

FINAL COMMUNIQUE

1. In response to the generous invitation extended by the Republic of Iraq and in implementation of the resolution of the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers convened in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq from 28 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban 1401 H, (1- 5 June, 1981).

2. The Conference was preceded by a preparatory meeting of Senior Officials of member states (30 May 1981) for consideration of the agenda and organization of work;

3. The following member states attended the meeting :

The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, State of Bahrain, People's Republic of Bangladesh, United Republic of Cameroon, Republic of Chad, Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros, Republic of Djibouti, Republic of Gabon, Republic of the Gambia Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea, Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Republic of Indonesia, Republic of Iraq, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, State of Kuwait, Republic of Lebanon, Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Republic of Maldives, Republic of Mali, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Kingdom of Morocco, Republic of Niger, Sultanate of Oman, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Palestine, State of Qatar, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Republic of Senegal, Democratic Republic of Somalia, Democratic Republic of Sudan, Republic of Tunisia, Republic of Turkey, Republic of Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Republic of Upper Volta, Yemen Arab Republic, Democratic & Popular Republic of Yemen..

4. The following Member States did not attend the Conference:

- Islamic Republic of Iran and the Syrian Arab Republic;

5. The Conference was attended by the following as observers:

A. Federal Republic of Nigeria, The Turkish Muslim Community of Kibris and Moro Liberation Front.

B. International Organisations:

United Nations; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; United Nations Development Programme; United Nations Industrial Development Organization; United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; and Arab Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; the UN Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Right of the Palestinian people.

C. Subsidiary Organs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference:

Islamic Development Bank; Islamic International News Agency; Islamic States Broadcasting Organisation; Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Commodity Exchange; International Federation of Islamic Banks; and Organization of Arab Capitals; Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund.

D. Islamic Associations and Organizations:

Rabitah al-Alam al-Islami; Mo'otamar Al Alam Al Islami; Islamic European Council, World Federation of Islamo-Arabic International Schools; and World Assembly of Muslim Youth.

6. The Conference was inaugurated by His Excellency President Saddam Hussein of the Republic of Iraq, who asked the Conference to recite Surat Al-Fatiha in memory of the late President Zia-ur-Rahman of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

His Excellency then delivered an important address, which he began by stressing that the birth of the Organization of the Islamic Conference was a prominent event in the contemporary history of Islamic countries. Within the framework of this Organization officials of these States meet to examine questions of cooperation and solidarity among their States, to consider the issues for which Muslims are fighting, to vindicate the great principles of the noble religion, to spread Islamic culture and to foster Islamic institutions and attend to the affairs of Muslims in general.

His Excellency added that our struggle against all forms of colonialism, exploitation, oppression and aggressive Zionism was not a "temporary" trend nor was it a reaction to current conditions; it was, rather, a genuine and profound approach that emanated from the principles of our Islamic belief. The first Muslims had fought under the leadership of our Great Prophet (Peace be upon Him), and after him under his Caliphs and his companions, against aggressive and corrupt empires. Thus they spread the principles of Islam, principles of freedom, justice and equality indeed. As the descendants of those great men, believing in the glorious message of the Quran, we shouldered now the responsibility of Jihad for those principles.

His Excellency added that the Conference acquired special significance as it convened one month after the Islamic Summit Conference, which met in the vicinity of Al-Kaaba Al-Musharrafah and in the land of the great message of Islam, where resolutions and recommendations of paramount importance were taken. The work of that Conference was, moreover, crowned with the historical "Makkah Declaration".

Further addressing the Conference His Excellency said: "You, brothers, shoulder the heavy responsibility of putting these resolutions and recommendations into effect, of seeking the practical means for their implementation and of creating the propitious conditions to turn them into a tangible reality."

His Excellency added that the most important issue facing Muslim peoples today was the issue of supporting the Palestinian people to enable them to recover their usurped land and rights, and to restore Al-Quds Al-Sharif to its own people; that city was now under the hateful Zionist occupation that teemed with rancor, fanaticism and the spirit of evil and aggression. Such was the case throughout the land of Palestine which is held holy for all revealed religions. That made the struggle for the liberation of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif not a narrow issue, but rather an issue of wide human dimension.

His Excellency expressed the hope that the conference would adopt positions and resolutions likely to reinforce the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people and enable them to achieve their just objectives under the leadership of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation, the sole legitimate representative of the struggling Palestinian people.

His Excellency referred to the insolent Zionist threats, which had reached such a point that it was impossible now to remain passive towards them or to disregard them. The Zionist enemy, occupying the whole of Palestine as well as territories belonging to other Arab countries, continued to expand its influence in Lebanon and to wreak havoc in that Arab country. Indeed, this enemy has shown such a degree of insolence and arrogance as to impose conditions for its own security that went beyond those borders within which it was at present by virtue of occupation.

His Excellency the President then announced that the Arab nation rejected categorically, and fought against, the Zionist occupation; it rejected Zionist threats and most emphatically condemned the illegitimate support received by the Zionist enemy and its policies of aggression, from the United States and from certain colonialist quarters in the world. He further said: " We are confident that all Muslim people associate themselves with us and support us in this position. This support has its effective repercussions in the international community, encouraging right-thinking trends in world public opinion to condemn the Zionist aggression and to resist the racist Zionist ideology of expansion."

In respect of the Iraqi-Iranian dispute,

His Excellency referred to the fact that the Islamic Summit Conference had undertaken a noble mission: by assigning a committee to exert its good offices to terminate the conflict and to initiate negotiations to reach a peaceful settlement of this conflict. His Excellency expressed extreme appreciation of the sincere and diligent efforts exerted by the Chairman and the members of the Committee. He affirmed that Iraq was still, from a position of its strength and out of its love for peace, committed to its pledge, continued to be willing to reach a peaceful, just and honourable settlement of the dispute. All that Iraq demanded and called for was legitimate and just rights established in international treaties and agreements and by concrete historical facts. Iraq did not covet the land of its neighbours, nor did it wish them any harm. Iraq wished that conditions would be created to enable it to live with Iran in peace, each respecting the other, with neither side infringing the sovereignty, dignity or the interests of the other, nor interfering in the internal affairs of the other; each participating with its neighbours in creating the necessary conditions for security, stability and progress in the region.

His Excellency affirmed that Iraq was relieved of any moral or legal responsibility for the continuation of the conflict: the responsibility lay squarely on the officials of Iran, for they had not so far exerted any serious or sincere efforts to halt the conflict and reach a peaceful, just and honourable settlement of this dispute.

His Excellency expressed the hope that the Conference would contribute to the reinforcement of the Islamic Good-will Committee and to endorse any positive steps it might take.

7. The Conference decided to consider the statement of His Excellency President Saddam Hussein as an official document of the Conference, given the importance of the Statement and the useful guidance it contained.

