

FINAL DECLARATION

The Sixth Regular Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers met in Jeddah from 3-6 Rajab, 1395 H. (12-15 July 1975) in implementation of the resolution adopted by the Fifth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Kuala Lumpur, and at the invitation of His Majesty King Khaled Ibn Abdel Aziz. It met in close proximity to the most Holy Shrine and near the resting-place of the gracious Prophet (may the Prayers and peace of Allah be upon him) under brotherhood, friendship and Islamic solidarity whose bonds grow in strength day after day.

The Conference was preceded by a preparatory meeting of Senior Officials from the participating delegations on 30 Jamadi Akhir and the First of Rajab, 1395 H. (9-10 July 1975). The following member states took part in the Conference:

Republic of Afghanistan, Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic, People's Republic of Bangladesh, State of the United Arab Emirates, State of Bahrain, Republic of Cameroon, Republic of Chad, Arab Republic of Egypt, Republic of Gabon, Republic of Gambia, Republic of Guinea, Republic of Indonesia, Empire of Iran, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, State of Kuwait, Republic of Lebanon, Libyan Arab Republic, Malaysia, Republic of Mali, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Kingdom of Morocco, Republic of Niger, Oman Sultanate, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, State of Qatar, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Republic of Senegal, Somali Democratic Republic, Democratic Republic of Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Republic of Tunisia, Republic of Turkey, Republic of Uganda, Republic of Upper Volta, Yemen Arab Republic, Yemen People's Democratic Republic, Republic of Iraq, Palestine Liberation Organization.

The following attended as Observers:

- (1) Nigeria,
- (2) League of Arab States,
- (3) Rabitah Al-A lam Al-Iskimi,
- (4) Muslim World Congress.

The Conference was inaugurated by His Majesty King Khaled Ibn Abdel Aziz, King of Saudi Arabia. The Conference listened to His Majesty's speech in which he welcomed Their Excellencies the Heads and Members of the participating delegations, and stressed the need for strengthening Islamic cooperation in the present difficult circumstances, and the need for Muslims to Stand together in the face of challenges, to overcome their problems, and to promote their potentialities in all fields.

His Majesty delivered the following speech:

"In the Name of Allah who has united us in the true Faith, and Praise be to the Prophet who has laid for us the Path of Glory and Unity."

HONORABLE BROTHERS,

"It gives me pleasure to welcome you on behalf of the people and Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, your home and the home of every Muslim, in which you are among your own people and brethren, close to the Holy Ka'aba, the site of the Revelation and the source of the Eternal Message."

HONORABLE BROTHERS,

"It was the will of Allah, which none can oppose, that your Conference to further promote Islamic solidarity be held in the absence of its pioneer and the first advocate of Muslim unity, the late King Faisal Ibn Abdel Aziz, whom Allah has called to His side, and whose righteous soul has returned to its Lord pleased and satisfied."

"The best tribute to his memory is for us to be determined and to persevere in our progress towards what he sought: the solidarity and unity of all Muslims, and to strive to provide the Muslim nation with all elements of greatness. Foremost is the fulfillment of his most earnest hope; for us to pray in, Aqsa Mosque, the First of the Two Qibla's and the Third of the Holy Shrines, with Jerusalem once again Arab, free, pure and dedicated to Allah and the Faith, by the Grace and Will of Allah."

DEAR BROTHERS

"Your esteemed Conference is convening amidst difficult political, economic and social circumstances, Our world, at present, is shaken by disturbed moral and social values, economic imbalance, mounting racism, and the spread of poverty, ignorance and disease left by imperialism everywhere. Political injustice is rife and we witness many of our Muslim brothers struggling to uphold their religion, and safeguard their lands and freedom. We see Zionism the most vicious form of racism and colonialism - embodied in the occupation of Palestine, proceeding with its ambitions, intransigence and violation of every principle of right, justice and peace."

"The Arab lands - with our beloved Jerusalem - are still under the yoke of barbaric Zionist occupation and the Muslim people of Palestine are still being deprived of their legitimate rights to recover their lands and to self-determination."

"For all these reasons, we, as Muslims, are urged to refer to our tolerant religion, and be guided by its principles which reject all forms of racism or religious

prejudice, and provide the spiritual and moral values which humanity needs today more than at any time past."

