1981,

Recalling the resolution adopted by the
Second Islamic Summit Conference held in Lahore,
Islamic Republic of Pakistan, in 1394 H (1974 AD),
on the establishment of an Islamic Solidarity Fund to
finance matters pertaining to Islamic unity and other
causes to promote Islamic culture, values and support
Islamic Universities, and providing for Member States
to contribute to the Fund according to their respective
capacities;

Noting with satisfaction the achievements
of the Fund over the last six years, in confirmation
of Islamic solidarity, and in providing support to both
official and non-official institutions engaged in
matters of Islamic Culture, higher education and
orientation, as well as youth welfare throughout the
Muslim world, and also to support the struggle and
steadfastness of the Palestinian people in occupied
Palestine, particularly in Al Quds Al Sharif;

/...

Eager to increase the financial resources of the Fund to enable it to influence the Cultural structure of Muslim societies and to raise the level of its aid to institutions sponsored by the Fund in the Muslim world from their present token level to a level commensurate with the ambitions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and conducive to the realization of its cultural, spiritual and social objectives;

DECIDES :

1. - That the annual budget of the Fund urgently needs to be increased to no less than 50 million dollars; and that all Member States of the Organization be called upon to make contributions and redouble their contributions to ensure the above level for the budget and activities of the Fund;
2. - To confirm the practice of previous conferences in convening meetings for Member States to pledge their contributions to the Fund;
3. - To invite the Permanent Council of the Fund and the Secretariat of the Organization to take all necessary measures to ensure additional resources for the Fund, such as postal stamps issues, competitions and fund raising fairs, as well as other fund raising activities , in coordination with the authorities in Member States;
4. - To organise annual fund raising campaigns in each Member State and arrange for donations to be

/...

collected for the Fund during the blessed month of Ramadan being the month of Islamic solidarity. Each Member State shall name the body to be responsible for this campaign in its territory. Such bodies shall urge private institutions and able individuals to give donations to the Fund;

5. - To invite Member States to provide additional contributions to finance projects they may wish to carry out under the aegis of the Fund in the name of the financing Member States;

6. - To endorse the decision of previous Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers to set up a Special Endowment (Waqf) for the Fund with a capital of 100 million dollars and to administer this Endowment (Waqf) in accordance with its approved statute, to bring in an appropriate annual return to ensure the continuity of the Fund in carrying out its mission and to invite Member States to speed up covering the capital of this Waqf with voluntary contributions.

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