8. His Excellency Moustapha Niasse, Foreign Minister of Senegal; His Royal Highness Sheikh Sabbah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabbah, Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister of the State of Kuwait; and His Excellency Elter Turkman, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Turkey, all made speeches in which they expressed their deep appreciation for the important address made by His Excellency President Saddam Hussein, President of the Republic of Iraq, and for kindly inaugurating the Conference. They also expressed their thanks to the Republic of Iraq for its hospitality and warm reception.

The Conference expressed its condolences on the death of President Zia-ur-Rahman, the late President of the Republic of Bangladesh, Vice-Chairman of the Third Islamic Summit Conference, Member of the tripartite Al-Quds Summit Committee and member of the Islamic Peace Committee.

The Conference regarded the late President as one of the eminent Islamic personalities who had devoted his life and consecrated his efforts to the progress and unity of the people of Bangladesh and to Islamic solidarity.

The Conference also declared its support for the people of Bangladesh at this critical period in their history.

The Conference received a cable from President Ahmad Sekou Toure, President of the Peoples Revolutionary Republic of Guinea and Chairman of the Islamic Peace Committee expressing his denouncement of the assassination of the late President Zia-ur-Rahman, and affirming that the Muslim Ummah has lost, with his death, one of its notable men who devoted themselves to struggle and work for the supreme Islamic values and effective Islamic solidarity.

The Secretary General also paid tribute to the memory of the late Zia-ur-Rahman, recalling the great services of the deceased to the Organisation, and thus to the Islamic causes in general.

9. The floor was then given to His Excellency Sharifuddin Pirzada, head of the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. He said that the period when his country presided over the Islamic Conference for the Eleventh Session was characterized by great activity, the most prominent being the worldwide celebration programmes on the advent of the Fifteenth Century of the Hejira. Turning to the question of Palestine and Al-Quds, he noted that the Zionist enemy continues to ignore world public opinion and all principles of international law by persisting in launching its terrorist campaigns against the Palestinian inhabitants in Lebanon, thus endangering the independence and territorial integrity of that member country. He called upon the Conference to assume its basic responsibility, and on the Islamic world to declare once again its solidarity with, and support for, the Palestinian cause and the independence of Lebanon. He called for urgent measures to be taken for the implementation of the Islamic plan of action to confront the Zionist enemy, and for the Liberation of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

Dealing with the question of Afghanistan and developments there, he emphasized his country's commitment to the search for a peaceful settlement for it, noting the Islamic Conference's support for the efforts aimed at settling the question of Afghanistan through negotiations. Touching on the Iraqi-Iranian dispute, he noted that the Islamic countries expected the Conference to coordinate efforts for bringing a quick end to this dispute to safeguard Islamic solidarity.

As regards air hijacking incidents, he asked for necessary measures to be taken to ensure that hijackers-were duly punished.

10. The Conference unanimously elected His Excellency Dr. Sa'doun Hammadi, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Iraq, Chairman of the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

11. The Conference also unanimously elected His Excellency Dauda Diallo, Foreign Minister of Niger, and His Excellency Fatallah Jami, Foreign Minister of the Republic of the Maldives, Vice-Chairman; and His Excellency Sharifudine Pirzada, Minister of Justice of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan as Rapporteur. The Conference appointed Ambassador Dr. Riad Mahmoud Sami Al-Qaisi, Head of the Legal Department at the Foreign Ministry of the

Republic of Iraq, as Chairman of the Drafting Committee. The Conference also appointed His Excellency Habib Chatti, Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, official spokesman of the Conference.

12. H.E. Dr. Sa'doun Hammadi, the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Iraq, addressed the Conference in his capacity as Chairman of the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

He expressed his warm gratitude at having been elected Chairman of the Session and said that he considered it an expression of appreciation for the great role Iraq was playing in the work of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

He expressed his gratitude to H.E. Mr. Agha Shahi, the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, for his able handling of the preceding session.

He paid tribute to the work of H.E. Mr. Habib Chatty, the Secretary- General, and all the staff of the Secretariat.

Dr. Hammadi affirmed Iraq's great interest in the Organization of the Islamic Conference -- an interest stemming from its belief in its positive influence on the course of international events; its constructive contribution to the political, economic and cultural activities at international level; its special role in the propagation of Islam's message and humanitarian teachings; the promotion of Islamic solidarity and the consolidation of world peace and security.

Dr. Hammadi recalled the Resolution on the Islamic Plan of Action against the Zionist Enemy. The Resolution directed the General Secretariat to undertake legal and procedural studies regarding adoption of a UN General Assembly Resolution soliciting an advisory ruling from the International court of Justice on Israeli practices and measures constituting a violation of the established rights of the Palestinian people.

The Resolution invited the General Assembly to reject the credentials of the Israeli Delegation to the United Nations, to adopt the necessary sanctions against the Zionist Entity in implementation of Chapter VII of the U.N Charter, and to freeze the membership of that Entity in the international organization.

Dr. Hammadi recalled paragraph 13 of the same Resolution: " Calling on member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference which have earlier recognised Israel to withdraw this recognition and to sever all diplomatic and economic relations with Israel. "

He then recalled paragraph 21 of the Resolution on the cause of Palestine and the Middle East, which invited the member states, " to sever all kinds of diplomatic, consular, economic, sports and touristic relations, as well as all forms of communication with Israel at all levels, official or otherwise ".

Dr. Hammadi referred to the critical situation in Lebanon and to the stepped-up Israeli aggression on Southern Lebanon and the subjection of a number of its towns to increased Israeli raids.

He warned that such an escalation of the critical situation constituted another attempt at dividing Lebanon in conformity with foreign designs and interests to implement the Zionist target of liquidating the Palestinian resistance and the national movement in Lebanon.

He then referred to the Resolution on the Declaration of a Holy Jihad and the need to take practical measures for the implementation of Jihad and to reach agreement on its Islamic message.

He reemphasized the importance of the Eritrean question, declaring that it was a just one and clearly a liberation movement.

He recalled the relevant resolution on the appointment of a Committee consisting of Senegal, Guinea and the General Secretariat, to make any contacts it might deem necessary for the pursuit of peaceful endeavours.

The Resolution, moreover, invited the Secretaries-General of the United Nations, the Arab League and the Organization of African Unity to use their good offices to solve the Eritrean question peacefully.

He affirmed Iraq's support for the African position on Namibia and any measures taken by African states, in implementation of Iraq's policy of solidarity with fellow Africans. He affirmed Iraq's position with respect to liberation movements throughout the world. With respect to international economic relations, His Excellency made it clear that they were characterized by the disparity between the advanced industrial nations and the developing countries.

The widening gap in recent years between the two sides was, he said, due to the fact that the current international economic order had not kept pace with world economic development.

His Excellency pointed out that despite the sincere efforts exerted by the developing countries at the various international fora to effect fundamental changes in the structure of international economic relations, no progress had been made.

