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RESOLUTION No. 1/6-P

AL QUDS AL SHARIF (JERUSALEM)

The Sixth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 3-6 Rajab, 1395 H. (12-15 July, 1975)

CONSIDERING the status of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) under the Israeli occupation, the desecration of its Holy Shrines, the condition of its inhabitants, its judaization, the alterations to its character, the dangers to its future as an Arab city where Muslims have preserved complete freedom of worship for all religions, and the threats to peace posed by such a situation:

TAKING into consideration the fact that Al-Quds (Jerusalem) is an integral part of the usurped Palestinian Homeland and the fundamental position adopted by the Islamic States as regards the need to safeguard the Arab character of Jerusalem to preserve its sanctity in Islam and all divine religions in general, in accordance with the resolutions of Islamic Summit Conferences;

AND CONSIDERING that Al-Quds (Jerusalem) is still occupied, and that the Israeli occupation authorities are proceeding with their measures, heedless of the resolutions of international organizations on the status of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) and the fundamental and national rights of its original inhabitants:

AND CONSIDERING the necessity of following up efforts in all spheres to maintain sovereignty over the Arab City of Jerusalem, and safeguard its Islamic character and the rights of the followers of the divine religions there:

DECIDES:

First: To set up a permanent committee of the representatives of nine members to be joined by the Secretary General ex-officio called "Al Quds Committee of (Jerusalem)" stemming from the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Second: The task of this Committee is to follow up the implementation of the resolutions that were, and will be adopted by the Islamic Conference and to follow up the resolutions of other international organizations supporting the Conference's stand or conforming to it; and to hold contacts with any other organizations, and propose to Member States appropriate measures for implementing resolutions and achieving objectives; and to adopt whatever measures to meet new developments within these functions;

Third: Considering the inseparable link between the Palestine question and the conflict against Zionism based on the fact that the usurpation of Palestine, including Al Quds (Jerusalem) is the core of this conflict, this Committee should be entrusted with the task of following up the implementation of all the resolutions of the Islamic Conference in this respect;

Fourth: The Conference is to elect members of this Committee for a 3-year renewable term. The Committee will submit its annual report to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers through the General Secretariat which is regulated to provide it with all necessary facilities;

Fifth: The Committee is to hold its meeting at the invitation of its Chairman, the Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Organization, or at the request of the majority of its members. The meeting will be considered regular if attended by the majority of members.

RESOLUTION No. 2/6-P THE PALESTINE CAUSE

The Sixth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 3-6 Rajab, 1395 H. (12-15 July, 1975)

RECALLING the declaration adopted by the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Islamic States, Lahore, 30 Muharram-2 Safar, 1394 H (22-24 February, 1974) and previous resolutions of Islamic Summit Conferences and Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference on the Palestine Cause and the Middle East crisis:

PROCEEDING from the principles and provisions of the Charter of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Charter, noting with pride and appreciation the heroic sacrifices of the Palestine people in the face of the Zionist aggressors for the Liberation of Palestine:

HAVING CONSIDERED the developments of the Palestine cause and the grave situation arising from the continued occupation by Israel of Arab territories, its usurpation of the rights of the Palestine people, its refusal to abide by the United Nations resolutions in this respect, particularly General Assembly Resolution No.3236 adopted at its 29th Session, its denial of the national rights of the Palestine people and their return to their homeland, their right to self determination without any foreign intervention, and to national sovereignty over its territory, and the continued Israeli usurpation of Palestine and the displacement of its people:

CONSIDERING that this situation constitutes a flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter and Resolutions as well as of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, and that its continuation represents a grave threat to international peace and security;

REAFFIRMING THE LEGITIMACY of the struggle of the Palestine people for the restoration of their full national rights;

EXPRESSING its deep concern over Israeli persistence in the Judaization of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) and the alteration of its demographic, religious, historical, social, cultural and economic character in violation of the United Nations Resolutions in this respect and of the provisions of the 1949 Geneva Convention:

AFFIRMING that financing UNRWA is an international responsibility and condemning every attempt to shun this responsibility until the Palestinians return to their homes;

CONVINCED of the need to take action to have the emoluments of UNRWA officials included in the U.N budget, so as to utilize contributions for the improvement of services provided to the refugees:

CONSIDERING that support of the Member States of the Islamic Conference for the people of Palestine in their struggle for the restoration of their national rights in Palestine and for self-determination is a duty imposed by Muslim solidarity:

EXPRESSING its conviction that the military, economic, political and moral support of Israel by a number of states, notably the U.S.A.; enables it to persist in its policy of aggression and to further reinforce its usurpation of Palestine, and its occupation of Arab territories:

CONSIDERING that maintaining relations with Israel in the political, economic, trade, communications, and other domains assists it to reinforce its usurpation of Palestine and to persist in its expansionist policy of aggression:

CONSIDERING that the continuation of the membership of Israel in the United Nations contradicts the principles and Charter of the United Nations and encourages Israel to challenge its resolutions and to collude with various aggressive, racist and expansionist

regimes:

DECIDES:

1. a) To provide full and effective support to the Palestine people in their legitimate struggle to restore their national rights in Palestine, including:

- Their right to return to their homeland and property.
- Their right to self-determination without any foreign intervention.
- Exercise of their right to sovereignty over their territory.
- Establishment of their independent national authority.

b) To work in all domains to concretize recognition of Palestinian rights and to adhere to them. The Member States also undertake to adopt all appropriate measures towards that end.

2. Calls upon all states to support the people of Palestine by every means in their struggle against Zionist racist colonialism to restore their full national rights, and assets that restitution of those rights is an essential condition for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

3. Calls upon the United Nations to secure the implementation of Resolution 3236 adopted by the General Assembly at its 29th Session;

4. Reaffirms that the Palestine Liberation Organization is the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestine people and their legitimate struggle;

5. Requests Member States to implement as early as possible the previous resolutions of the Islamic Summit and Foreign Minister's Conferences on the Palestine cause; also requests Member States that have not as yet opened offices for the Organization in their capitals to make arrangements as early as possible towards that end, in accordance with these resolutions;

6. Declares that Muslims are strongly attached to Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem) and that their Governments are fully prepared to act in order to free it and restore total Arab sovereignty over it; that they are determined that Jerusalem shall not be an object of bargaining or concessions and prepared to provide the financial support necessary for strengthening the Arab and Islamic presence in the Holy City;

7. Condemns Israel's violations of human rights in the occupied Arab territories and its refusal to implement the Geneva Convention of 1949 on the protection of civilians in time of war; its policy of judaizing the physical and cultural aspects of the occupied territories and considers that such acts and behavior are war crimes and a challenge to humanity at large;

8. Considers that all measures adopted by Israel in the occupied Arab territories to alter their demographic, geographical, social, cultural and economic aspects - including those aiming at annexing and Judaizing Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem) are null and void and that under no circumstances can these measures or their consequences be recognized;

9. Condemns all States that provide military economic and manpower support to Israel, and calls upon them to desist from doing so forthwith;

10. Calls again on the Member States that still have political, cultural and economic

relations with Israel to sever these relations in all domains, with a view to consolidating Islamic solidarity.

11. Decides to call upon Member States to act at international forums and the United Nations towards expelling Israel from the International Organization for its violation of the principles of the U.N Charter and for refusing to implement the United Nations Resolutions.

