

# **THIRD ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS**

**JEDDAH, KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA  
MOHARRAM, 1392 H. - FEBRUARY/MARCH, 1972**



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## **FINAL DECLARATION**

1. In accordance with the resolution of the Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Karachi from 26 to 28 December, 1970, which recommended that the Third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers should be held in Kabul early in September, 1971 and owing to circumstances beyond the control of the Government of Afghanistan and considering the impossibility of holding it on the date and venue referred to above, it was decided to have it

held in Jeddah from 14 to 18 Muharram, 1392 H(29 February to 4 March, 1972). The following countries participated: The Kingdom of Afghanistan, People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, State of the United Arab Emirates, State of Bahrain, Republic of Chad, Arab Republic of Egypt, Republic of Guinea, Republic of Indonesia, 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, Republic of Sierra Leone, Democratic Republic of Somalia, Democratic Republic of Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Republic of Tunisia, Republic of Turkey, the Yemen Arab Republic.

2. The Secretary General of the League of Arab States and representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization participated in the Conference as Observers.

3. After the opening statement made by the Head of the Pakistan Delegation, H.E. Malik Miraj Khalid; H.E. Omar Al-Sakkaf, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Head of its delegation, as Secretary, and H.E. Ahmed Kareem Gaye, Foreign Minister of Senegal and the Head of its delegation, as Rapporteur.

4. The Conference was inaugurated by His Majesty King Faisal Ibn Abdel Aziz, King of Saudi Arabia. In his opening address to the Conference he expressed his hope that Conference members - who were entrusted with the responsibility - should reach positive resolutions concerning the unity of the Muslims by words and deeds and cooperation amongst them for the interests of the Muslim Nation and its religion, and with regard to their solidarity in face of the challenges against them and the efforts exerted to break up their unity.

H.E. Mohammed Al-Masmoudi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Tunisia and Head of its delegation, expressed, on behalf of the Conference, his thanks to His Majesty the King for his noble directives which would serve as a beacon to guide the Conference in its tasks. He also expressed his appreciation to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the welcome and the hospitality accorded to the delegations, and for the excellent preparations made for the Conference.

Other representatives also expressed their gratitude to the Government and people of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

5. After the Chairman had delivered his inaugural speech, the Secretary-General delivered his address. The Conference then adopted the following Agenda:

1. Latest developments in the Middle East, the Palestine question and the material and moral support of the participating states to the people of Palestine in their struggle for liberation.

2. Judaization of Al Quds (Jerusalem).

3. The Charter of the Islamic Conference.

4. 1972 Budget.

5. The International Islamic News Agency.

6. Islamic Cultural Organizations and Centres.
7. The International Islamic Bank.
8. The situation in the Indo-Pakistan Sub-Continent.
9. Solidarity of Islamic States with the African peoples struggling against imperialism and racism.
10. The conditions of Muslims in the Philippines.
11. Date and venue of the Fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

#### DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND THE PALESTINE QUESTION.

6. Pursuant to the resolutions of the Islamic Summit of Rabat, the First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Jeddah and the Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Karachi, the Conference examined the development of the Palestine question and the results achieved at the international level, and the grave and changing situation in the Middle East arising from the continued Israeli occupation of part of the territory of three Arab Muslim States, which constitutes a violation of the UN Charter and its resolutions, and a threat to world peace, due to Israel's determination to resort to the policy of force and its refusal to implement UN resolutions;

Considering that the support and backing of the Arab States striving for the recovery of their lands and the national rights of the people of Palestine is the responsibility and duty imposed by Islamic solidarity and the principles of peace and justice;

Taking into account the discussions during the Conference on the persistence of Israel in defying the implementation of the UN Resolutions because of the support by the United States of America;

Noting Israel's willful persistence in pursuing her aggression on Arab territories and violations of the UN Resolutions and the principles of International Law and Human Rights;

The Conference:

( i ) Condemned Israel for its aggression perpetrated in 1967 on Arab countries, its persistence in violating the principles of the UN Charter and its refusal to implement the UN Resolutions, and held Israel responsible for the deteriorating situation in the Middle East;