This is the result of the stubborn and egoistical position the advanced industrial countries have adopted by opposing the establishment of a new and just international economic order, and by refusing, for political reasons, to effect such a change.

They have even gone back, in some cases, on what they had previously agreed upon.

He pointed out that Iraq's position was that all forms of economic exploitation and discrimination should be eliminated, and that there was a need to establish a just economic order through dialogue based on a genuine political desire.

All this, he went on, should be within the framework of all the countries of the world in implementation of the United Nations' General Assembly resolution No. 34/138.

His Excellency Dr. Hammadi recalled the proposal that Iraq had previously submitted at the Colombo Non-aligned Summit Conference, stipulating that the exporters of raw material should establish "specific associations" similar to that established by the oil-exporting countries.

This should strengthen the unity of developing countries and improve their bargaining power in dealing with the industrial countries and improve their bargaining power in dealing with the industrial countries.

He also recalled the proposal of President Saddam Hussein calling for the establishment of an international fund to compensate developing nations for their imported inflation.

The Fund would be financed by the developed countries.

The contributions of the oil-exporting countries would be proportionate to the increase in the price of oil exported to developing nations.

As for economic cooperation, among developing countries in general, and Islamic nations in particular, His Excellency pointed out that Iraq believes that this is one of the basic factors in bringing about a new international economic order.

Iraq, indeed, makes it one of the bases of its foreign policy. According to this policy, Iraq pledged to offer assistance, in the form of grants, donations and loans on easy terms, at the rate of about 4% of Iraq's gross national product for 1979 and 5.6% of its GNP for 1980. This compares with 0.15% of the GNP for the United States, 0.43% for Federal Germany, 0.52 for the United Kingdom and 0.58% for France. At the same time the General Assembly of the United Nations had invited the industrialized developed countries to contribute not less than 0.7% of their GNP to the developing countries in the Second International Development Decade.

Acting on this policy, Iraq called for responsible oil-pricing policy and for compensating the under-privileged developing countries, which have concluded direct oil agreements for the increase in the official prices of Iraqi oil from 1/6/1979 to the end of 1979, by providing long-term interest-free loans.

At the end of his address, His Excellency Dr. Hammadi expressed Iraq's increasing interest in religious affairs, through promulgating special legislation; providing moral and material assistance to religious institutions, holy shrines and clergymen; constructing numerous mosques; and through providing assistance to the Islamic institutions, centers and organizations throughout the world.

13. At the inaugural session, the Conference heard lengthy statement by His Excellency Habib Chatti, Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, in which he dealt with the issues preoccupying the Islamic world, particularly the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the current explosive crisis in the Middle East.

Behind that crisis was, he said, Israel's interference in Lebanon's internal affairs, its continued acts of aggression and expansionist policies, in violation of international law, and its flouting of UN resolutions.

He drew the attention of the Western World to the grave Middle East situation, which unless Israel ceased to commit its crimes, would seriously jeopardize peace and security both in that region, and in the world at large.

His Excellency the Secretary-General spoke of the Iraqi-Iran war and the mediation that had, and was still being undertaken by the Organization of the Islamic Conference to put an end to that war.

He also spoke of the problem of Afghanistan, affirming that this could only be solved by the withdrawal of foreign troops.

He further voiced the Islamic World's refusal to involve the Gulf region in the current conflict between the two super-powers, affirming that the states of the region were quite capable of defending their own security.

The Secretary General also dealt with the current international situation and warned that this should be promptly remedied, to avoid the dangers that were bound to result from the continuation of such a situation, which jeopardized human destiny.

14. Mr. Esmat Kattany, Under Secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Iraq, in his capacity as Chairman of the Meeting of Senior Officials (30 May, 1981), explained that the aforementioned meeting had examined and approved the agenda and agreed to circulate its items among the four committees of the Conference.

15. His Excellency Al-Habib Chatty, the Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference read out a report in which he delineated the activities the Organisation and its activities as well as the efforts exerted by the General Secretariat, in pursuance of the resolutions adopted by the Eleventh Session held in Islamabad, and the Summit Conference of Makkah Al Mukarramah and Taif.

16. He then moved on to the principal fields of these activities and reiterated the positive results achieved in them.

He stated that Palestine and Al-Quds are continually in the forefront of all our issues, pointing to the efforts exerted in this regard during the preceding period, reflected in holding of the two extraordinary sessions.

The first was in Amman in Sha'aban 1400 H (July, 1980), and the second in Fez from 9-11 Zul Quda 1401 (8-10 September 1980), as well as an emergency session for Al-Quds Committee in Casablanca in Shawal 1400 (August 1980), to counter the bill passed by the Israeli Knesset to annex Al-Quds and make it the unified eternal capital of the Zionist entity.

17. He explained that these emergency sessions had adopted resolutions of paramount importance which underlined the solidarity of Islamic countries vis-a-vis Zionist aggression, and their commitment to extend material and moral support to the Palestine Liberation Organisation, thereby enabling it to escalate its armed struggle and consolidate its internal front.

18. His Excellency added that the Summit Committee of Al-Quds Committee held a meeting in Zul-Hija 1400H (November 1980) in which it examined the evolution of events as regards Al-Quds and the Palestine issue generally, and drew up plans for the coming stage.

In this context, he explained the steps taken regarding the questions of Palestine and Al-Quds, such as the contacts made with the Holy See in the Vatican and Christian circles, the international seminar held in Paris on Al-Quds, as well as the continued efforts exerted to impose sanctions against Israel.

19. His Excellency then moved on to the situation in Lebanon, recalling the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conference and the Summit Conference of Taif on upholding its unity, sovereignty and independence, and on supporting it against Israeli aggression.

20. As regards the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, H.E. the Secretary-General reviewed the good offices of the Islamic Peace Committee to date, and its contacts with both parties in a bid to terminate that conflict.

In this connection, he noted with satisfaction that both countries had agreed to allow the Committee to continue its conciliatory efforts, affirming that the Committee would do its utmost to attain that noble goal.

21. His Excellency then spoke of the problem of Afghanistan.

He pointed to the efforts still being exerted in this direction, pursuant to the resolutions adopted in Islamabad on ending this problem.

22. Regarding the problem of drought in the Sahel, His Excellency recalled the resolution adopted in this respect by the third Islamic Summit Conference, and the steps taken by the General Secretariat to implement this resolution.

23. Next, His Excellency dealt with a number of Islamic issues and the steps already taken with respect to some of them as well as the efforts being taken to implement the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conference concerning others.

24. The heads of delegations of the Member States made statements at the Plenary Session in which they dealt with the basic matters and issues submitted to the Conference. They also expressed their concern and the need to adopt resolutions on them involving such measures as would realise the objectives of the Organization. They also expressed their gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Iraq for its great hospitality and warm welcome.

25. The Conference then heard the statement addressed to it by Dr. Kurt Waldheim, Secretary General of the United Nations, which was read out on his behalf by Mr. Yusuf Djermakoye, Under-Secretary of the United Nations.