RESOLUTION No. 3/6-P THE MIDDLE EAST

The Sixth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 3-6 Rajab, 1395 H. (12-15 July, 1975)

RECALLING the Declaration of the Conference of Islamic Heads of State and Government, held in Lahore, 1974, and the previous resolutions of the Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences concerning the Palestinian Cause and the Middle East, particularly Resolution (10), adopted by the Fifth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held from June 21-25, 1974, in Kuala Lumpur;

GUIDED by the principles and objectives of the Charter of both the Islamic Conference and the United Nations, and by the reality of a common destiny linking the Arab and Islamic worlds, as well as their continuous struggle for right, freedom and peace;

NOTING with deep concern the constant deterioration of the situation in the Middle East as a result of Israel's persistent policy of aggression and refusal to abide by the United Nations resolutions, together with its continued aggression on the Arab people within and without the occupied Arab territories, and its continuous obstruction of every effort to achieve a just and lasting peace, with the aim of gaining time and imposing a fait accompli to establish aggression and occupation;

AFFIRMING that continued Israeli occupation of Arab lands by force and violation of the national rights of the Palestinian People constitute in themselves a continued aggression and a serious threat to the security, the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Arab Countries and peoples;

FURTHER AFFIRMING the invalidity and illegitimacy of the measures taken by Israel to alter the demographic, geographical and cultural features in the occupied Arab territories with the aim of judaization of Jerusalem and other parts of the occupied Arab territories;

CONVINCED in the face of the continued challenge on the part of the Zionist entity to the resolutions of the United Nations and the will of the international community - that it is time to adopt the sanctions stipulated by the Charter of the United Nations against Israel for continued violation of the principles of the Charter and continued aggression against Arab countries and the Palestinian people;

FURTHER CONVINCED that the Member States of the Islamic Conference must adopt the necessary measures to put its resolution into effect and adopt adequate and practical measures to confront the Zionist enemy's continued aggression and violations:

1. AFFIRMS full and effective support for the front-line states and the Palestinian people in their legitimate struggle to restore all the occupied territories and usurped rights by every possible means;

2. CONDEMNS Israel's continued policy of aggression, expansion and annexation of Arab lands by force, and altering their demographic, geographic, economic and cultural features, and also condemns Israel's continued refusal to abide by the resolutions of the United Nations and its deliberate obstruction, by all means of maneuvering, of any effort exerted to establish a just and lasting peace in the area in compliance with the Security Council Resolutions 338, dated 22/10/1973 and 363 dated 29/11/1974;

3. FURTHER CONDEMNS the persistent policy of repression pursued by Israeli occupation authorities against Arab inhabitants in the occupied Arab territories, as well as its persistent violation of their human rights, and its violation of the 1949 Geneva Convention, especially the fourth, concerning the protection of civilian inhabitants; it also condemns Israel's barbaric attacks and raids on refugee camps and its bombardment of civilian targets in the towns and villages of southern Lebanon in violation of all principles of international and human laws;

4. DENOUNCES the position of the states supplying Israel with assistance, arms and means of killing and destruction, and holds that the real purpose underlying the flooding of Israel with such enormous quantities of weaponry is to establish it as an advanced base for racism and colonialism in the heart of the Arab and Islamic Worlds and of the Third World; and further considers that any aid or support to Israel is actually an encouragement and a participation in the consolidation of the Israeli occupation and persistent aggression;

5. STRESSES the need to sever all forms of diplomatic, consular, economic, cultural, technical, sports and touristic relations with the Zionist entity at all official and unofficial levels. Such measures shall be considered as collectively binding to all member states of the Islamic Conference;

In consolidation of these measures, the Conference calls upon all Member States to apply the Arab boycott of Israel, and coordinate their efforts, in this field, with the other Third World countries to apply boycott measures against all racial regimes particularly those in Palestine and South Africa and Rhodesia;

6. INVITES all Islamic states to extend all possible material, technical and military means available in the Islamic world to the Arab Frontline forces so as to reinforce their struggle against the Zionist aggression. It also requests the Secretary General to propose the executive measures necessary to secure reinforcements;

7. CALLS on Member States to collaborate with other countries including Third World and Non-Aligned countries to have the United Nations - in face of Israel's continued refusal to abide by its resolutions and violation of its Charter to:

a. Deprive Israel of its membership of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, as well as of its participation in all international conferences held under its auspices as long as it refused to abide by the resolutions of the International Organization, violates its Charter, and refuses to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories and recognize the full national rights of the Palestinian people to their homeland;

b. Rescind the General Assembly Resolutions 273, Third Session, dated 11 May, 1949, accepting Israel as a member of the United Nations, in view of its violation of the two basic conditions stipulated by that resolution, namely:

1. Its unconditional pledge to abide by the commitments stipulated by the United Nations

Charter and to respect these commitments as of the day of admission to the membership of the United Nations;

2. Its pledge to implement Resolution 181, Second Session, 29/11/1947 and Resolution 194, Third Session, 11/12/1948 stipulating that refugees should be allowed to return to their homeland;

c. Calls upon the Security Council to reconsider its Resolution 242 in the light of the U.N Resolution No.3236, 29th Session on 22/11/1974, or to adopt a new resolution in conformity with the above mentioned General Assembly Resolution as regards guaranteeing the rights of the Palestinian people;

Considers Zionism a direct threat to world peace, and;

8. DECIDES to organize an information campaign in which all Islamic information media entity in a continuous and planned manner, and to confront and refute all Zionist misleading propaganda campaigns aimed at arousing hostility against both the Arab and Islamic worlds.

RESOLUTION No. 4/6-P

THE ISSUE OF THE WESTERN SAHARA UNDER SPANISH COLONIAL POWER

The Sixth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 3-6 Rajab, 1395 H (12-15 July, 1975)

AFFIRMING once again the determination of Member States to attain as soon as possible the full liberation of the parts of Africa still under colonial power;

DRAWING special and increasing attention to the development of the situation in the Western Sahara still suffering the yoke of Spanish colonial power;

EXPRESSING concern over the manoeuvres conducted by the Spanish Government at imposing its dangerous colonial designs and at shirking the obligations it has to abide by Resolution 3292 adopted by the U.N General Assembly in its 29th Session;

HAVING studied the report submitted by the Secretary General of the Islamic Conference on the commendable efforts he exerted to accelerate the solution of the problem on the basis of decisive and final liquidation of colonialism in this part of Africa and the Arab World;

HAVING HEARD two reports read out by the representatives of Morocco and Mauritania on the developments witnessed by the issue since the Fifth Conference held from 21 to 25 June, 1974 in Kuala Lumpur;

DECIDES;

1. To note with great satisfaction the present understanding between Morocco and Mauritania concerning the Western Sahara aiming at liquidating all forms and aspects of Spanish colonialism from this region;

2. To denounce strongly the Spanish manoeuvres aimed at obstructing the implementation of the measures stipulated in Resolution 3292 adopted by the U.N General Assembly in its 29th Session providing for bringing the case of the Western Sahara to the International Court of Justice;
3. To support Resolution 3292 adopted by the U.N General Assembly requesting the International Court of Justice to give a consultative view on the legal status of the Western Sahara during the period of Spanish colonialism;
4. To urgently request Spain as the ruling power to refrain from taking any unilateral measures in the Western Sahara, pending the final resolution by the U.N General Assembly in this respect;
5. To denounce oppressive, displacement and coercive measures taken by the Spanish occupation authorities against the natives of the Sahara, and to condemn the means followed to employ stooges for agent furthering colonialist aims in the region;
6. To request the Secretary General of the Islamic Conference to take the necessary measures to put this resolution into effect.