( ii ) Insisted on the withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied Arab Territories since 5 June, 1967 in compliance with the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force and the principle of respecting the national unity and territorial integrity of states;

( iii ) Expressed its appreciation of the role of Islamic States and the efforts of African and Asian States aimed at finding a just solution to the Middle East problem in accordance with the UN Resolutions;

( iv ) Denounced Israel's uncooperative attitude at the UN in the search for a just and lasting settlement to the Middle East crisis;

( v ) Supported the Arab States in their efforts to liberate their territories from Israeli occupation by ways and means they considered consistent with their interest, security and safety. There should be no contradiction in that respect with the rights of the Palestinian people who, alone, had the right to decide their own future, and appealed to all peace loving states to adopt strong measures against Israel and its expansionist policy in order to force it to withdraw its troops from the occupied territories;

( vi ) Requested the big powers - permanent members of the Security Council - in particular the United States, to take all appropriate measures to make Israel withdraw from the occupied Arab territories and refrain from providing Israel with any military or economic support so that it may not persist in refusing to withdraw from these territories;

( vii ) Decided that Member States should strive to contribute towards putting an end to Israeli aggression against the occupied Arab territories by any appropriate means including political and economic sanctions against Israel.

7. The Conference also examined the development of the struggle of the Palestinian people, and decided:

a) To respect the rights of the Palestinian people and their legitimate struggle for the liberation of their homeland as well as their right to self determination as the only basis for a lasting peace in the Middle East.

b) To provide political, material and moral support to the people of Palestine to enable them to liberate their homeland.

c) To denounce the Zionist movement as racist, aggressive and expansionist and contradicting with all noble human ideals and constituting a constant threat to international peace.

8. The Third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers expressed its gratitude and satisfaction on the efforts taken by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Arab Republic of Egypt in their mediation between the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization for the purpose of achieving perfect coordination between them and to unite their efforts against the Zionist enemy, hoping that such efforts would continue.

9. The Conference noted with satisfaction the role played by Christian brothers in the defence of the sanctity of the Holy Places and of the legitimate rights of the people of Palestine, and in the continuous cooperation between Muslims and Christians for the purpose of safeguarding the spiritual values, in particular the role played by Lebanon in consolidating that cooperation.

10. The Conference noted that immediately after it was held - with the object of promoting cooperation and solidarity between member states - Lebanon and Syria fell victims to a new Israel aggression. This aggression which was perpetrated with the object of occupying new territories and maiming the struggle of the Palestinian people provoked the condemnation of member states of the Conference and all peace loving people throughout the world.

The Conference, while condemning strongly the new Israeli aggression and expressing its

deep concern over the dangerous consequences in the region, which constitute a threat to international peace and security, expressed to the Government and people of Lebanon and Syria its support for their struggle to protect and preserve their territorial integrity, and their security and national independence. The Conference received a cable from the Algerian Foreign Minister condemning the Israeli aggression on Lebanon. The Conference decided to send three cables: the first to H.E. the President of the Republic of Lebanon; the second to the Head of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the third to H.E. the President of the Syrian Arab Republic.

11. The Conference recommended the creation of a Fund to be called "Fund for Palestine" to be financed by donations from the peoples and the governments of the various member states in the way of a contribution to the Palestinian revolution fund beside the yearly financial and material aids towards the Palestinian struggle.

The Conference considered the municipal elections conducted by Israeli occupation authorities in the West Bank and in Gaza strip as illegal and unrepresentative, and appealed to the masses in the occupied territories to boycott and foil them.

#### JUDAIZATION OF AL QUDS (JERUSALEM)

12. The Conference reaffirmed its commitment to the resolution of Islamic Summit on Al-Quds (Jerusalem) and the occupied Arab territories, and its obligation to implement the resolutions of the United Nations and other international organizations which call upon Israeli occupation authorities to cease activities of annexing and judaizing the Holy City and changing its religious and historical character.