26. Dr. Riaz Hussein, Minister of Health, Republic of Iraq made a statement at the behest of the Arab Ministers of Health, on the issue involving transferring the Headquarters of the Regional Office of the World Health Organization from Alexandria, in the Arab Republic of Egypt, to Amman in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. After explaining the steps on this score, he called upon all Member States to support the Arab States in their endeavours to transfer the seat of the Head Office, on the basis of the solidarity between the League of Arab States and the Organisation of the Islamic Conference in order to realize their common interest.

27. Dr. Ezzedine Ibrahim, Chairman of the Permanent Board of the Islamic Solidarity Fund, then made a statement in which he reaffirmed the social and humanitarian Islamic tasks undertaken by the Islamic Solidarity Fund inside and outside the Islamic countries wherever Muslims are to be found, and he appealed to Member States to make further donations to the Fund to enable it to achieve its objectives.

28. The Conference commended the establishment of the Gulf Cooperation Council, which will contribute to the unity and solidarity of the Islamic Ummah and further consolidate its struggle for the triumph of its just causes and the progress of its peoples. The Conference then acclaimed the efforts exerted by the Council's members for creating this Council, considered as a model of integration and cooperation for the sake of prosperity and strength.

29. The Conference then discussed the various items on the agenda and adopted the following resolutions:
I. Institutional and general matters

30. The election of the members of the Finance Control Organ
The conference approved the re-election of the previous board members for a further two year term, according to the provisions of article V (paragraph A) Chapter 8 of the Financial Statute of the Organization.

31. The Election of Al-Quds Committee

The Conference approved the election of the members of Al-Quds Committee for a term of three years.

The Committee members are from:

- 1) The Kingdom of Morocco
- 2) Peoples Revolutionary Republic of Guinea
- 3) Peoples Republic of Bangladesh
- 4) The Republic of Iraq
- 5) The Islamic Republic of Iran
- 6) The Republic of Indonesia
- 7) The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
- 8) The Republic of Lebanon
- 9) The Islamic Republic of Mauritania
- 10) The Republic of Niger
- 11) Palestine
- 12) The Islamic Republic of Pakistan
- 13) The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
- 14) The Republic of Senegal
- 15) The Syrian Arab Republic

32. The Conference requested the Secretary General to prepare a detailed comprehensive study of the administrative and organizational aspects, as well as the rules of procedure of the Conference meetings in the manner that would realize the best results.

The study would be submitted to the Member States within two months of the convening date of the 13th Conference.

33. The Republic of Iraq, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Republic of Niger, the Republic of Senegal, the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh, the Republic of Maldives, the Democratic Republic of Somalia, the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros announced their contributions to the Organization's funds, institutions and organizations as follows:

State	Islamic Solidarity Fund	Waqf of Solidarity Fund	Al Quds Fund	Waqf Al Quds Fund
Saudi Arabia	\$ 10, 000, 000	-	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 5,000,000
Iraq	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 20,000,000
Pakistan	\$ 40,000	-	\$ 50,000	-
Niger	\$ 40,000	-	\$ 35,000	-
Senegal	\$ 40,000	-	\$ 60,000	-
Bangladesh	\$ 5,000	-	\$ 10,000	-
Maldives	\$ 1,000	-	\$ 40,000	-
Somalia	-	-	-	\$ 5,000
Comoros	-	-	\$ 10,000	-
U.A.E.	\$ 3,000,000	-	-	\$ 10,000,00
Guinea	\$ 25,000	-	\$ 50,000	-

Indonesia announced its donation of \$ 300,000 to be divided among the various Funds. Kuwait pledged a donation that would be effective after the General Secretariat had contacted the Government of Kuwait in this respect.

The \$ 20,000,000 donation announced by the Republic of Iraq for Waqf of Al-Quds Fund would be paid only when the allocation to all Al-Quds Funds have been fully settled. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia pledged the following contributions:

(in US. Dollars.)

- 1) Islamic States Broadcasting Organization 2,000,000
- 2) Islamic International News Agency 2,000,000
- 3) The Dacca Centre 500,000
- 4) The Ankara Centre 300,000
- 5) The Istanbul Centre 200,000
- 6) World Centre for Islamic Education 1,000,000
- 7) Programme for teaching the Arabic Language 1,000,000
- 8) World Federation of International Arab Islamic Schools 1,000,000
- 9) Islamic Shipowners Association 1,000,000
- 10) Islamic Chamber of Commerce Industry and Commodity Exchange 800,000
- 11) The Tangiers Centre 200,000

34. The Conference approved the extension of the term of office of the Assistant Secretaries General from two to four years, non-renewable.

35. The Conference approved the appointment of His Excellency Sheikh Arab Said Hashem, Ambassador at the Ministry in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, as Assistant Secretary General at the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

36. The Conference also approved the changes introduced in the flag of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, according to the specifications indicated and the model presented by the General Secretariat pertaining to proposal No.1.

37. With respect to the election of three Committees, with each chaired by a Head of State or Government, the Conference directed the Secretary General to make consultations on the subject and report thereon to Thirteenth Foreign Ministers Conference.

38. The Conference announced its acceptance of invitation extended by the Republic of Niger to host the Thirteenth Foreign Ministers Conference and thanked the Niger for its kind offer.

39. The Conference likewise accepted with gratitude the invitation of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to host the Fourteenth Foreign Ministers Conference.

40. The Conference adopted a resolution on controlling drought in the Sahel countries and its ensuing consequences. In this respect, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia pledged a donation of 100 million dollars for the development of hydraulic resources and rural areas; Kuwait pledged 50 million dollars; the Republic of Iraq pledged 30 million dollars while the United Arab Emirates pledged 30 million dollars for immediate relief. This took place in the Sahel Committee, which was chaired by El-Sayed Taher Mohioddine Maarouf, Vice President of Iraq.

41. The Conference also adopted the following resolutions at the plenary.

II. IN THE POLITICAL FIELD:

42. In respect of the issue of Palestine and the Middle East, the Conference decided to endeavour to induce the Security Council of the United Nations to adopt a new resolution that would explicitly provide for the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return to their homeland, their right to exercise self-determination without any foreign intervention, and their right to establish their own independent Palestinian State on their national soil. The Conference also decided to exert efforts in all international organizations to ensure.

1. The rejection of the credentials of the delegation of the Zionist entity to the United Nations General Assembly on the ground that it represented an authority that did not respect international legality and that claimed the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital;

2. Suspension of the membership of the Zionist entity in the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies for its continued refusal to implement their resolutions and its continued aggression on the Palestinian people and the Arab peoples; and

3. The application of sanctions provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter against the Zionist entity for its flagrant intransigence and violations of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The Conference decided to create a five-man committee composed of Pakistan, Senegal, Malaysia, Guinea and the Secretary General to undertake adequate preparations and the necessary contacts to follow up and secure the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights.