RESOLUTION No. 5/6-P

SUPPORTING AFRICAN LIBERATION MOVEMENTS

The Sixth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 3-6 Rajab, 1395 H. (12-15 July, 1975)

HAVING considered the developments undergone and the victories achieved by the African Liberation Movements;

LAUDING the heroic struggle that was waged, and is still being waged by oppressed African peoples in order to achieve their freedom, independence and complete sovereignty over their territories;

RECALLING its previous resolutions on the solidarity of Islamic states with the African peoples struggling against colonialism;

BEARING in mind that the colonialist-racist regimes persecuting the African peoples are organically bound to the Zionist regime in occupied Palestine;

1. Congratulates Mozambique, Cape Verde Islands, Sao Tome and Principe on having gained independence;
2. Urges all Member States and other peace and freedom loving countries to reinforce, with all their potentialities, the independence of these sister African countries;
3. Congratulates the brotherly people of Comoro Islands gaining independence and expresses its support to them to preserve their independence and territorial integrity;
4. Expresses satisfaction with the victories achieved by the brotherly people of Angola, and expresses hope that this heroic struggle would help them achieve their objectives of freedom and complete independence;

5. Strongly denounces the racist regime in South African and its illegitimate occupation of Namibia, and affirms its support to the struggle of the people of Namibia ,under the leadership of the South West African Peoples Organization (SWAPO), for freedom, independence and the preservation of its unity and territorial integrity;

6. Lauds the vital role undertaken by the Organization of African Unity in reinforcing liberation movements in the continent, and asserts its determination to coordinate efforts with it in order to achieve complete freedom for Africa;

7. Hails the sponsoring by the Organization of African Unity of the just cause of the Arab people of Palestine since it is an African Arab issue and stresses that the struggle waged by the African peoples for freedom is closely linked to the liberation struggle waged by the Arab people in Palestine and in the other Arab countries against Zionism.

RESOLUTION No. 6/6-P

RACIAL SEGREGATION AND DISCRIMINATION IN SOUTH AFRICA, RHODESIA, NAMIBIA AND OCCUPIED PALESTINE

The Sixth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 3-6 Rajab, 1395 H. (12-15 July, 1975)

HAVING reviewed the grave situation in South Africa and Rhodesia brought about the policy of apartheid and the practice of racial segregation and discrimination which is pursued as an official policy in this part of the world;

ABIDING by the Islamic principle which does not differentiate between people of different race and colour;

CONSIDERING the previous resolutions of the Islamic Conference, the United Nations Organization, the Organization of African Unity and Dar es Salam Declaration of African Foreign Ministers (7-9 April 1975);

AWARE of the serious threat this situation poses to world peace and security particularly in Africa;

AWARE of the psychological, social, cultural and economic danger to the people concerned;

TAKING INTO consideration the oppressive measures taken by the white minority against the majority;

The Conference:

1. Strongly opposes and vehemently condemns their hateful doctrines and practices of segregation and discrimination in economic, cultural, social fields as well as the continued unjustified imprisonment and torture of innocent citizens and calls for the release of political prisoners and immediate recognition of basic human rights for the oppressed majority and the restoration of all such rights to them;

2. Appeals to peace loving countries all over the world to adopt and employ strict measures including political, economic and military sanctions against both minority regimes;

3. Expresses financial, military and moral support for the just struggle waged by the liberation movements in South Africa and Rhodesia;
4. Advises the liberation movements in South Africa, Rhodesia and Namibia to close their ranks, intensify their struggle and to iron out their differences;
5. Calls upon Member States which have not already done so, to break off all political, cultural, trade and economic relations with these regimes;
6. Expresses its satisfaction on the action taken in the 29th Session of the U.N General Assembly with regard to the suspension of South Africa from participation and appeals to all countries to exert more efforts to exclude South Africa from international forums;
7. Commends the fusion and solidarity of the Arab, African and Asian peoples in their common struggle against all racist regimes in South Africa, Rhodesia, Namibia and occupied Palestine;
8. Further commends the cooperation and militant solidarity of the African Liberation Movements and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

RESOLUTION No. 7/6-P

THE SO-CALLED FRENCH SOMALI COAST

The Sixth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 3-6 Rajab, 1395 H. (12-15 July, 1975)

HAVING CONSIDERED the struggle of the people of the Somali Coast for their national independence;

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION the U.N Resolutions on decolonialism and the U.N Resolutions on the right of peoples to self-determination and independence, particularly the resolution on granting independence to the Somali Coast;

RECALLING in this respect the resolutions adopted by the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the League of Arab States and the Conference of Non Aligned countries;

DECIDES to appeal to France to grant national independence to the people of Somali Coast, to abrogate the statute which governs political, constitutional and administrative activities on a basis of tribal allegiance; to repeal the emergency laws and restore democratic rights to all citizens, without any ethnic or tribal discrimination; to allow the return of all citizens who were expelled from their homeland by the French authorities; to remove any obstacles impeding the free movement of the local population; and to allow the Islamic Conference to provide humanitarian and cultural assistance to the people of the Somali Coast.

NOTE: The Arab Republic of Yemen will join the Committee entrusted with holding contacts with France, which was composed by the Benghazi Conference, of Tunisia, Senegal and Libya.

RESOLUTION No. 8/6-P

THE RESUMPTION OF RELATIONS WITH PORTUGAL

The Sixth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 3-6 Rajab, 1395 H. (12-15 July, 1975)

RECALLING previous resolution on relations with Portugal, especially Resolution No. 6 adopted at the Kuala Lumpur Conference;

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION the drastic developments which occurred in Portugal as a result of the African People's struggle and determination to achieve independence together with the Portuguese people's awareness and liberation from the fascist regime;

CALLS UPON Member States, with the due respect to the principle of sovereignty of each, resume normal relations in all fields with Portugal under the new situation prevailing in that country.

RESOLUTION No. 9/8-P

MUSLIM MINORITIES AND COMMUNITIES

The Sixth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 3-6 Rajab, 1395 H. (12-15 July, 1975)

RECALLING the Charter of the United Nations and keeping in view the aspirations of the Muslims all over the world and the need to be acquainted with the conditions of Muslim minorities and communities as regards social, economic, educational and religious rights;

BEARING IN MIND the sovereignty and territorial integrity of countries and in view of the desire of the Islamic Conference to promote cooperation and understanding among countries of the world;

DECIDES:

To entrust the General Secretariat with the task of preparing a comprehensive study of the conditions of Muslim minorities and communities throughout the world together with appealing to Member States to provide available information to the Secretary General, and to submit this study to the Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers so that it would adopt adequate recommendations and resolutions for achieving the above mentioned objectives.