The Conference, while hailing the steadfastness of the people of Jerusalem and the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, and reaffirming the support of their brothers in the Islamic States for their heroic stand against Israel's plans of expulsion, occupation and judaization and in defence of their legacy and holy places, decided to reinforce, during the forthcoming sessions of the United Nations, the efforts of creating an effective Islamic pressure on Israel, the great powers, international organizations and world religious authorities with a view to implementing the resolutions of the United Nations and the Security Council, especially those connected with Jerusalem.

The Conference also decided to send delegations of Arab and Muslim Foreign Ministers to urge these powers, organizations and religious authorities to implement these resolutions, and further decided to set up an office within the General Secretariat in order to provide means of support to the Palestinian people and the people of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) in order to enable them to carry on their fight against the plans for their dissolution and expulsion.

#### THE CHARTER OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE:

13. The Conference approved the draft of the Charter for the purpose of consolidating Islamic solidarity and promoting cooperation in the economic, cultural, scientific and other fields among Muslim countries, in general, and among the participating countries in particular. The text of the Charter had been previously prepared by the Conference held in Jeddah from 21 to 23 June, 1971 (27 to 29 Rabiul Thani, 1391 H).

#### BUDGET OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE FOR THE 1972 FINANCIAL YEAR:

14. The Conference approved the budget of the previous year of 1971 and that of the current year of 1972.

#### INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC NEWS AGENCY:

15. The Conference approved the project for the establishment of an International Islamic News Agency as recommended by the Second Conference, provided that its headquarters would be in Jeddah.

#### ISLAMIC ORGANIZATIONS AND CULTURAL CENTRES:

16. The Conference: Recalling the resolution adopted by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Karachi in December 1970, and the recommendations of the Conference of Islamic Cultural Centres held in Rabat in June 1971;

Aware of the responsibilities and duties of the Muslims in respect of the propagation and protection of Islamic ideology and culture in all countries;

#### DECIDED:

( i ) To entrust the Department of Cultural Affairs at the Islamic Secretariat, headed by the Assistant Secretary General, with the following tasks:

- a) To coordinate and encourage the activities of the existing cultural centres or of those that may be created voluntarily hereafter;
- b) To look after the welfare of Muslim communities throughout the world and to assist them;
- c) To collect, study and disseminate information of cultural nature;
- d) To publish books on Islamic religion and culture, and on the history of Palestine and its cause;
- e) To give emphasis on the Palestinian cause through bulletins, seminars and lectures;
- f) To organize training programs and seminars for officials of Islamic Cultural Centres, if so required;
- g) To promote Islamic studies; and
- h) To encourage sports and competitions between member states of the Islamic Conference with a view to achieving cooperation and closer relations between them.

( ii ) The Conference decided to set up an advisory committee for the purpose of assisting the Secretary General in guiding the Islamic Cultural Centres. The Secretary General shall appoint the members of this committee in consultation with those concerned with culture in member states.

( iii ) The Conference noted with satisfaction that existing Islamic Cultural Centres are performing very useful work, and agreed that the Centres which require assistance for

specific projects may request the Islamic Secretariat for such assistance and the Islamic Secretariat may decide to grant such request after full investigations have been made.

( iv ) As regards the administration of the financial matters of the cultural centres, the Conference:

a) Requested the Islamic Secretariat to secure funds from public and private donations and subscriptions of member states for the assistance of the Islamic Cultural Centres.

b) Decided that an order of priorities should be set for the requests of financial assistance by the Secretariat, the nature and importance of the work on the basis of the Centres concerned and the amount of funds available to the Secretariat for that purpose, and the latter would submit its proposals to the Conference of Foreign Ministers for approval.

c) Decided that the Secretariat would have the prerogative of controlling the expenditure of the funds provided by it to the Centres and would report on such expenditure to the Conference of Foreign Ministers at its following session.