The Conference decided to sever all forms of political, economic, cultural, technical, touristic and communications relations with the Zionist entity; and to accept the representation of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the remaining capitals of Islamic States as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, granting it all relevant rights, privileges and immunities.

Islamic States expressed their deep concern at the escalation of the continued Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people and the Arab territories. The Conference expressed its determination to resist the normalization of relations between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist entity.

43. The Conference affirmed its total commitment to implement all recommendations made by Al-Quds Committee on the issue of Palestine and the Middle East. It paid tribute to the efforts of the Committee and expressed deep appreciation for the great efforts exerted by His Majesty King Al Hassan II, Chairman of the Committee, His Excellency President Ahmed Sekou Toure and His Excellency the late President Zia-ur-Rahman.

The Conference decided to twin Al-Quds, Capital of Palestine, to all the capitals of the Member States, and to reject categorically, all hostile measures applied by the Israeli enemy against this holy city and its lawful population.

44. The Conference affirmed its total commitment to the declaration of Holy Jihad to save Al-Quds Al-Sharif and to vindicate the Palestinian people, and its continued military and material support of the Palestine Liberation Organization. It firmly supported the call of the Palestine Liberation Organization to open the door to the enrolment of volunteers among all

Muslim brothers so that they might take part in the Jihad for the liberation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories.

45. The Conference reaffirmed the importance of the role to be played by the Waqf of Al-Quds Fund in consolidating the Fund with steady financial resources to ensure its stability and to enable the Fund to continue its task of supporting Palestinian people in their steadfastness and struggle. It paid tribute to the donations of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to this Waqf, and appealed to other Islamic states to make generous contributions to cover the whole capital of the Wakf.

46. The Conference decided to establish a fixed annual budget for Al-Quds Fund of \$ 100 million and appealed to member states to contribute generously to this fund.

47. The Conference strongly condemned the persistence of the Israeli enemy in persecuting and expelling Palestinian citizens and deporting them from their own homeland. It affirmed its obligation to continue, through its Member States, to raise the question at international fora with a view to imposing sanctions on Israel.

48. The Conference strongly condemned the organized official terrorism practised by the Israeli enemy in its repeated savage raids and its declaration of a war of genocide against the camps of Palestinian refugees and the Palestine Liberation Organization. It further strongly condemned the United States for its practices and continued support of the Israeli enemy.

49. The Conference condemned the desecration of the mosques and the Islamic holy places in occupied Palestine. It called upon all the countries of the world, as well as the competent international organizations, to adopt firm positions in this respect. It also appealed to the Security Council to examine these violations and to dispatch a fact-finding commission to the region.

50. The Conference also decided to establish the Islamic Office for the Boycott of Israel within the General Secretariat.

51. The Conference decided to establish the Islamic Office for Military Coordination with Palestine within the General Secretariat for the purpose of supporting the Palestinian struggle and of supplying the Palestine Liberation Organization with its requirements in personnel and military equipment.

52. The Conference strongly condemned Zionist aggression against the natural resources and the inalienable national rights of the Palestinians. It warned the Zionists against the consequences of its project for digging a canal linking the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. It called upon all the countries of the world not to offer any contributions to the implementation of this project, whether financial, human or technical; and also warned the establishments, companies and individuals against participation therein.

53. The Conference reaffirmed its commitment to observe a Day of Islamic Solidarity with the people of Palestine on 21 August of every year. It also called upon Member States which had not issued a Palestine stamp to do so regularly, constantly and in the prescribed manner as long as the Palestine question remained standing.

54. The Conference also strongly rejected and condemned all the Jewish measures adopted to establish settlements in the Hebron, calling upon Member States to raise that issue at the coming session of the UN General Assembly.

55. It condemned the influx of Zionist Settlements on the occupied Palestinian territories, and the increasing acts of confiscation and Judaization of lands and possessions and the setting-up of settlements on them.

56. The Conference expressed its concern for the independence, territorial integrity and unity of the people of Lebanon and its sovereignty over all its territories. It called for an immediate and comprehensive cease-fire in Lebanon and called upon all parties to abide by this cease-fire. It also decided to support the Lebanese government in all endeavours to check the deterioration of the security situation all over Lebanon and to uphold the efforts of the Supreme Arab Follow-Up Committee.

It condemned strongly the Israeli entity for its repeated aggressive attacks on Lebanon.

57. The Conference affirmed the commitment of the Islamic States to uphold the resolution adopted by the Arab Conference of Health Ministers on transferring the World Health Organization Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean from the city of Alexandria to Amman, Capital of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

58. On the situation in Afghanistan, the Conference reaffirmed its former resolutions, calling for the immediate and total withdrawal of all foreign forces from Afghanistan, upholding the right of the people of Afghanistan to determine their own system of government free from outside interference, and doubling the efforts exerted to safeguard its independence in its capacity as an Islamic and Non-aligned country. It strongly urged the creation of the right conditions that would make possible the early return of the Afghan people to their homeland in security and dignity and appealed to all States and people to proffer assistance to alleviate the suffering of the Afghan people.

59. On the Iraq-Iran conflict, the Conference commended the sincere efforts exerted by the Good Offices Committee for the purpose of reaching a peaceful settlement for the conflict and welcomed whole-hearted efforts exerted in the cause of peace. It appealed to both parties to the conflict to join their efforts to those of the Committee for the purpose of implementing the resolution adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference.

60. The Conference urged all Member States to provide generous assistance in cash and in kind to fight the effects of drought in the African Sahel. It paid tribute to the Arab development Funds for their activities in participating in the implementation of the first programme of the Islamic Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Sahel.

61. The Conference appealed to all Member States to provide the maximum assistance possible to the people of Namibia in their struggle, under SWAPO, to liberate themselves from the yoke of racist occupation and colonialism. It strongly censured the abuse by France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America of their veto right, which led to the frustration of efforts within the Security Council to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions on South Africa in view of its continued illegitimate occupation of Namibia. It condemned Western powers and Israel for their continued cooperation with the

racist minority regime; and appealed to all States to provide assistance to the front-line States suffering the fiercest attacks by the racist minority regime.

62. On the situation in South Africa, the Conference reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle waged by the oppressed people and liberation movements in South Africa. It strongly condemned the racist minority regime for its barbaric oppression, torture and indiscriminate killing of the people of South Africa. It also condemned the close cooperation between the two racist entities in South Africa and Israel, and appealed to Member States to extend all necessary assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movements, and to extend necessary assistance to front-line States, which are exposed to the fiercest attacks by the racist minority regime.

63. The Conference invited all States to coordinate their efforts and to work for the elimination of Zionist, racism and racial discrimination from the entire world.

64. As regards Islamic communities in non-Member States of the Islamic Conference, the Conference endorsed the programme prepared by the Ministerial Committee, composed of the Secretary General and the Foreign Ministers of Tunisia and Senegal, which was formed under resolution 23/11-PIL, adopted at the previous session in Islamabad.