" We are called upon to give attention to the world's spiritual and human values in the same degree as to its material problems. Man is composed of Spirit and Matter, and "Islam is a Religion and a State." It provides for man's spiritual and material needs:

"Thus we have made of you An 'Ummat' Justly balanced, That ye might be witnesses over nations, And the Apostle a witness over yourselves."

"Our tolerant religion and benevolent are rich sources for our legislation, governing our relations and behavior, and providing successful solutions to our problems, as well as to those of mankind at large, by they moral or material."

"As Muslims we are called upon to unify our efforts, speak with a common voice, strengthen our solidarity, exert additional efforts and strive unceasingly to defend our sacred values, territories, rights and principles and work for the benefit of our Muslim nation and its greatness."

DEAR BROTHERS

"I am well aware of the magnitude of the responsibility that you are assuming. I am also aware that more than six hundred million Muslims are looking up to you and to your Conference with hearts full of the hopes they have placed in your activities. God has bestowed upon your gathering the elite of Islamic world and you are, by the grace of Allah, more conscious than anyone else of these expectations and better able than anyone to fulfill them. You shall find no better assistance in your noble endeavors than the spirit of Islam and its principles. Thus should our Muslim nation be able to occupy its rightful and eminent place among the nations of the world."

HONORABLE BROTHERS

"There is no need for me to assure you that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia shall spare no effort, by the grace of Allah, in its endeavors to serve all Muslims, to unify their voice, to enhance their prestige and sacrifice all that is valuable and precious towards that end."

"May the Lord grant you success, lead your steps and guide your hands towards triumph which is His own. 'Should ye stand beside the Lord, so shall he lead you on to victory and bring ye steadfastness.' Verily hath Allah spoken the true word "

" Peace be upon you and Allah's blessings."

The inaugural session was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Fahd Ibn Abdel Aziz, Crown Prince, First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior, Their Royal Highnesses the Princes and the militant Yasir Arafat, Head of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

After the speech and the departure of His Majesty, the session was resumed in camera under the Chairmanship of His Royal Highness Seoud Ibn Faisal, Head of the Delegation of Saudi Arabia, who had been elected unanimously by the Conference as Chairman of this Session at the Preparatory Session that preceded the official opening of the Conference.

Also elected unanimously at this Session were H.E. Aziz Ahmed, the Pakistani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Defence, Rapporteur, and H.E. Gamal Mohammad Ahmed, the Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, Official Spokesman of the Conference.

The Conference listened to a speech by H.E. the Ambassador of Malaysia delivered the following speech on behalf of H.E. the Foreign Minister of Malaysia, in his capacity as Chairman of the Fifth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Kuala Lumpur from 1 to 5 Jamad Al Thani, 1394 H, 21-25 June 1974, which included the following:

"As Chairman of the Kuala Lumpur Conference, I have the honour to open this August Conference. While expressing my great pleasure over the holding of this Conference in the sacred lands, I wish to express my deep sorrow for the sudden loss of the builder of this Organization, His Majesty the late King Faisal Ibn Abdel Aziz. Through his death, the Islamic nation lost a fighter who contributed with sincerity towards promoting the call for Islamic solidarity and cooperation. May his soul rest in eternal peace."

" His sincerity and devotion will always inspire us in our sublime mission of reviving the teaching of Islam. It is a good omen that the path paved by late King Faisal will be continued through the leadership of His Majesty King Khaled Ibn Abdel Aziz."

" Your Excellencies, the Ministers and Heads of Delegations:"

" I ask you to stand to recite Al-Fatiha in memory of His Majesty late King Faisal and all the martyrs who fell for the cause of Islam."

At the beginning of the meeting, following the inaugural ceremonies, the Conference was addressed by His Royal Highness the Chairman of the Conference whose speech included the following:

"The accomplishments of Islamic solidarity would not have occurred but for the sincere work and effort deployed by the Islamic World. We cannot, therefore, but hold firm to those reasons in confronting the issues of today and the goals of tomorrow."

"Our Islamic nation aspires to a better future in which every Islamic community may find security from hunger, ignorance and disease, and flourish amidst moral and humanitarian values derived from its faith, in order to balance therewith the materialities of life and elevate the individual to a lofty human level."

"Furthermore, the Muslim aspires to belonging to one nation, whose unity he feels as he goes from one Islamic community to another the world over. Such a sentiment of belonging cannot be engendered in the individual unless he feels that these communities share common Islamic characteristics. Hence our economic and social policy, in order to be an Islamic policy, must, at the same time, have a spiritual as well as a material content."