RESOLUTION No. 10/6-P

NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE MORO LIBERATION FRONT AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

The Sixth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 3-6 Rajab, 1395 H. (12-15 July, 1975)

HAVING EXAMINED the plan of action prepared by the Committee of Four which is composed of the Foreign Ministers of the Republic of Senegal, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Libyan Arab Republic and the Democratic Republic of Somalia, in accordance with

Resolution 4 of the Fourth Islamic Conference and in pursuance of Resolution 5 of the Fifth Islamic Conference;

EXPRESSES its satisfaction at the efforts of the Ministerial Committee of Four and those of the Secretary General of the Islamic Conference, and decides that the Committee should pursue its appointed tasks in accordance with its terms of reference until such time as complete agreement is reached between the Government of the Philippines and the Moro Liberation Front;

APPROVES the plan of action repaired by the Ministerial Committee of Four and considers that this plan is the fundamental basis for any settlement of the problem, in such manner as would be in keeping with Muslim objectives of autonomy within the territorial integrity of the Philippines, in accordance with Resolution 18 of the Fifth Islamic Conference of Kuala Lumpur;

NOTES WITH SATISFACTION that the Moro Liberation Front has agreed to the plan of action submitted as the fundamental basis for negotiations and expresses satisfaction at the initiative of the Government of the Philippines to accept autonomy for Muslim Mindanao, Basilan, Soulo and Balwan;

ENTRUSTS the Ministerial Committee of Four and the Secretary General with the task of contacting the Government of the Philippines to invite them to the negotiations on the basis of the before mentioned plan of action, in a manner designed to secure agreement on all aspects of autonomy for the Muslim in the South of the Philippines, ensuring peace and security to them and guaranteeing all their legitimate rights, while at the same time preserving the territorial integrity of the Philippines, thus enabling the Government of the latter to exert all its efforts in the service of the people as a whole;

REQUESTS the Secretary General in consultation with the four Foreign Ministers, to take all necessary steps for holding such negotiations as early as possible at the Headquarters of the General Secretariat in Jeddah;

DECIDES to review the results achieved so far by the two parties during the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

REQUESTS the Secretary General to communicate this resolution to the Government of the Philippines and to the Moro Liberation Front.

RESOLUTION No. 11/6-P

THE COOPERATION BETWEEN THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES AND THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

The Sixth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 3-6 Rajab, 1395 H. (12-15 July, 1975)

RECALLING the directives of the Heads of State and Government at the Islamic Summit Conference held in Lahore stipulating that representatives of the Islamic States coordinate their positions at the United Nations and other international organizations, considering that this coordination between the Islamic Conference and other international and regional organizations would have effects beneficial to the outcome of the Conference activities and their effectiveness;

CONSIDERING that relations already exist between the Islamic Conference and the League of Arab States and that Members of each of these Organizations have observer status in the international meetings of the other;

DECIDES to promote and maintain cooperation and coordination between the Islamic Conference and the Arab League in all fields, to exchange information between them and to adopt a common stand towards all issues of mutual interest.

RESOLUTION No. 12/6-P

COOPERATION WITH THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

The Sixth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 3-6 Rajab, 1395 H. (12-15 July 1975)

RECALLING Resolution 7 adopted by the Fifth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Kuala Lumpur, 21-25 June, 1974;

UNDERLINING the identity of interests and of aspirations of the two Organizations and the need for a closer cooperation between them:

1. DECIDES to do everything possible for the immediate achievement of this cooperation;
2. INVITES all Member States of the Islamic Conference to contribute to the achievement of this objective;
3. INVITES the Secretary General of the Islamic Conference to follow up action already taken with a view to reaching an agreement defining means of cooperation between the two Organizations.

RESOLUTION No. 13/6-P

COOPERATION WITH THE GROUP OF NON ALIGNED COUNTRIES

The Sixth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 3-6 Rajab, 1395 H. (12-15 July, 1975)

RECALLING the Declaration of the Second Islamic Summit Conference at Lahore which charged the representatives of Islamic countries at the United Nations and other international bodies to consult each other with a view to adopting joint and agreed positions;

RECOGNISING that the overwhelming majority of Member States of the Islamic Conference are Members of the Group of Non-Aligned countries;

NOTING that both the Islamic and Non-Aligned Conferences share a common approach to current international issues;

CONVINCED that cooperation between the two organizations would promote their common objectives;

DECIDES to seek necessary ways and means to establish and strengthen cooperation with the Group of Non Aligned countries in order to have closer cooperation that would enable

them to achieve their common objectives;

INVITES all Member States of the Islamic Conference to contribute to the realization of this objective;

REQUESTS the Secretary General to undertake all necessary contacts in this regard.

RESOLUTION No. 14/6-P

THE COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

The Sixth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 3-6 Rajab, 1395 H. (12-15 July, 1975)

RECALLING the directive of the Heads of State and Governments at the Summit Conference in Lahore that representatives of the Islamic Conference should coordinate their positions at the U.N and other international Organizations;

CONSIDERING that such coordination of policy can be made more effective and organized if the Islamic Conference obtains Observer status with the United Nations as well as if Member States make it a practice to hold periodic consultations in international forums on important political and economic matters;

1. DECIDES to seek Observer status for the Islamic Conference with the United Nations and requests Member States to propose the introduction of an item to this effect at the forthcoming 30th Session of the U.N General Assembly;
2. AUTHORIZES the Secretary General to ensure the participation of the Islamic Conference in the suitable Conferences held under U.N auspices;
3. REQUESTS Member States of the Islamic Conference to organize consultations at the U.N and other international organizations, as and when necessary on important political and economic matters.

RESOLUTION No. 15/6-P

FOSTERING THE SECURITY OF NON NUCLEAR WEAPON STATES

The Sixth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 3-6 Rajab, 1395 H. (12-15 July, 1975)

CONSIDERING that the danger of nuclear proliferation will continue to increase unless the security of non nuclear weapon states is effectively assured against nuclear attack or threat;

RECALLING the resolution of the Fifth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which recommended that the existing security assurances extended to non-nuclear states be made more credible and effective and called upon the nuclear weapon states to undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non nuclear states;

NOTING General Assembly Resolution 3262 (XXXIX), calling for the consideration, as early as possible of the question of strengthening the Security of non nuclear states, in all

appropriate forums, which was unanimously approved with the concurrence of the five nuclear weapon powers;

FURTHER NOTING that since the adoption of this recommendation, no progress has been made in this direction;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the difficulties in the way of agreement because of military strategic doctrines which envisage the possibility of a nuclear response to a conventional attack:

1. URGES the nuclear weapon states to undertake not to use or threaten to use of nuclear weapons, under any circumstances against non nuclear weapon states which are not protected by treaty guarantees from a nuclear power against nuclear threat or attack;
2. FURTHER URGES the nuclear weapon states to consider the adoption of other measures to strengthen the security of non-nuclear states.

RESOLUTION No. 16/6-P

THE MOROCCAN TOWNS OF CEBTA AND MELIUA AND THEIR COASTAL ISLANDS

The Sixth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 3-6 Rajab, 1395 H. (12-15 July, 1975)

Confirming the determination expressed in the Charter of the Islamic Conference to consolidate Islamic Solidarity among Member States and to act towards the eradication of racial discrimination among Member States and to Liquidate colonialism in all its forms, and in view of the arbitrary and coercive acts and mass expulsion committed by the Spanish authorities as a reaction to demands by the Kingdom of Morocco for the return of the towns of Cebta and Melilia and the Moroccan Coastle Islands that are under Spanish colonialist domination;

DECIDES:

1. To give full support to the Kingdom of Morocco in its demand for the restitution of its sovereignty over the towns of Cebta and Melilia and their coastal Islands;
2. Requests the decolonization Committee to consider this question and to adopt a recommendation calling upon the Spanish Government to enter into negotiations with the Kingdom of Morocco with a view to liquidating the remnants of its colonialist presence in the northern part of the Kingdom of Morocco;
3. To express its concern and dissatisfaction at the provocations of the Spanish Army in these two towns, and their affiliated coastal islands and to denounce the acts of repression, arrest, and mass expulsion committed against the Moroccan inhabitants of these two towns and their affiliated coastal Islands;
4. To invite the Spanish Government to put on end its occupation of this Moroccan territories so as to preserve its relations with the Islamic world;
5. Requests the Secretary General of the Islamic Conference to undertake the necessary

measures to communicate this resolution to the Spanish Government and the United Nations Organization.