( v ) The Conference further recommended that the means of setting up an Islamic Research Institute be explored in conjunction with the authorities concerned with culture and studies in member states, and to submit the results of these studies to the following Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

( vi ) In addition, the Conference recommended:

a) That the Secretariat should collect statistics and prepare studies on the conditions of Muslim communities in non Muslim countries;

b) That the Secretariat should study the possibility of setting up new Islamic cultural centres according to requirements and available means; and

c) That the Secretariat should publish a periodical on Islamic studies which would reflect the activities of those Centres

( vii ) The Conference recommended the establishment of an Islamic University to everyone, where all academic subjects would be taught.

#### THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC BANK:

17. The Conference examined the study submitted by the Arab Republic of Egypt regarding the establishment of the International Islamic Bank for rebuilding Islamic society, supporting its economy on ideal foundations of divine justice and human values, and freeing banking transaction from any Islamic legal prohibitions in conformity with modern economic principles.

The Conference decided to set up within the Secretariat a Financial and Economic Department with tasks of serving the Muslim world in undertaking research and giving advice on economic matters and Islamic banks. This Department would be the specialized agency for financial and economic matters which are of interest to member states.

#### THE SITUATION IN THE INDO-PAKISTAN SUB-CONTINENT:

18. (i) In the present atmosphere, which was fraught with dangerous possibilities, the Third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers declared its full support for Pakistan, its territorial

integrity, national sovereignty and independence and urged all peace-loving nations which respect moral values to support the Muslim nations in maintaining peace and security of the Islamic territories and Muslim people and to uphold the principle of non interference in their internal affairs in accordance with human values and the principles of the United Nations Charter,

( ii ) The Conference urged all Member States to make every possible effort to preserve the heritage of Islam and ensure respect for the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states according to the United Nations Charter.

( iii ) The Conference endorsed and supported the UN General Assembly Resolution No.2793 (XXVI) of 7 December, 1971, and Security Council Resolution No.307 of 21 December 1971, calling upon the Governments of India and Pakistan to withdraw their troops to positions behind their frontiers and the cease-fire line in Jammu and Kashmir.

( iv ) The Conference called upon both Pakistan and India to stop all acts of hostilities and to take all necessary steps to repatriate without delay all prisoners of war and civilian detainees in accordance with the Geneva Conventions so that the existing relations between Muslim States and India might not be affected. The Conference also earnestly hoped for concrete and positive measures on the part of the disputants to settle all their differences through peaceful negotiations so as to prevent the resumption of hostilities and bloodshed.

( v ) The Conference decided to send a delegation of conciliation composed of six members of the Conference, Algeria, Iran, Malaysia, Morocco, Somalia and Tunisia to Islamabad and Dacca to bring about reconciliation between estranged brothers.

#### SOLIDARITY OF ISLAMIC STATES WITH THE AFRICAN PEOPLES STRUGGLE AGAINST IMPERIALISM AND RACISM:

19. The Conference, having considered that Islam has brought to the world the external message of brotherhood of men and noting that colonialism and racism continue to exist in the African Continent, expressed its grave concern that the heinous practice of apartheid continued in the Southern part of the African Continent; and further expressed its determination to give moral support to the legitimate struggle of the African peoples; and strongly condemned the Governments of South Africa, Portugal and the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia for oppressing the liberation movements in South Africa, Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau) and Zimbabwe (Southern Rhodesia) which prevented the nationals of these countries from exercising their right to self determination and independence. The Conference also expressed its full solidarity with African peoples in their just struggle for self-determination and national independence.

The Conference invited mandatory States to take steps immediately to liquidate their colonies in accordance with UN Resolutions. The Conference also invited member States to provide every possible moral and material support to the African peoples in their resistance against colonialism and racism.

The Conference decided that the Fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers should examine its recommendations and resolutions.

#### GUINEA:

20. The Conference:

In reaffirming its former resolution adopted in Karachi on the aggression by Portugal against the Republic of Guinea, further reaffirmed its full solidarity with the Guinean people in their stand against the Portuguese aggression and in their struggle to preserve their



independence and sovereignty.

Condemned Portugal for its colonial policy against Guinea and other African countries, and

Invited member states to provide material and moral assistance to the Republic of Guinea.

#### THE PHILIPPINES QUESTION:

21. The Conference reviewed the conditions of Muslims in the Philippines and the information it had received from the Secretary General and expressed serious concern over the plight of Muslims living in Philippines.