"We have adopted several resolutions throughout the Summit meetings and our present conference in respect of the political issues submitted to us for examination and further study today. Yet these resolutions have had limited effect. This reality requires from us additional determination and steadfastness, more action and effort, a greater measure of political coordination, as one group moving at international level like a single entity. This fact requires us to follow up the implementation of our resolutions on Holy Jerusalem and that the Conference decide to establish a follow-up committee and implement our plans at countering Zionist desecration of our holy places."

"The policy of the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is to adhere to the policy of the late King Faisal, Allah's Mercy on his soul, of strengthening Islamic solidarity and exerting every effort for the glory of Islam and elevating the status of all Muslims."

His Royal Highness, the Chairman, next submitted to the Conference applications for permanent membership by Iraq and Maldives. The applications were unanimously approved. His Royal Highness also submitted applications for observer status by the Republic of Nigeria and the Islamic Republic of Comoro, which were also approved.

After the Conference recited the Fatiha for the soul of His Majesty King Faisal Ibn Abdel Aziz, may he rest in peace, it reviewed the items on the Agenda. It then approved the Agenda. Next, the following Committees were formed to study the Agenda items and to submit Draft Resolutions on them to the Conference:

1. The Political Committee.

2. The Committee for Economic, Social and Religious Affairs.
3. The Administrative and Finance Committee.

Due to the great importance of the cause of Holy Jerusalem and the Palestinian struggle, the Conference awarded the matter special attention, and referred it to the Political Committee which tabled it at the top of its work.

The Committee of Directors of Islamic States Broadcasting Services, meanwhile, was holding its meetings, and submitted to the Conference the draft statute of the Islamic States Broadcasting Services Organization, which the Conference had decided to establish in Jeddah.

Following the first session, the Conference continued its meetings, during which it heard the Report of the Secretary General in which he reviewed the past year's activities, shedding light on the items tabled on the Agenda and the issues of interest to the Conference.

During the meetings, the Conference also heard the addresses of Heads of Delegations who all expressed a conviction that the present Conference was meeting amidst difficult international circumstances which required the redoubled efforts of Member-States, further cooperation and solidarity among themselves to serve Muslim everywhere, to contribute to resolving their problems, and to alleviate the pressures of international circumstances from which they suffer.

The Heads of Delegation expressed their feelings on the tragic loss that struck the Islamic world with the death of His Majesty King Faisal Ibn Abdel Aziz, Allah's Mercy on his soul, and highly commended the great effect he left behind which has benefited and continues to benefit the Islamic world by the efforts of such leaders and pioneers.

In one of the sessions, and at the request of the Conference, the Delegates heard a speech by H.E. Raouf Denktash, the leader of the Turkish Muslim Community in Cyprus.

The Conference of Foreign Ministers listened with interest and sympathy to the explanatory account by Mr. Raouf Denktash, Head of the Turkish Cypriot community and Vice-President of the Republic of Cyprus, and noted with understanding the continued efforts exerted by this community for the protection of its legitimate interests and of its Islamic character within the framework of a federal, bizonal independent, sovereign, non-aligned Cypriot Republic rid of foreign military bases, where both the Turkish and the Greek communities will live in peace and security, with respect for their equal rights.

After the three Committees had completed their work, they submitted the draft

resolutions, which they proposed to the Conference, which began examining them one by one. The discussions were carried out in a spirit of cooperation and understanding and mutual confidence, which gave the meetings of the Conference special significance and allowed it to reach constructive and studied resolutions that are characterized by their realism and seriousness.

The Sixth Islamic Conference was the rich fruit of the Islamic Summit Conference and crowned the efforts of the previous Foreign Ministers Conferences and is a new phase in Islamic solidarity for which we pray the Almighty to strengthen and solidify and enable it to achieve all the noble aims expected spheres.

The Resolutions of the Sixth Islamic Conference covered all the issues of concern to the Islamic world in the political, economic and social spheres, and other spheres.

First: IN THE POLITICAL SPHERE:

1. The Conference adopted a resolution to set up a permanent committee to follow up the case of Jerusalem and to follow up the resolutions that were adopted and will be adopted by the Islamic Conference and the resolutions of other international organizations on the Arab right and the stand of the Islamic Conference. The Conference authorized the Committee to propose suitable recommendations to member states. The Conference adopted a resolution in support of the Arab right to Palestine and the legitimate struggle to restore the rights of the Palestinian people. The Conference called on the other states to support by all means, this struggle against colonialism and Zionism.