**RESOLUTION No. 17/6-P
CANDIDATURES FOR INTERNATIONAL POSTS**

The Sixth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 3-6 Rajab, 1395 H. (12-15 July, 1975)

RECALLING the decision of the Islamic Summit Conference in Lahore that Member States should coordinate their positions at the U.N and other International Organizations;

HAVING CONSIDERED the candidatures of Islamic countries for election to various organs and other International posts:

ENDORSES the Candidatures of:

1. The Arab Republic of Libya and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for election to the U.N Security Council at the 30th Session of the General Assembly;

2. The Republic of Afghanistan and the Republic of Bangladesh for election to the U.N Economic and Social Council at the 30th Session of the General Assembly;

3. The State of Bahrain for election as the Vice President of the 30th Session of the General Assembly;

4. Mr. Edward Saoma of Lebanon for election as the Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO);

5. Mr. Abdel Aziz Al-Hemdan of Kuwait for appointment as Director of the International Organization of Human Settlements, to be established pursuant to the Conference on Human Settlements. (Nine Member States expressed reservations on some items of this resolution).

RESOLUTION No. 18/6-P

THE CAUSE OF THE PEOPLE OF ERITREA

The Sixth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 3-6 Rajab, 1395 H. (12-15 July, 1975)

DISMAYED at the bloodshed in Eritrea:

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION U.N Resolution No. 390/I-5, dated 2/12/1950 governing the relations between Eritrea and Ethiopia within the framework of the Federal Union;

CALLS UPON all parties to seek an equitable solution to the cause of the people of Eritrea;

COMMENDS the efforts of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Sudan for its mediation in the negotiations between the Ethiopian Government and the Eritrean Liberation Front to secure peace and justice in Eritrea;

INVITES Member States and international Organizations to consider the Eritrean problem

with a view to achieving an equitable solution that would ensure security, stability, and justice in the region, and express the hope that international humanitarian organizations would grant human assistance to thousands of Eritrean refugees.

N.B.

1. The Iraqi delegation abstained from voting.
2. The Sudanese delegation abstained from voting.
3. The Egyptian delegation expressed the view that it was preferable not to adopt a resolution on the subject.

RESOLUTION No. 19/6-P A MOTION OF THANKS

The Sixth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 3-6 Rajab, 1395 H. (12-15 July 1975)

The Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 3-6 Rajab, 1395 H (12-15 July, 1975);

EXPRESSING its deepest gratitude and appreciation for the generous invitation extended to it by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to hold its Sixth Session in the city of Jeddah which lies near the Holy City of Mecca, cradle of the divine revelation and centre of the Islamic world;

EXPRESSING deep gratitude for the generous hospitality and warm welcome extended by the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the Sixth Islamic Conference and the most commendable efforts exerted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in that respect;

DECIDES to extend sincerest and deepest thanks to His Majesty King Khaled Ibn Abdel Aziz of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and to His Royal Highness the Crown Prince, First Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Prince Fahd Ibn Abdel Aziz, and to His Royal Highness the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and to the Government of Saudi Arabia for the warm hospitality they accorded to the Conference.

ECONOMIC RESOLUTIONS

[RESOLUTION No. 1 /6-E](#)

EXPLOITATION OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES BY DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AND SECURING THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OVER THEIR NATURAL RESOURCES

[RESOLUTION No. 2/6-E](#)

THE ALLEVIATION OF ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED AT PRESENT BY THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO THE RISE IN PRICES

[RESOLUTION No. 3/6-E](#)

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND SOLIDARITY AMONGST THE ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

[RESOLUTION No. 4/6-E](#)

THE COOPERATION AT THE SEVENTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE U.N GENERAL ASSEMBLY

RESOLUTION No. 1 /6-E

EXPLOITATION OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES BY DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AND SECURING THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OVER THEIR

NATURAL RESOURCES

The Sixth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 3-6 Rajab, 1395 H. (12-15 July, 1975)

CONSIDERING that the best means to overcome the exploitation of the economies of developing countries by developed countries and for developing countries to assume control over their own natural resources is by further strengthening their political solidarity and economic cooperation;

RECOGNISING the need for such solidarity and cooperation specially at a time when certain Islamic countries face pressures aimed against their sovereign rights over their natural resources, guaranteed by the U.N Charter;

REITERATING their faith in a dialogue inspired by a spirit of cooperation between developing and developed countries to solve their outstanding problems and condemning the attitudes of confrontation;

1) RECOMMENDS that Member States adopt a common front against any pressure to which any Islamic country may be exposed in its efforts to safeguard its sovereignty and control over its natural resources;

2) REJECTS all threats or trends to impose restrictions on the export or import of food-stuffs, commodities and processed goods to and from the Islamic countries;

3) DECLARES the readiness of the Islamic countries to engage in a constructive dialogue with the developed countries which should deal with the problems of development and inter-related issues in a comprehensive and integrated manner, to bring about a new and equitable international economic order, that would be consistent with the Declaration and Program of Action announced by the Sixth Session of the U.N General Assembly;

4) URGES MEMBER States to adopt a common and coordinated stand in the course of this dialogue so that the interests of all are equally ensured;

5) RECOMMENDS that the Islamic countries can promote their economic independence through greater mutual cooperation in the fields of trade, investment, financial and technical cooperation and to this end:

a) Recommends that the Committee of Economic representatives and experts should examine the following items, and, in the light of available studies, submit its recommendations to the Seventh Conference of Foreign Ministers:

i) Arrangements to secure fair and remunerative prices for the exports of the Islamic countries;

ii) Defining export/import commodities and goods of special interest to Islamic countries.

iii) The requirements and possibilities of technical assistance to the Islamic countries.

iv) Measures to create an Islamic Monetary Area.

v) Joint measures to guard the interests of the Islamic World against any fluctuations in the

international monetary order.

vi) An integral program to make up for food deficiencies, expand the production of food-stuff, improve nutrition standards, and to promote rural development in the Member States.

vii) Mutual cooperation in the face of natural disasters.

b) Recommends that the Islamic countries encourage mutual investment and transfer of capital in projects designed to achieve economic interdependence between them.

c) Recommends to Member States or groups among them, to encourage the creation of joint corporations in the fields of maritime and air transport, etc. which could be implemented through bilateral or multilateral agreements, in the light of their economic interests and the existing technical capabilities for their implementation.

6) RECOMMENDS to Member States to promote the maximum utilization of their natural resources and factors of production specially aimed to boost the processing of their natural resources, so as to develop local potential at the human, administrative and technical levels in order to assume full management of the projects;

7) CALLS UPON the Committee of the Economic Representatives and Experts to study the legal aspects related to multi-national corporations with a view to regulating their operations in Islamic countries and the importance of having the nationals of these countries participate and trained in such projects.