The Conference deemed it necessary to seek the good offices of the Government of the Philippines to guarantee the safety and property of the Muslims there as citizens of that country. Their problems should be thoroughly considered and satisfactory solutions thereof should be worked out immediately.

The Conference requested the Secretary General to contact the Philipino Government in this respect and to report the outcome of this contact to member states.

#### FOURTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS:

22. The Conference decided to hold its next meeting on the first Monday of the month of May, 1973 in Kabul.

### **RESOLUTION No. 1/3 THE MIDDLE EAST**

The Conference:

Guided by the resolutions of the Islamic Conference of Kings and Heads of State and Government held in Rabat from 9 to 12 Rajab, 1389 H (22 to 25 September, 1969),

Reaffirming the resolutions of the First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Jeddah from 15 to 17 Moharram, 1390 H (23-25 March, 1970), and the Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Karachi from 27 to 29 Shawwal, 1390 H (26-28 December, 1970),

Considering that the support and backing of the sister Arab States striving to recover their lands and the legitimate national rights of the people of Palestine is a responsibility and duty imposed by Muslim solidarity and the principles of justice and peace,

Taking into consideration the discussions conducted during the Conference on the persistence of Israeli defiance of the implementation of the UN resolutions because of the USA support,

Noting Israel's willful persistence in pursuing her aggression on Arab territories and violations of the UN resolutions and the principles of International law and human rights, the Conference.

1. Condemns Israel for the aggression it perpetrated in 1967 on sister Arab countries and

for its persistence in violating the principles of the UN Charter and refusal to implement its resolutions and holds Israel responsible for the deteriorating situation in the Middle East;

2. Insists on the withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied Arab territories since 5 June, 1967 in compliance with the principle of inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by force and the principle of respecting the national unity and territorial integrity of states;

3. Expresses its appreciation of the role of Islamic States and the efforts of African and Asian States aimed at finding a just solution in accordance with the UN resolutions of the Middle East problem;

4. Denounces Israel's uncooperative attitude, at the UN in the search of a just and lasting settlement to the Middle East crisis;

5. Supports sister Arab States in their efforts to liberate their territories from Israeli occupation by resorting to the means consistent with their best interests, security and integrity and appeals to all peace-and-justice-loving States to adopt severe measures against Israel and its expansionist policy in order to force it to withdraw its troops from the occupied territories;

6. Requests the big powers, permanent members of the Security Council, in particular the United States, to take all appropriate measures to make Israel withdraw from the occupied Arab territories and requests them to refrain from providing Israel with any military or economic support so that it may not persist in refusing to withdraw from these territories,

7. Declares that member States should strive by every appropriate means to liquidate Israeli aggression against the occupied Arab territories, including political and economic sanctions against Israel.

### **RESOLUTION No. 2/3 THE PALESTINE CAUSE**

The Conference:

1. Reaffirms all the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers concerning the support and consolidation of the struggle of the Palestinian people for the liberation of their homeland and sacred institutions;

2. Reaffirms the resolution adopted concerning the settlement of the current dispute between the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Palestinian Revolution on the basis of commitment to the implementation of the Cairo and Amman Agreements, and expresses its gratitude and satisfaction on the efforts made by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Arab Republic of Egypt in their mediation between the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization designed to achieve perfect coordination between them, and to unite their efforts against the Zionist enemy, hoping that such efforts would continue;

3. Deems it necessary to carry out joint action in support of the Palestinian people's struggle for the liberation of their homeland;

4. To ensure a common and effective backing by all member States for the Struggle of the Palestinian people, the Conference deems it necessary to reinforce relations between the Islamic governments and peoples, and the Palestinian people who are engaged in their legitimate struggle;
5. Decides to constitute a "Palestine Fund" for the benefit of the Palestinian Resistance to which will be paid governmental contributions from member states as well as private donations;
6. Recommends the creation in member States of local committees in order to keep the masses well informed of the goals of the Palestinian Resistance as well as the reality, scope and dangers of the Zionist movement allied with racism and colonialism;
7. Considers that the municipal elections which the Israeli occupation forces have decided to hold on the West Bank of Jordan and in the Gaza Strip as illegal and those elected cannot be regarded as representatives. It considers that the people of these territories have the right to boycott these elections.