2. The Conference condemned Israel's violation of human rights in the occupied Arab territories, and considered all demographic, geographic, social, cultural and economic alterations null and void.

The Conference also condemns the States that extend military, economic and human support to Israel, and calls on member states to sever their political, cultural and economic relations with Israel and to expel Israel from the United Nations.

3. Concerning the Middle East issue, the Conference adopted a resolution to support the front-line states and the Palestinian people in their struggle to restore the usurped rights. The resolution also condemned Israel's expansionist policy and its refusal to abide by the resolutions of the United Nations. It called on the Security Council to adopt a resolution to ensure implementation of the General Assembly Resolution 3236, 29th Session, on the Palestine Question and to consider Zionist congress a direct threat to world peace.

4. Concerning the Western Sahara, the Conference expressed satisfaction on the

present understanding between Morocco and Mauritania and requested Spain to refrain from adopting any unilateral measure.

5. The Conference adopted a resolution to support and reinforce African Liberation Movements and to congratulate Mozambique and the Cape Verde Islands.

The Conference denounced the racist regimes in South Africa and Rhodesia and called for support to the people of Namibia.

6. The Conference adopted a resolution to appeal to France to grant national independence to the people of the Somali Coast, and as a result of the radical changes in the situation in Portugal, the Conference recommended the restoration of relations with Portugal.

7. The Conference entrusted the General Secretariat with a comprehensive study on the conditions of Muslim minorities throughout the world to be submitted to the Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

8. Concerning negotiations between the Moro Liberation Front and the Government of the Philippines, the Conference expressed its satisfaction with the efforts exerted by the Ministerial Committee of Four and the efforts of the Secretary General, and decided that the Committee of Four continue its tasks until complete agreement is reached between the Moro Liberation Front and the Government of the Philippines on the basis of a work plan.

9. The Conference adopted a resolution stipulating cooperation with the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity, the Non-Aligned Nations Group, and the United Nations Organization.

10. Concerning the security of non-nuclear nations, the Conference adopted a resolution urging nuclear nations not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear States.

11. The Conference adopted a resolution to extend complete support to the Kingdom of Morocco in its demands to restore its legitimate rights over the town of Melilla and Ceuta and dependent islands.

12. The Conference by majority adopted a resolution to support the candidature of some member states for international posts.

13. Regarding the cause of the Eritrean people, the Conference adopted a resolution calling upon member states and international organizations to deal with the Eritrean problem with a view to reaching a just solution, and urged world humanitarian organizations to extend humanitarian aid to Eritrean refugees.

14. The Conference adopted a resolution of extending thanks to His Majesty King Khaled Ibn Abdel Aziz and His Royal Highness Prince Fahd Ibn Abdel Aziz, Crown Prince, First Deputy Premier and Minister of Interior, and to His Royal Highness Prince Saoud Ibn Faisal Ibn Abdel Aziz and to the Government of Saudi Arabia for their warm hospitality.

Second: IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS FIELDS:

1. The Sixth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers paid as much attention to the economic, social and spiritual spheres as it did to the political aspects. Regarding exploitation of developing countries by developed nations the participants affirmed the sovereignty of the latter over their natural resources, and recommended that Member States adopt a common front against any pressure to which any Islamic country may be exposed. It further rejected all threats or trends to impose restrictions on the export or import of foodstuffs or any other commodities to or from the Islamic countries. The participants expressed their willingness to engage in a constructive dialogue on the problems of development, and recommended greater cooperation among Islamic countries with a view to consolidating their economic independence and utilizing their natural resources in such a way as to develop these resources and lead to the development of human, administrative and technical potentialities.

2. The Conference, while encouraging bilateral cooperation between Member States to confront economic difficulties, called for greater cooperation and requested member states to support the Islamic Solidarity Fund and contribute to aid and development funds. It also called upon member states which have not yet ratified the agreement on the establishment of the Islamic Development Bank to do so promptly.

3. Regarding economic solidarity and cooperation among the Islamic countries, the Conference requested the Committee of Economic Representatives and Experts to define and finalize the draft agreement in the light of the comments of Member States and to follow up the progress of this question at the forthcoming conference.