RESOLUTION No. 2/6-E

THE ALLEVIATION OF ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED AT PRESENT BY THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO THE RISE IN PRICES

The Sixth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 3-6 Rajab, 1395 H. (12-15 July, 1975)

HAVING TAKEN cognizance of the serious difficulties encountered by a number of Member States in their balance of payments due to recent global inflation and compounded in some cases, by natural disasters;

AWARE of the keenness of Member States to face this problem in the spirit of Islamic solidarity which necessitates effective and prompt assistance to the seriously affected states;

RECALLING that the Islamic Conference has decided to establish the Islamic Development Bank and the Islamic Solidarity Fund and has repeatedly emphasized the necessity of bilateral co-operation among Member States;

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION the facilities offered by the International Monetary Fund to which some Islamic countries contribute effectively to alleviate the effects of deficits in the balance of payments of the developing countries including the Islamic States;

NOTING with satisfaction that a certain degree of bilateral cooperation to encounter the economic difficulties of some Member States has already been achieved, which raises hopes that this co-operation will continue in Representatives and Experts;

RECOMMENDS THAT:

- 1) Member States continue to cooperate on a bilateral level in order to face those difficult financial circumstances encountered by some amongst them, and that special attention be paid to assisting Member States which do not sufficiently benefit from development and assistance funds that have already been established at the regional or international level and to which some Islamic countries have contributed;
- 2) Member States which have not yet ratified the agreement of the establishment of the Islamic Development Bank be requested to do so, promptly, and that the Islamic Conference consolidate this bank so that it may come to meet the requirements of development and assistance of the Islamic States;
- 3) Member States be appealed to continue their support to the Islamic Solidarity Fund to ensure its ability to achieve its objectives particularly those related to assisting the Islamic areas affected by natural disasters;
- 4) Member States which contribute to some development and assistance funds be requested to arrange for a meeting among themselves to consider the coordination of their obligations in such a way as to enable them to continue extending the required support at the level of the Islamic world.
- 5) The question of setting up an Islamic Fund for Economic Adjustments be kept under continuing review by the Member States of the Islamic Conference in the light of the other procedures and recommendations mentioned above and when necessary;
- 6) Member States affected may keep the Secretary General of the Islamic Conference informed of the results of their contacts and negotiations regarding their needs, and the assistance necessary for them. This information is to be disseminated by the General Secretariat among the Member States.

RESOLUTION No. 3/6-E

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND SOLIDARITY AMONGST THE ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

The Sixth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 3-6 Rajab, 1395 H. (12-15 July, 1975)

DESIROUS of developing economic and technical relations among the Islamic countries;

CONSIDERING that a general agreement between the Islamic States for cooperation in such fields as trade and commerce, joint ventures, encouraging the transfer of capital and investment, would greatly facilitate the objective of promoting economic and technical relations among Islamic countries;

NOTING with appreciation the draft general agreement for cooperation submitted by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;

1. DECIDES to refer the draft general agreement to Member States for their comments and views to be submitted to the Committee of Economic Representatives and Experts as soon as possible;

2. REQUESTS the Committee of Economic Representatives and Experts to refine and finalize the draft agreement in the light of the comments of Member States and transmit this to them for ratification;
3. DECIDES that the agreement on cooperation among Islamic countries will come into force as soon as majorities of Member States have ratified the agreement;
4. FURTHER DECIDES to review the position of this question at the Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No. 4/6-E

THE COOPERATION AT THE SEVENTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE U.N GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Sixth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 3-6 Rajab, 1395 H. (12-15 July, 1975)

GUIDED by the Charter, which provides for Islamic solidarity in economic fields;

CONVINCED of the need for consultations between Member States with a view to adopting common stands previously agreed to, in respect of other international organizations;

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION Resolution No. 4 adopted by the Fifth Islamic Conference on the Declaration and Program of Action connected with the setting up of a new international economic order adopted at the Sixth Special Session of the U.N General Assembly;

1. REAFFIRMS the Member States commitment to the before-mentioned Declaration and Program of Action;
2. STRESSES the importance of having all Member States assume a constructive role at the Seventh Special Session of the U.N General Assembly with a view to setting a system of priorities as regards the new international economic order;
3. REQUESTS all Member States - in addition to adopting common and previously agreed to stands - to endeavor to coordinate efforts between them and other developing States in order to achieve their objectives;
4. URGES the advanced States to shoulder their responsibilities in a manner consistent with the Declaration and Program of Action of the new international economic order.

CULTURAL RESOLUTIONS

[RESOLUTION No. 1/6-C](#)

THE ISLAMIC SCIENCE FOUNDATION

[RESOLUTION No. 2/6-C](#)

THE ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY FUND

[RESOLUTION No. 3/6-C](#)

THE ISLAMIC INTERNATIONAL NEWS AGENCY

[RESOLUTION No. 4/6-C](#)

LAND LOCKED COUNTRIES

[RESOLUTION No. 5/6-C](#)

COOPERATION WITH THE ISLAMIC "WORLD OF ISLAM" FESTIVAL IN LONDON AND PREPARATIONS FOR CELEBRATING THE ADVENT OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY HIJRA

[RESOLUTION No. 6/ 6 -C](#)

COOPERATION AMONG RELIGIOUS GUIDANCE INSTITUTIONS IN THE MEMBER STATES

[RESOLUTION No 7/6 - C](#)

THE PRESERVATION OF ISLAMIC HISTORICAL SITES IN HERAT, AFGHANISTAN

[RESOLUTION No. 8/6-C](#)

THE TEACHING ARABIC LANGUAGE IN MEMBER STATES

RESOLUTION No. 1/6-C

THE ISLAMIC SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The Sixth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 3-6 Rajab, 1395 H. (12-15 July, 1975)

RECALLING the sixth economic resolution adopted by the Fifth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Kuala Lumpur, which emphasized the need to promote research and studies in the fields of science and technology in the Member States, and submitted a project for the creation of the Islamic Foundation for Science for study to the Governments of the Member States;

FOLLOWING up the studies received from a number of Member States concerning the Foundation as well as the special study prepared by the General Secretariat for this Session, No. IS /CM/D. 22, in which it proposes amending the Foundation project to "The Islamic States Scientific Consultative Council", in its first phase;

NOTING that the proposal concerning the Scientific Consultative Council still requires further details to determine the estimated total budget and its breakdown in accordance with the steps proposed for its implementation:

DECIDES:

1) TO AFFIRM its great concern about the necessity of devoting attention to scientific, technological and applied studies in the Islamic States, individually and jointly, whether within the scope of their universities and establishments existing for these purposes, or such other establishments as are created and administered in the future through the cooperation of all or some of the Member States, for the benefit of the entire Islamic World;

2) TO CONSIDER the amended draft submitted by the General Secretariat under No. IS/CM/D.22 as a basis for the achievement of the scientific objectives sought by the Conference, and support this project at present rather the original exorbitantly expensive Islamic Foundation for Science project;

3) TO ENTRUST the General Secretariat with establishing the complete details of the phases of implementation of this project and the estimated budget in accordance with these phases, with the participation of a limited group of experts selected by the Secretariat from specialized universities and institutions in Member States, on condition that the budget of the first phase of the project does not exceed fifty million dollars;

4) TO SUBMIT this study to the Conference at its Seventh Session to discuss its approval;

5) TO URGE all Member States of the Conference to encourage scholars and highly-specialized scientists in the Islamic States, and to prefer them to their counterparts from other countries, to ensure their devotion and to benefit from their experience, and to prevent them from migrating from their own countries, which have the most right to their abilities.