### **RESOLUTION No. 3/3**

#### **THE ISRAEL AGGRESSION AGAINST LEBANON**

The Conference:

Puts on record that immediately before its meeting designed to promote cooperation and solidarity between Member States of the Conference, Lebanon fell victim to a new Israeli aggression,

This aggression, designed to occupy new territories and to maim the struggle of the Palestinian people, has provoked the indignation and condemnation of the Member States of the Conference and all peace and justice loving people,

Strongly condemns this new Israeli aggression and expresses its profound concern over its serious consequences in the region, thus constituting a threat to international peace and security,

Declares, in the face of this aggression, to the brotherly Government and people of Lebanon its effective solidarity and active support in the struggle for safeguarding Lebanese territorial integrity.

### **RESOLUTION No. 4/3**

#### **JUDAIZATION OF JERUSALEM**

The Conference:

Reaffirms its commitment to the resolutions of the Islamic Summit concerning Jerusalem and the occupied Arab Territories, and stresses the necessity of implementing the resolutions of the United Nations and other international organizations which call upon Israeli occupation authorities to rescind the measures taken to annex or judaize the Holy City or alter its religious and historical character.

Hails the steadfastness of the people of Jerusalem and the occupied Arab territories; and affirms the support of their brothers in Muslim countries for their heroic stand against all machinations of expulsion, occupation and judaization, and for their struggle in defending their national heritage and holy places,

Requests member States to exert pressure on Israel through the big powers and calls on international organizations, the Organization of African Unity and religious bodies throughout the world to implement the resolutions of the United Nations and the Security Council, especially those connected with Jerusalem; and

Requests the Secretariat to follow up all the efforts exerted in this connection.

### **RESOLUTION No. 5/3**

#### **THE BUDGET OF THE ISLAMIC SECRETARIAT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1972**

The Conference:

Having considered the information and explanatory statement issued by the Secretariat regarding the budget for the 1971 financial year and the circumstances that have marked it;

Having also considered the draft budget for the 1972 financial year amounting to US\$ 685,924.00 and the explanatory note attached to it, as well as the reasons justifying the increase of the new budget to this figure, in addition to the proposal made in respect of financing the budget according to a scale of contributions for member States of the Conference ;

Approves this budget on condition that financial contributions be fairly distributed between member States and that the scale of contributions be accordingly revised, and appeals to member States to settle as soon as possible the arrears from the previous financial year (1971), as well as their contributions for the new financial year in order to enable the Secretariat to carry out its duties in accordance with its Charter.

### **RESOLUTION No. 6/3**

#### **INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC NEWS AGENCY**

1. In conformity with the decision of the Second Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference in Karachi, there shall be established an International Islamic News Agency (IINA) which as a first stage shall be an Association of National News Agencies or appropriate organizations as designated by member states.

Headquarters:

2. The headquarters of IINA shall be located at Jeddah.

Objectives:

3. The objectives of IINA shall be as follows:

- a) To consolidate closer relations among member states;
- b) To foster closer relations among member states;
- c) To promote professional contacts and technical cooperation among news agencies of member states;
- d) To work for the consolidation of the objectives of the Islamic world;
- e) To work for greater understanding among the Muslim people of their political, economic and social questions; and
- f) To work for the creation of a full fledged international news agency with its own regional centres.

Functions:

4. IINA shall have the following functions::

- a) To facilitate the exchange of information, features and photographs;
- b) To collect and distribute information of interest to Islamic countries; and
- c) To facilitate the exchange of press correspondents;

Organs:

5. IINA shall have the following organs:

- a) The General Assembly; and
- b) The Executive Board.

General Assembly:

6. The General Assembly shall consist of the representatives of national news agencies or of appropriate organizations as designated by member states.