65. The Conference condemned the military acts perpetrated by the Government of the Philippine against the Muslims in the South, and vehemently denounced the persistent non-observation by the Authorities of the implementation of the Tripoli agreements. It urged the Islamic States to provide moral and material assistance to the MORO National Liberation Front, and called upon all Member States to exert economic and political pressure on the Government of the Philippine to induce it to honour the Tripoli Agreement.

66. The Conference invited Member States to fulfill their international obligations concerning the punishment for AIR Hijacking, and to ensure the security of civil aviation throughout the world.

67. The Conference decided to provide effective aid to the persecuted peoples in the Horn of Africa, and stressed its rejection of the presence of foreign forces in this region.

68. The Conference urged the Committee on Eritrea to continue its endeavours and submit a report on the results of its efforts to the forthcoming Conference, and to keep the Eritrean question on the Agenda of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

69. The Conference instructed the Secretary General to convene urgently a group of experts to continue consideration of the proposal of Bangladesh on the creation of a Standing Committee of Foreign Ministers and report thereon.

70. On the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear States against the use, or threat to use, nuclear weapons, the Conference invited members of the Disarmament Committee to urgently reach an agreement on the International Convention to assure Non-Nuclear States against the use, threat to use, nuclear weapons.

71. On the establishment of nuclear-free-zones in Africa, the Middle East and Asia, the Conference likewise strongly condemned Israel and South Africa for seeking to develop their nuclear armament capabilities; and censured any cooperation with the regimes in South

Africa and Israel to assist them in producing nuclear weapons, thus undermining the possibilities of achieving the aim of establishing nuclear-free zones. The Conference also invited all Islamic countries to continue their co-operation with the United Nations and all other fora to contribute to the efforts aimed at the establishment of nuclear-free zones in Africa, the Middle East and South America.

72. On cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations, the Conference reaffirmed the importance of promoting the cooperation between them, in compliance with the relevant resolution adopted by the General Assembly in its 35th Session. It also reaffirmed the necessity of furthering the cooperation with the Organization of African Unity.

73. The Conference decided to extend urgent aid to Guinea Bissau, and appealed all Member States to do likewise.

74. The Conference invited all Member States and all Islamic institutions, organizations associations to extend their aid to the Republic of Djibouti. It called on Solidarity Fund to allocate generous aid to the Government of Djibouti to help it meet towards the refugees who sought asylum country.

75. The Conference commended the assistance extended by the Islamic Solidarity Fund to countries hosting the refugees, and urged member States to provide all possible aid to these refugees on purely humanitarian and fraternal grounds.

76. The Conference reconfirmed the Information Plan drafted by Al-Quds Committee at its Extraordinary Meeting in Islamabad, and approved by the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

77. The Conference urged Member States to urgently pay up their contributions to the budget of the International Islamic News Agency, to enable the Agency to expand its coverage of news transmission throughout the world, and to expand its capacity, and to further give priority to the Agency in the gathering and transmission of its news to information media at both regional and international levels.

78. The Conference also asked Member States to pay up their contributions to the budget of the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization to enable it to fulfil its task and implement its programme. It appealed to Member States to uphold this Organization in concluding a cooperation agreement with UNESCO.

79. The Conference endorsed the nomination of Mr. Kebba M'Bai, from the Republic of Senegal, to membership of the International Court of Justice. It also decided to support the renewal of the membership of Mr. Mohamed El-Bajawi, from the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, for another term on the United Nations International Law Commission. It also decided to support the nomination of Mr. Mohamed El-Meelly, from the Republic of Tunisia, to the post of Secretary General of the International Tele-communication Union.

III. In the Economic Sphere

80. Reviewing the world economic situation, the Conference decided to call for worldwide comprehensive economic negotiations without delay, in keeping with the UN General

Assembly's relevant resolution, and to request the Secretary General to follow up preparations for those negotiations.

81. As regards the plan of action for the consolidation of economic cooperation among Member States, the conference decided to hold a high-level governmental meeting of experts from Member States, prior to the convening of the Eighth Session of the Islamic committee for Economic, Cultural and social Affairs, to study the proposals submitted for implementing the plan of action; make specific recommendations, and instruct the General Secretariat to ask Member States for their views on means of implementing the plan of action.

82. Concerning the consolidation of programmes of development in the Islamic world, the Conference decided to request the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to invite the representatives or Development Funds in participating states and the Islamic Bank for Development to hold annual meetings at the Headquarters of the General Secretariat, so that the Funds' representatives may pinpoint, review and follow up the implementation of priorities, and concentrate over the next five years on the financing of development projects in the fields of infrastructure, electric power and agriculture. The Member States may apply to finance those projects through the General Secretariat, which shall refer the applications to the Funds.

83. Regarding the planning and development, including joint ventures, the Conference decided to request the General Secretariat to circulate the report of the Advisory Committee for joint ventures among all the Member States, to consider the issue of joint ventures within the framework of the Plan of Action for Economic Cooperation among Islamic States, and refer the Advisory Committee's report and relevant observation by Member States to the governmental meeting of experts from Member States.

84. Concerning the economic problems of the less-developed countries among the Member States, the Conference decided to urge Member States to make effective contributions, and coordinate their views at the United Nations Conference scheduled to convene in Paris in September 1981. It requested Member States and the Islamic Bank for Development to pay special attention to the less-developed countries among its Members and to increase their assistance to those countries; and called on the General Secretariat to take the necessary measures to implement this resolution.

85. As for the problems of the land-locked Islamic countries, the Conference decided to urge the Ankara Center to complete its studies on the problems of land-locked Member States, and request Member States concerned to provide the Ankara Center with every facility to carry out its task. The General Secretariat is requested to follow up the implementation of the resolution.

86. Concerning the draft agreement for encouraging, protecting and guaranteeing investments among Member States, the Conference decided to adopt a draft agreement for encouraging, protecting and guaranteeing investments, and to urge Member States to sign and ratify the agreement, so as to put it into practice, and requested the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of the resolution.

87. As regards meetings of Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities of Member States, the Conference endorsed the recommendations adopted by the third and fourth meetings of the Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities and requested the

General Secretariat to follow-up the implementation of these recommendations, including those of the extension of the Arab economic boycott of Israel to include all Member States, the admission of Palestine Liberation Organization as an Observer to the annual meetings of both the World Bank and International Monetary Fund. The Conference welcomed the offer of the Central Bank of Turkey to host the fifth meeting of the Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities in Istanbul in April 1982.

88. On increasing the paid-up capital of the Islamic Development Bank and expansion of its activities, the Conference decided to urge the member states which have not yet contributed to the Bank's capital to subscribe as soon as possible to the un-subscribed amount thereof, and called upon the Bank, in addition to its other activities, to accelerate its activities in the financing trade.