RESOLUTION No. 2/6-C

THE ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY FUND

The Sixth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 3-6 Rajab, 1395 H. (12-15 July, 1975)

CONSIDERING the report submitted by the President of the permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund on its First and Second Sessions (Document IS/SIM/D. 15) the closing account and the recommendations of increasing the financial capacity of the Fund to meet the needs of the numerous projects forwarded to it by some Member States;

RECALLING the resolution of the Lahore Islamic Summit Conference on the basis of which this Fund was established, making participation in it voluntary according to the capacity of each Member State of the Conference:

AFFIRMING its deep concern to reinforce this Fund, and considering it an effective apparatus to respond to the noble aims stipulated in its statutes:

DECIDES:

1. TO URGE all Member States to contribute to financing this Fund, each according to its own capacities, so that no Member State is excluded regardless of the size of its contribution; and to urge all countries that all willing and able to raise their contributions so as to provide the Fund with 50 million dollars to enable it to achieve and follow up its objectives and to agree to assigning one month each year for the purpose of collecting donations for the Solidarity Fund;

2. TO REFER the current projects included in the above-mentioned report of the Permanent Council, to this Council once again, together with the projects submitted by some countries during the present Session and charge it, during the interim period until just before the Seventh Conference to select from among them according to its actual financial capacities taking into consideration the specified criteria for priorities of the projects in accordance with the Fund's objectives, the urgency of implementation, fair geographical distribution for utmost benefit, and the possibilities of continued financing and follow up as well as give the projects approved by previous conferences highest priority, if possible;

3. TO EMPOWER the Permanent Council of the Fund to allocate resources for the approved projects within the budget of the Fund;

4. TO CHARGE the Fund's Permanent Council with preparing a detailed budget for the year following the Seventh Conference so that it could be discussed and approved at that session, taking into consideration the priorities mentioned in paragraph 2 and the actual volume of the financial obligations of Member States.

RESOLUTION No. 3/6-C

THE ISLAMIC INTERNATIONAL NEWS AGENCY

The Sixth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 3-6 Rajab, 1395 H. (12-15 July, 1975)

While recalling Resolution 9 of the political resolutions adopted by the Fifth Islamic Conference, held in Kuala Lumpur (21-25 June 1974) on covering the budget for the main installations and the annual executive budget of the International Islamic News Agency, and authorizing the Director-General and the Executive Council of the Agency to administer this budget under the supervision of the Agency's General Assembly in order to achieve its stipulated objectives;

After being informed of the progress of work of the Agency through the report of the Director General on its activities in the previous year;

And keen to have the main installations of this agency completed as soon as possible, and to reinforce its budget in a manner enabling it to efficiently and effectively carry out the duties entrusted to it especially during the first three years which constitute a difficult starting phase:

DECIDES:

1) TO APPEAL to all Member States to increase their donations to reinforce its preliminary budget to provide it with 6 million dollars, in which all Member States will contribute regardless of the size of the contribution of each, and to continue voluntary contributions during the three first years to reinforce its annual executive budget;

2) TO APPEAL to all Member States to pay their annual subscriptions to this Agency on time;

3) TO ENDEAVOUR to increase the allocations for the Agency included in the budget of the General Secretariat of the Islamic Conference from 50,000 dollars to 350,000 dollars annually, as an additional allocation to the regular budget;

4) THE AGENCY is to dispose of its funds through its Executive Council under the supervision of its General Assembly and according to its approved financial regulations;

5) TO AGREE to the amendment of the Agency's statutes in accordance with Resolution (7) which was adopted by its General Assembly.

RESOLUTION No. 4/6-C

LAND LOCKED COUNTRIES

The Sixth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 3-6 Rajab, 1395 H. (12-15 July, 1975)

Appreciating the economic difficulties faced by land locked countries by some Member States;

While expressing a sincere desire that the interests of these states receive the due care, especially from neighbouring and other countries, in the spirit of Islamic solidarity;

1. DECIDES to express complete sympathy with the land-locked states and appreciation of their problems; calls on all countries especially its Member States, to deal with them in a spirit of cooperation and to adopt available measures to facilitate trade exchange with land-locked countries by the transit procedures or others;

.2. TO MAKE the Member States aware of economic difficulties resulting from the inland location of some countries, and to express this in a positive manner in economic, cultural and collective cooperation with them;

3. TO REQUEST the General Secretariat to prepare a report on the economic problems and requirements of the land locked Islamic countries resulting from their particular geographical positions, and to submit its report to the 7th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No. 5/6-C

COOPERATION WITH THE ISLAMIC "WORLD OF ISLAM" FESTIVAL IN LONDON AND PREPARATIONS FOR CELEBRATING THE ADVENT OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY HIJRA

The Sixth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 3-6 Rajab, 1395 H. (12-15 July, 1975)

DESIROUS of presenting the features of Islamic Civilization, with its values and precepts in a sound scientific manner, in the international fields;

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION the decisions previously adopted by the Council of Secretaries of the Islamic World Festival, in London, which will organize a festival to portray the features of this civilization, from April to June 1976, under the supervision of a number of scholars from the West and from the Islamic world;

DESIROUS of assisting the above-mentioned festival to achieve its objectives and to project the features of Islamic Civilization faithfully and without distortion or error;

FURTHER DESIROUS that the Islamic States do not fail in their special efforts to project the features of Islamic civilization, and under the supervision of its renewed scholars, and its genuine, historical and civilization centres in Medina, Damascus, Baghdad, Istanbul, Cairo, Marrakesh, Isfahan, Lahore and others;

DECIDES:

1) TO AGREE to support the Islamic World Festival in London and to ensure that scholars of the Islamic World extend their expertise in order to guarantee the sound presentation of the

features of Islamic Civilization;

2) TO CHARGE the General Secretariat with preparing the necessary studies on the celebrations marking the advent of the Fifteenth Century Hejira, to make of it a cultural festival in which all Member States are to participate, according to a detailed program which will make of this historical event an occasion for presenting the components of Islamic culture, through the aid of Muslim scholars and from the Islamic Culture Centres and historical cities.

RESOLUTION No. 6/ 6 -C

COOPERATION AMONG RELIGIOUS GUIDANCE INSTITUTIONS IN THE MEMBER STATES

The Sixth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 3-6 Rajab, 1395 H (12-15 July, 1975)

RECALLING the value of the spiritual heritage of Islam and of its legacy of civilization, considering it the historical incarnation of the Faith, its ideals, teaching and its order;

ASSERTING the importance of cooperation between institutions responsible for religious education orientation in Islamic Civilization the Member States at both government and popular levels;

DECIDES:

1) TO RECOMMEND support to institutions responsible for Islamic religious guidance in the Member States, and to provide them with all requirements that exceed their ability to fulfil their tasks, especially in the field of spreading the Islamic Call (Da'wa);

2) TO RECOMMEND cooperation between these institutions and coordination of their activities, conferences and symposia.

RESOLUTION No 7/6 - C

THE PRESERVATION OF ISLAMIC HISTORICAL SITES IN HERAT, AFGHANISTAN

The Sixth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 3-6 Rajab, 1395 H (12-15 July, 1975)

CONFIRMING that the historical monuments that exist in the Islamic countries are a joint Islamic heritage, the preservation of which is of importance to the entire Islamic world;

RECOGNIZING the historical value of Islamic monuments in Herat in the Republic of Afghanistan, and that the preservation of these monuments exceeds funds available to the Government of Afghanistan for this purpose at present, and in the spirit of Islamic solidarity;

DECIDES:

1. TO APPEAL to the Member States to provide all possible financial and technical assistance to share in the preservation of the Islamic monuments in Herat;

2. TO RECOMMEND that the Member States support the position of the sister Republic of Afghanistan in its request for the cooperation of UNESCO and all the countries of the world for the preservation of the historical monuments in Herat;

3. TO CHARGE the Secretary General of the Islamic Conference with contacting the Member States in order to implement this Resolution.