7. The General Assembly shall be convened once every two years.

8. The time and place of such a meeting shall coincide with the meeting of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. An extraordinary meeting of the General Assembly shall be convened upon the receipt by the Executive Board of written requests from not less than one half of the members of IINA.

Executive Board:

9. The Executive Board shall consist of 7 members, 6 of whom shall be elected by the General Assembly besides the Secretary General of the Islamic Conference or his representative, who shall act as an ex-official member. The Executive Board shall elect its own President.

10. The elected members of the Executive Board shall serve for a term of 2 years. Three of

the members will be re-elected for another term of office.

11. Decisions of the Executive Board shall be taken by a simple majority vote of its members.

12. The Executive Board shall be authorized to appoint a Secretary to assist in its work.

13. The Executive Board may, whenever it considers it necessary, consult members of IINA by written communication. A proposal circulated to members of IINA and approved in writing by the required majority shall be deemed adopted.

Finance:

14. IINA shall be financed by:

- a) Membership fees to be determined by the General Assembly; and
- b) Grants and subsidies of member states to be indicated by the Pledging Session of the General Assembly.

Language:

15. The working languages of the IINA are Arabic, English and French.

### **RESOLUTION No. 7/3**

#### **ISLAMIC ORGANIZATIONS AND CULTURAL CENTRES**

The Conference:

Recalling the resolution adopted by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Karachi, December, 1970, and the recommendations of the Conference of Islamic Cultural Centres held in Rabat, June, 1971,

Aware of the responsibilities and duties of the Muslims to propagate and protect Islamic ideology and culture in all countries,

Decides:

1. To entrust the Department of Cultural Affairs at the Islamic Secretariat which is headed by an Assistant Secretary General with the following tasks:

- a) To coordinate and promote the activities of the existing cultural centres or of those that may be created voluntarily hereafter;
- b) To provide assistance in the cultural field for Muslim communities throughout the world;
- c) To collect, study and disseminate cultural information;
- d) To publish books on Islamic religion and culture and on the history of Palestine and its cause;

- e) To give emphasis on the Palestine cause through bulletins, seminars and lectures;
- f) To organize training programs and seminars for officials of Islamic Cultural Centres, if necessary;
- g) To promote Islamic studies; and
- h) To promote sports between member States of the Islamic Conference with a view to fostering understanding and closer relations.

2. To set up an advisory Committee for the purpose of assisting the Secretary General in guiding the Islamic Cultural Centres. The Secretary General shall select the members of the Committee in consultation with the organs concerned with culture in member states.

3. The Conference notes with satisfaction that the existing Islamic Cultural Centres are performing very useful functions and agrees that the Centres which require assistance for specific projects may request the Secretariat for such assistance which will be decided upon after consideration.

4. As regards the administration of the financial matters of the Cultural Centres, the Conference:

- a) Requests the Secretariat to raise funds from public and private donations and subscriptions of member States for the assistance of the Islamic Cultural Centres.
- b) Decides that an order of priorities be established by the Secretariat for the requests of financial assistance governed by the nature and importance of the work of the Centres concerned, and the amount of funds available to the Secretariat for that purpose and the latter will submit its proposals to the next Foreign Ministers' Conference for approval.
- c) Decides that the Secretariat will have the prerogative of controlling the expenditure of the funds provided by it to the Centres, and will report on such expenditure to the next Conference of Foreign Ministers.

5. The Conference further recommends a study to be made of the means of setting up an Islamic Research Centre in conjunction with the organs concerned with culture and studies in member States, the results of which to be reported to the next Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference.

6. In addition, the Conference recommends:

- a) That the Secretariat compile statistics and studies on the conditions of Moslems in non-Muslim countries.
- b) A study to be made of the feasibility of setting up new cultural centres according to needs and available means.
- c) That the Secretariat publish a periodic bulletin dealing with Islamic research and reflecting the activities of the cultural centres.

7. The Conference finally recommends the establishment of an Islamic University open to everyone where all academic subjects would be taught.