4. The Conference stressed the importance of having all Member States assume a positive role in the special session of the U.N General Assembly with a view to setting a system of priorities within the international economic system. It urged Member States to adopt common approach and coordinate efforts with the other developing countries.

5. The Conference affirmed its great concern with the necessity of devoting attention to scientific, technological and applied studies in the Islamic countries, and considered the project submitted by the General Secretariat as a reasonable

and practical basis for the achievement of the scientific objectives sought by the Conference. It entrusted the General Secretariat to work out the full details of the phase of the implementation of this project, and decided to follow it up in its forthcoming session.

6. The Conference adopted a resolution calling upon all member states to contribute in financing the Islamic Solidarity Fund. The Conference empowered the Permanent Council of the Fund to allocate the resources for the approved projects and charged it with the task of preparing a detailed budget for the year following the Seventh Session, so that it could be discussed and approved in that session.

7. The Conference decided to appeal to all Member States to increase their donations to reinforce the founding budget of the International Islamic News Agency.

8. Appreciating the economic difficulties of land-locked countries, some of which are Member States, the Conference expressed complete sympathy for these states and recommended Member States to consider the economic problem resulting from such a geographic location, and to express this in positive economic and social cooperation with them.

9. The Conference agreed to support the Islamic World Festival in London, and emphasized the contribution of scholars of the Islamic World to it. The Conference charged the General Secretariat with preparing the necessary studies on the celebrations marking the advent of the 15th Century Hejira, to make of it a cultural festival in which all Member States are to participate.

10. The Conference decided on the necessity of supporting institutions responsible for religious education in Member States, and appealed to them to extend assistance to share in the preservation of the Islamic monuments in HERAT.

Third: IN THE FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FIELD:

1. The Conference took into consideration the need to reinforce the structure of the General Secretariat to enable it to undertake the tasks with which it is charged; and urge the Member States to pay their contributions regularly and also to make voluntary contribution. It also considers it desirable that budget estimates should match the regular annual contributions and voluntary contributions that the Secretary actually receives.

The Conference approved the closing account of the General Secretariat for 1974.

2. In another resolution, the Conference asked the Secretary General to apply the principles of fair geographical distribution when making appointments to posts in

the General Secretary, as stipulated in the Charter, taking due account of the principle of full equality among the Member States.

3. The Conference decided to form a Financial Control Board to exercise its duties as of Financial Year 1976, for two years, as stipulated by the financial regulations of the Organization.

4. The Conference also decided to refer to the Member States the agreement submitted on immunities and privileges to be granted to the Organization of the Islamic Conference for consideration and to enable the next Conference to take a decision in this respect. Pending ratification of this agreement, the Conference recommended the Member States to continue to offer the necessary facilities to delegations of Member States taking part in Conference held within the sphere of the Organization, and to grant officials of the General Secretariat and of the Specialized Agencies of the Islamic Conference the same treatment as that accorded to international missions and organizations, while taking into consideration the laws, customs and traditions of the Member States.

5. The Conference called for cooperation between the General Secretariat and the various specialized institutions created by the Conference, to permit coordination between them as regards the problems facing the Islamic World.

6. The Conference decided on coordination between the heads of the institutions emanating from the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Secretary General to overcome any difficulties that might arise.

Fourth: ISLAMIC STATES BROADCASTING ORGANISATION

Meetings were held by the representatives of twenty five Islamic Broadcasting Services during the Sixth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, in continuation of the Riyadh Conference which was held on 13 Rabiul Awal, 1395 H. (24 March 1975). The sixth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers adopted a resolution approving the statutes of the Organization of Islamic States Broadcasting Services, enabling the Directors of the Islamic Broadcasting Services to proceed with their meetings to finalize arrangements for establishing the Organization in Jeddah, to enable it to achieve Islamic, cultural and social objectives.

During the session of the Conference, His Majesty King Khaled Ibn Abdel Aziz, King of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, with the attendance of His Royal Highness the Crown Prince received their Excellencies the Heads of Delegations, who expressed to His Majesty their gratitude to him for having hosted this important Conference, and for hospitality and excellence of the reception accorded to them. They praised the efforts exerted by the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the

success of the Conference.

The Conference accepted with thanks the invitation extended by the Government of the Republic of Turkey to host the Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in Istanbul in 1976.