RESOLUTION No. 8/6-C

THE TEACHING ARABIC LANGUAGE IN MEMBER STATES

The Sixth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 3-6 Rajab, 1395 H. (12-15 July, 1975)

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION the aspirations of Muslims to belong to one and the same national and feel that this nation is truly united, when moving from one community to another throughout the Islamic world;

AWARE of the fact that this affinity can never be found in an individual unless he feels that such communities share the same general Muslim characteristics stemming from a harmonious intellectual environment;

CONVINCED of the fact that the Arabic language, in which the Holy Quran was revealed, is the basic instrument for spreading Islamic culture and strengthening the bonds of solidarity among Muslim States:

1. RECOMMENDS that Member States teach the Arabic language in their educational establishments whenever possible;

2. ENTRUSTS the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to contact the Member States concerned with a view to studying the possibilities and extending the necessary assistance to implement the above-mentioned recommendation;

3. ENTRUSTS the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to submit a report on that subject to the forthcoming Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL RESOLUTIONS

[RESOLUTION No. 1/6-AF](#)

THE DRAFT AGREEMENT ON IMMUNITIES AND PRIVILEGES OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

[RESOLUTION No. 2/6-AF](#)

THE DEFINITION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION TO THE POSTS REQUESTED FOR THE STRUCTURE OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT

[RESOLUTION No. 3/6-AF](#)

THE CLOSING ACCOUNT OF THE BUDGET OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT FOR 1974 AND

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT FOR THE YEAR 1975

[RESOLUTION No. 4/6-AF](#)

FORMATION OF THE FINANCIAL CONTROL BODY

[RESOLUTION No. 5/6-AF](#)

MEASURES THAT SHOULD BE TAKEN BY THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT TO COORDINATE BETWEEN SPECIALIZED INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES STEMMING FROM THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

RESOLUTION No. 1/6-AF

THE DRAFT AGREEMENT ON IMMUNITIES AND PRIVILEGES OF THE ORGANISATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

The Sixth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 3-6 Rajab, 1395 H. (12-15 July, 1975)

HAVING CONSIDERED the Draft Agreement on Immunities and Privileges of the Organization of the Islamic Conference proposed by the General Secretariat of the Islamic Conference (Document No. IS/CM/D.12);

HAVING HEARD the views of Member States on the abovementioned Draft Agreement;

CONVINCED that this Draft Agreement needs further study and examination by Member States;

DECIDES:

- 1) To refer this Draft Agreement to Member States to express their views on it and inform the General Secretariat of the results in adequate time prior to the convening of the Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;
- 2) To recommend that Member States continue to extend all necessary facilities for the delegations of Member States participating in the various Conferences within the framework of the Islamic Conference;
- 3) To recommend that Member States grant the staff of the General Secretariat and its specialized agencies the same treatment extended to diplomatic missions and international institutions until this draft is adopted, within the laws and customs prevailing within the Member States.

RESOLUTION No. 2/6-AF

THE DEFINITION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION TO THE POSTS REQUESTED FOR THE STRUCTURE OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT

The Sixth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 3-6 Rajab, 1395 H (12-15 July, 1975)

HAVING CONSIDERED the views concerning the definition of the principle of fair geographical distribution as regards the posts required for the structure of the General

Secretariat;

ADHERING to the teachings of Islam, which are based on justice and equality;

IN APPLICATION of Article 6, Paragraph 2 of the Charter;

REQUESTS the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, while filling any of the General Secretariat's posts, to adhere to the principle of fair geographical distribution as stipulated by the Charter, and take into consideration equality among Member States.

RESOLUTION No. 3/6-AF

THE CLOSING ACCOUNT OF THE BUDGET OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT FOR 1974 AND DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT FOR THE YEAR 1975

The Sixth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 3-6 Rajab, 1395 H. (12-15 July, 1975)

A. THE CLOSING ACCOUNT OF THE BUDGET FOR 1974:

HAVING CONSIDERED the Final Accounts of the Budget of the General Secretariat for 1974 contained in Document No. IS/CM/D.19 (VI);

APPROVES the statement of the Closing Accounts of the Budget of the General Secretariat for 1974, on the basis of the report of auditors, and the recommendation of the Permanent Finance Committee, as laid down in Rule VI of the Financial Regulations.

B. THE BUDGET FOR 1975:

HAVING CONSIDERED the Budget estimates for 1975, submitted by the General Secretariat in Document No. IS/CM/D.19 (VII-a);

ASSERTING the necessity of reinforcing the Secretariat and strengthening its agencies, in order that it can best carry out its duties, and that it rises to the level of representing Member States and ambitions of the Islamic peoples;

TAKING NOTE of the fact that only six months of the current financial year remain;

TAKING FURTHER NOTE that the General Secretariat has recommended an increase in expenditure from \$753,735,30 in 1974 to \$2,937,497 in 1975 through proposals for the creation of 100 new posts and other increases in expenditure;

1. EXTENDS deep thanks to Member States which generously contributed to augmenting the budget of the General Secretariat and calls upon Member States to pay their annual contributions, and to advance voluntary assistance to cover the proposed budget for 1976;
2. CONSIDERS it necessary to give priority to the essential requirements of the General Secretariat to implement the budget;
3. CONSIDERS it desirable that the budget estimates should be based on annual contributions of Member States plus such voluntary contributions, which the General

Secretariat may have actually received;

4. DECIDES that no substantive expenditure should be undertaken during the remaining period of 1975 exceeding the existing levels of expenditure, excepting the salary increase of 15% and the transportation allowance as recommended by the Permanent Finance Committee, in view of the high cost of living and in appreciation of the efforts exerted by the personnel of the General Secretariat;

5. DECIDES that the new posts contained in the proposed budget estimates for the year 1975 should not be filled until the coming financial year;

6. INSTRUCTS the Permanent Finance Committee to consider the budget estimates for 1976, according to the financial regulations;

7. RECOMMENDS that the strengthening of the staff of the Secretariat should be brought about progressively over a period of 3 years, starting 1976.

RESOLUTION No. 4/6-AF

FORMATION OF THE FINANCIAL CONTROL BODY

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REFERRING to Regulation Eight of the Financial Statutes of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, which stipulates the formation of the Financial Control Body, composing of seven members selected by secret ballot;

HAVING EXAMINED the memorandum submitted by the General Secretariat concerning the formation of a Financial Control Body for the Organization:

APPROVES the formation of the Financial Control Body of the Organization for a two-year period starting from Fiscal Year 1976, composed of Representatives from the seven states listed below:

1. Algerian Democratic & Popular Republic.
2. State of Kuwait.
3. Kingdom of Morocco.
4. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
5. Republic of Senegal.
6. Democratic Republic of Sudan.
7. Republic of Turkey.

RESOLUTION No. 5/6-AF

MEASURES THAT SHOULD BE TAKEN BY THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT TO COORDINATE BETWEEN SPECIALIZED INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES STEMMING FROM THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

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HAVING STUDIED the memorandum submitted by the General Secretariat concerning the measures that should be taken by it to coordinate between the specialized institutions and agencies stemming from the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

HAVING EXAMINED the circumstances and conditions of the existing agencies and institutions, the Conference has ascertained that they have not yet reached a degree of complexity and development that necessitates the formation of supreme coordinating committee, and therefore decides;

TO ENSURE cooperation between the Heads of Department or Council on one hand and the Secretary General on the other, to collaborate and to overcome any difficulties that may arise, without the need for a new administrative body such as that proposed by the General Secretariat. However, should the situation develop and should it become necessary to submit this proposal once again, it may be examined at a later date.