89. Regarding the International Association of Islamic Banks, the Conference decided to endorse the resolutions adopted by the meetings of the Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities on developing and organizing supervisory work over Islamic Banks, and to support the idea of establishing the International Institute for Islamic Economy and Banks, provided its activities do not run counter to those of that Institute which is affiliated with the Islamic Development Bank. The Conference took note of the annual report submitted by the International Association of Islamic Banks.

90. As regards the establishment of the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade in Tangiers the Kingdom of Morocco, the Conference took note of the measures taken by the Moroccan government for the purpose of making the Centre ready for operation. The Conference expressed gratitude to the Moroccan government for carrying out these measures and urged member states to pay their subscriptions and extend generous donations to the budget of the Centre and afford every possible assistance so that it might attain its objective.

It requested the General Secretariat to submit a progress report on the activities of the Centre to the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

91. The Conference decided to refer the study submitted by the Republic of Bangladesh entitled "Towards an Islamic Common Market", to the statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic States in Ankara, to prepare a study on the estimated scope and implications of an Islamic Common Market.

92. On the promotion of trade among Member states of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, it approved holding the Second Islamic Trade Fair in Bangladesh¹ the Third Fair in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and the Fourth in the Kingdom of Morocco, and urged member states to participate effectively in all Islamic Trade Fairs.

93. As regards the Islamic Chamber of Trade and Industry in Karachi, the Conference decided that the Chamber should proceed to widen the scope of its activities, laying special emphasis on the exchange of trade information and statistics among member states, and to promote visits and communications. The Chamber was urged to implement promptly the resolution of its General Assembly on boycotting the Israeli entity. It called on member states to make substantial donations to enable the Chamber to build appropriate headquarters.

94. Regarding the Islamic Shipowners Association, in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Conference urged member states to sign and ratify the Association Statutes as soon as possible, and requested them to extend financial and other assistance to enable the Association to attain its objectives. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia submitted a nomination for the post of the first Secretary General of the Association.

95. On the Report by the Civil Aviation Group of Experts, the Conference decided to set up the Islamic Aviation Council with a view to promoting coordination and cooperation among Member States in the field of air transport. It entrusted the General Secretariat with distributing the draft Statute of the Council to member states, receive their comments in this respect, and hold a Second meeting of the group of experts in Tunis with a view to finalizing the Statute, and studying the draft Statute of the National Airlines Association.

It recommended that the draft Statute should provide for the boycotting of the Israeli entity by all Member States, and invited them to benefit from the proposal made by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, to conduct training courses for member states, at the Saudi Civil Aviation Institute, and urged other member states in a position to do so to grant similar training courses. It was decided that the seat of the Council should be in the city of Tunis.

96. Concerning the activities of the Statistical, Economic, and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic States in Ankara, the Conference endorsed the Five-Year Plan of Action and its annual progress of Action for 1981/1982, and urged Member States which have not yet paid their contributions to the Centre's budget to do so as early as possible.

97. As regards the activities of the Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research in Dacca, the Conference endorsed the report of the First General Assembly of the Centre, except for the proposal contained therein to change the Centre's name at the present stage, and urged Member States to provide urgent contributions and donations to the Centre and to supply it with the required cadres and experts.

98. On the General Agreement for Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation among Member States the Islamic Conference expressed its satisfaction at putting the Agreement into effect after it had been ratified by 23 of the Member States and appealed to the rest of the Member States to ratify it.

99. The Conference urged Member States to actively participate in the economic meetings decided by the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and to forward lists of their delegations to the host countries well in advance of the dates thereof.

IV. In the Cultural Sphere

100. Regarding the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development, the Conference decided to reaffirm its appeal to Member States to make the required financial contributions, amounting to 50 million dollars, to the Foundation, as ratified by previous Islamic conferences, and to extend the required technical assistance to bolster the activities of the Foundation. It approved of the appointment of the members of the Consultative Board of Scientists for that Foundation.

101. The Conference decided:

A. To amend article VI of the Statute of the Islamic Organization Islamic Organization for Education, Science and Culture as follows:

" Each Member State of the Organization of Islamic Conference shall become a member of the said Islamic Organization directly upon its approval of the Statute ";

The new sentence replaces the following:

" Directly upon informing the Secretary General of the Islamic Conference of their ratification of the Statute ";

B. To amend paragraph 3 of Article XXI of the Organization's Statute to read as follows:

" This Statute shall become valid upon being signed by the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference ";

The new sentence replaces the following:

" This Statute shall become valid upon being ratified by half the Member States ";

C. To delete paragraph 5 of Article XXI of the Organization's Statute. The Conference called for the convening, next autumn of the constitutive conference of the Organization.

- The Conference agreed to the formation of a Committee, composed of nine Member States, to follow-up the establishment of the Islamic Commission of the International Crescent.

102. Regarding the International Commission of Islamic Heritage and the Preservation of Historical Cities, the Conference decided:

1. To refer the practical plan proposed by the International Commission on Islamic Heritage for study by this Committee, in the light of comments and observations to be made by Member States,
2. To approve the proposed amendments to the Statute of the International Commission for Islamic Heritage,
3. To urge Member States wishing to preserve their historical heritage to supply the General Secretariat with the necessary data and information, so that it may follow-up the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Tenth and Eleventh Islamic Conferences,
4. To urge Member States and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to Provide the required financial assistance to preserve historical cities in the Republic of Tunisia, the Kingdom of Morocco, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, the Republic of Mali, the Republic of Niger, the Republic of Indonesia, and other Islamic cities,

5. To request the General Secretariat to contact the Organization of Islamic Capitals with a view to referring to it part of, or the entire question of preserving Islamic historical cities, and to prepare a detailed report in this regard;

6. To invite the International Commission on Islamic Heritage and the Organization of Islamic Capitals to prepare a plan to determine priorities for the preservation of historical Islamic cities, and to submit specific proposals in this respect to the General Secretariat;

7. To commend the efforts exerted by the Tunisian government to preserve its Islamic heritage.

103. On the teaching of the Arabic and propagation of Islamic culture in non-Arabic speaking Member States, the Conference decided to call upon all those Member States that have material and moral potentials to meet the needs of other Member States that have expressed readiness to include the teaching of the Arabic language and the promulgation of Islamic culture in their educational programs. It decided to request the Islamic Solidarity Fund to study the feasibility of allocating part of its appropriations to assist these countries in implementing their programmes. It encouraged many bilateral initiatives concluded between any two Member States for providing support or help to implement the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conference on the teaching of Arabic and the promulgation of the Islamic culture. It called upon Member States to extend material and technical support to the Democratic Republic of Somalia, the Republic of the Gambia, and the Republic of Niger, for this purpose. It requested Member States to follow the example of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Republic of Iraq of providing the necessary assistance to the Islamic groups in non-Islamic countries with the aim of pursuing their efforts in disseminating Islamic culture among their citizens and teaching the Arabic language.