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**RESOLUTION No. 8/3**

**THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEPARTMENT AS THE NUCLEUS OF A SPECIALIZED AGENCY**

The Conference:

Aware of the importance of cooperation among the governments and peoples of the member States of the Islamic Conference in the economic field as the cornerstone of power in our age;

Expressing the honest and genuine wish of these governments and peoples to free banking transactions from Islamic legal prohibitions in such a way as to conform with the modern economic norms; and

In the light of the study submitted to the Conference in its present session;

DECIDED:

To set up within the Secretariat a financial and economic department to serve the Muslim world in undertaking research and giving advice on economic matters and Islamic banks.

This department will be the nucleus of a specialized agency in financial and economic fields of interest to member States.

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**RESOLUTION No. 9/3**

**THE SITUATION IN THE INDO-PAKISTAN SUBCONTINENT**

The Conference:

Having considered the situation in the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent,

Expressing its deep sorrow over the tragedy that has struck the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the resultant loss of human life and property,

Recalling that the use of armed force in the conduct of relations between states under any pretext is impermissible under the United Nations Charter, and

Guided by the injunction of the Islamic faith that every effort should be made to bring about reconciliation between estranged brothers,



Desirous of preserving the noble spirit of Muslim Bengal,

Considering that the future relationship between the population in the East and West should be decided upon by their elected leaders through a meeting between them in an atmosphere of freedom and dignity,

Entrusts the Secretary General with the duty of contacting Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, in Islamabad, and Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, in Dacca, in order to arrange for a meeting between them and a delegation of six members of the ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS consisting of Algeria, Iran, Malaysia, Morocco, Somalia and Tunisia. The aim of this delegation is to bring about agreement, conciliation and brotherhood between the two elected leaders in an atmosphere of Islamic brotherhood, freedom and dignity, as well as to study ways and means of assisting both leaders to solve the problems they are facing. This delegation for reconciliation will inform the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Member States of the Conference of the results obtained by them and of their recommendations for further conciliatory efforts in this regard.

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**RESOLUTION No. 10/3**

**SOLIDARITY WITH THE AFRICAN PEOPLES**

The Conference:

Considering that Islam has given the world the eternal message of brotherhood and equality of men,

Noting that colonialism and racism continue to exist in the African Continent,

Gravely concerned that heinous apartheid is still practiced in Southern Africa,

Determined to raise its voice in support of the legitimate struggle of the African peoples,

Strongly condemns the Government of South Africa, Portugal and the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia for their oppression against the liberation movements in South Africa, Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau) and in Zimbabwe (Southern Rhodesia) which prevents the people of these territories from exercising their right to self-determination and independence,

Expresses its total solidarity with the African peoples in their just struggle for self-determination and national independence,

Calls upon member States to extend all possible assistance, moral and material, to the African peoples in their resistance of colonialism and racism; and

Calls upon the administering powers to speed up, in accordance with the United Nations resolutions, the process of decolonization in African territories under their administration,

Decides to review the progress in this regard at the Fourth Islamic Conference.

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**RESOLUTION No. 11/3**

**PORTUGAL'S AGGRESSION ON GUINEA**

The Conference:

Reaffirming its former resolution adopted in Karachi on the Portuguese policy of aggression against the Republic of Guinea;

Reaffirms its full solidarity with the Guinean people in their stand against the Portuguese aggression and in their struggle to preserve their independence and sovereignty;

Condemns Portugal for its colonialist policy against Guinea and other African countries;

Calls upon member States to provide material and moral assistance to the Republic of Guinea.

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**RESOLUTION No. 12/3**

**THE CONDITION OF MUSLIMS IN THE PHILIPPINES**

The Conference:

Having reviewed the condition of Muslims in the Philippines and the information it has received from the Secretary General;

Expresses serious concern over the plight of Muslims living in the Philippines; and

Deems it necessary to seek the good offices of the Government of the Philippines to guarantee the safety and property of the Muslims there as citizens of that country. Their problems should be thoroughly considered and satisfactory solutions thereof should be worked out immediately;

The Conference requests the Secretary General to contact the Philipino government in this respect and to report the outcome of this contact to member states.