

Fahd Plan

September 9, 1982

[8-point plan of King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia of August 7, 1981, adopted by the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference in Fez, Morocco, on September 9, 1982]

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General Assembly Security Council

A/37/696*
S/15510

15 December 1982

GENERAL ASSEMBLY / SECURITY COUNCIL

Thirty-seventh session Thirty-seventh year
Agenda items 31, 34, 58 and 134

QUESTION OF PALESTINE

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS BETWEEN STATES

CONSEQUENCES OF THE PROLONGATION OF THE ARMED CONFLICT BETWEEN
IRAN AND IRAQ

Letter dated 3 December 1982 from the Permanent Representative of
Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the Arabic text of the declaration adopted on 9 September 1982 by the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez in November 1981 and September 1982.

On instructions from the Government of His Majesty the King of Morocco, who is the President of the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, I request you to arrange for the above-mentioned declaration to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 31, 34, 58 and 134, and of the Security Council.

(signed)

Mehdi MRANI ZENTAR

Ambassador, Permanent Representative [of Morocco]

* Reissued for technical reasons.

ANNEX

Final Declaration of the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, adopted
at Fez on 9 September 1982 (20 ZU'LGA'DAH 1402 A.H.)

[Original: Arabic]

The Twelfth Arab Summit Conference was convened in the city of Fez on 27 Muharram 1402 A.H., corresponding to 25 November 1981 A.D.

After suspension, it resumed for the period from 17 to 20 Zu'lga'dah 1402 A.H., corresponding to 6 to 9 September 1982 A.D., under the presidency of His Majesty King Hassan II, King of the Kingdom of Morocco.

All the Arab States participated in the work of the Conference, with the exception of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

In view of the grave and delicate circumstances through which the Arab nation is passing and inspired by awareness of historic national responsibility, Their Majesties, Their Excellencies and Their Highnesses, the Kings, Presidents and Amirs of the Arab States examined the important questions before the Conference and took the following decisions.

I. The Arab-Israeli conflict

The Conference paid a tribute to the resistance of the forces of the Palestinian revolution, the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and the Syrian Arab armed forces, and declared its support for the Palestinian people in their struggle for the restoration of their inalienable national rights.

Convinced of the ability of the Arab nation to achieve its legitimate objectives and to put an end to the aggression, on the basis of the fundamental principles laid down by the Arab Summit Conferences, in view of the desire of the Arab States to continue to strive by every means for the achievement of peace based on justice in the Middle East region, taking account of the plan of His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba, which holds international legality to be the basis for the solution of the Palestinian question, and of the plan of His Majesty King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz for peace in the Middle East and in the light of the discussions and observations of Their Majesties, Their Excellencies and Their Highnesses, the Kings, Presidents and Amirs, the Conference adopted the following principles:

[text 8-point Fahd Plan; ed.]

1. The withdrawal of Israel from all the Arab territories occupied by it in 1967, including Arab Jerusalem;
2. The dismantling of the settlements established by Israel in the Arab territories since 1967;
3. The guaranteeing of freedom of worship and performance of religious rites for all religions in the Holy Places;

4. The reaffirmation of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to the exercise of their inalienable and imprescriptibly national rights, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole and legitimate representative, and the indemnification of those who do not desire to return;
5. The placing of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip under the supervision of the United Nations for a transitional period not exceeding a few months;
6. The establishment of an independent Palestinian State with Jerusalem as its capital;
7. The establishment by the United Nations Security Council of guarantees of peace between all States of the region, including the independent Palestinian State;
8. The guaranteeing by the Security Council of the implementation of these principles.

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