104. The Conference decided to request the General Secretariat to convene a meeting of a Committee composed of two members from each member state of the Organization - a Shariah Scholar and an Astronomer - to make a comprehensive analytical study of a uniform Calendar of Lunar months and Muslim Holidays, and to submit a report in this regard to the Thirteenth Islamic Conference.

105. The Conference urged that efforts be exerted to complete the erection of the two Islamic Universities at Niger and Uganda and to provide the necessary material and moral support.

106. The Conference decided to ratify the recommendations of the Eleventh Session of the Islamic Commission for economic, Cultural, and Social Affairs which was held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia this year, on the establishment of the Zaytouneya Faculty and the Supreme Council for Islamic Studies in Tunis, and requested the Member States and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to continue lending the necessary Support to this great Islamic project.

107. The Conference decided to request the General Secretariat to pursue its contacts with the government of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau as regards the establishment of the Islamic Centre, in Guinea-Bissau, in stages; to urge Member States to donate generously for its erection; and to express thanks to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for its announcement to donate 20 thousand dollars for the constructions of the Islamic Centre.

108. The Conference decided to pursue the implementation of the project of turning the Ahmed Baba Centre, at Timbuktu, into a Regional Institute for Islamic Research and Studies; and to urge member states, in general, and neighbouring African states, in particular, to extend material and moral support to the Government of the Republic of Mali to implement this project and requested the General Secretariat and the Permanent Board of the Islamic Solidarity Fund to cooperate with the Government of the Republic of Mali with a view to completing the technical studies for the project and providing the needed support.

109. The Conference approved the draft Statute and the Budget estimates for the different phases of establishing the Islamic Institute for Translation in Khartoum for years 1981-1984, and requested the General Secretariat and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to co-ordinate their efforts with government of the Democratic Republic of Sudan with a view to Continuity in the effort exerted to establish the Institute According to the planned phases of implementation.

110. The Conference decided to refer the draft statute of the Islamic Solidarity Games Federation to the competent Authorities in the Member States for their views and Comments.

111. The Conference decided to circulate the draft statute of the Internationa1 Islamic Law Commission among Member States for consideration, comments and proposals, And to accept the offer of the Tunisian Republic to host the Headquarters.

112. The Conference approved in principle, the framework and the outline of the draft Statutes of the Islamic Fiqh Academy submitted by the Committee of Experts, and requested the General Secretariat to circulate the draft Statute among Member States, then to convene a meeting an enlarged Committee, to finalize the Draft Statute, and finally to convene the General constituent Conference for the Islamic Fiqh Academy and to complete the necessary procedures for its establishment.

113. The Conference decided to request the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to submit its proposed study on the establishment of the Institute for Complementary Studies for consideration and to take the necessary measures to submit it to the sessions of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs, which in turn will make the appropriate recommendations thereon for submission to the Thirteenth Islamic Conference.

114. The Conference decided on the formation of two Boards of Directors, one for the World Centre for Islamic Education at Makkah Al-Mukarramah, the other for the Research Centre on Islamic History, Arts and Culture.

V.In the Administrative and Financial sphere:

115. The Conference decided to approve the second report submitted by the Finance Control Organ on the closing accounts of the General Secretariat for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1980, and to request the General Secretariat to implement the recommendations included in the report.

116. The Conference also decided to approve the draft budget of the General Secretariat of the Organization for the 1981-1982 financial year, amounting to US.\$ 8,157,286 to be paid out of Member States' contributions.

117. The Conference approved the budget of the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic States, in Ankara, amounting to US. \$ 1,500,000 for the 1981-1982 fiscal year to be covered from Member States' contribution at the same rate as their contribution to the budget of the General Secretariat.

118. The Conference approved the budget of the Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research in Dacca, amounting to US \$ 6,091,007 for the 1981-1982 fiscal year, which shall be covered as follows:

US. \$ 807,407 -member States' Contributions at same rate as their contribution to the budget of the General Secretariat.

US. \$ 5,283,600 -Gifts and donations by Member States.

119. Regarding the budget of the Islamic History, and Cultural Centre, in Istanbul, for the 1981-1982 fiscal year, the Conference approved the amendment of paragraph 3(A) of Rule III of the Centre's Statute, so that Member States' contributions to the budget of the Centre shall be at the same rate as their contribution to the budget of the General Secretariat.

120. The Conference also approved the recommendations submitted by the Standing Committee on Finance regarding the amendment of the Statute of the World Centre for Islamic Education, in Mecca, for the 1981-1982 fiscal year so that member states contributions to the budget of the Centre are made at the same rate as their contribution to the General Secretariat of the Organization.

121. The Conference approved the budget of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in Morocco, for the 1981-1982 fiscal year, amounting to US.\$ 1,532,252 to be covered from Member States' contributions at the same rate as their contribution to the budget of the General Secretariat.

122. The Conference recommended that the budget of the Islamic Centre for Trade and Development, in Tangiers, for the 1981-1982 fiscal year, amounting to US. \$ 433,052 be financed by the Member States at the same rate as their contribution to the budget of the General Secretariat.

123. Regarding the administrative and financial position of the General Secretariat and its bodies, the Conference urged Member States to pay their arrears in contribution to the budget of the General Secretariat and its bodies. It appealed to those countries with arrears in contributions to settle them as early as possible to enable the General Secretariat to shoulder its responsibilities more effectively. It requested the General Secretariat to study the question of arrears and propose methods of early settlement.

124. The Conference approved the adoption of the new scale of Member States' contributions to the budget of the General Secretariat and its bodies, as recommended by the Standing committee on Finance, starting from the 1981-1982 fiscal year.

125. The Conference approved an increase in the salary scale of personnel of the General Secretariat and its bodies as of July 1st 1981, by the following percentages:

Secretary-General	
Assistant Secretary-General	20%
Principal Posts	20%
Professional Posts	30%
Administrative Posts	30%
Support Service Posts	35%

126. The spirit of Islamic fraternity and solidarity prevailed throughout the Conference. The participants were inspired by the lofty meanings of, and the sound course established in the Mecca Declaration. They felt that it was a source of guidance to every Islamic action designed to promote the welfare of the Muslim Ummah and enhance Islamic solidarity. It was the spirit of that declaration which facilitated the work of this session and made it possible to consider all the items on the agenda in a short period.

The Conference expressed its profound gratitude to the Iraqi Republic President, Government and people for their great hospitality and warm reception, and for the excellent facilities, which made a great contribution to the success of the Conference.

The Conference expressed its deep thanks to His Excellency Dr. Sa'doun Hammadi, Iraqi Foreign Minister and Chairman of the Twelfth Foreign Ministers Conference paying special tribute to the great efficiency shown by His Excellency in conducting the work of the Conference to achieve the desired results.

May Allah guide our steps and grant us success.

