

# FIRST ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE

**IN RABAT, KINGDOM OF MOROCCO  
RAJAB, 1389 H. - SEPTEMBER, 1969**



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## **DECLARATION OF THE RABAT ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE**

The Heads of States and Governments and Representatives of the Kingdom of Afghanistan, Algeria Democratic and Popular Republic, Republic of Chad, Republic of Guinea, Republic of Indonesia, Empire of Iran, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Kingdom of Morocco, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, State of Kuwait, Republic of Lebanon, Arab Republic of Libya, Malaysia, Republic of Mali, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Republic of Niger, Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Somalia, Popular Republic of Southern Yemen, Democratic Republic of Sudan, Republic of Tunisia, Republic of Turkey, United Arab Republic, the Yemen Arab Republic, and of the Moslem Community of India, met at the First Islamic Summit Conference held in Rabat from 9 to 12 Rajab 1389(22 to 25 September 1969),

Representatives of the Palestinian Liberation Organization attended as observers,

Convinced that their common creed constitutes a powerful factor bringing their peoples closer together and fostering understanding between them,

Resolved to preserve the spiritual, moral and socioeconomic values of Islam which remain one of the essential factors for the achievement of progress by mankind,

Expressing their unshakable faith in the precepts of Islam which proclaim the full equality of rights among all men,

Affirming their adherence to the Charter of the United Nations and fundamental Human Rights, the purpose and principles of which establish a basis for fruitful cooperation among all peoples,

Determined to strengthen the fraternal and spiritual bonds existing between their peoples and to safeguard their freedom and the heritage of their common civilization founded in particular upon the principles of justice, tolerance and non-discrimination,

Anxious to promote everywhere welfare, progress and freedom,  
Resolved to unite their efforts for the preservation of world peace and security,  
To these ends

HEREBY DECLARE:

Their Governments shall consult together with a view of promoting between themselves close cooperation and mutual assistance in the economic, scientific, cultural and spiritual

fields, inspired by the immortal teachings of Islam.

Their Governments undertake to settle by peaceful means any dispute, which may arise between them in such a manner as to contribute to the strengthening of international peace and security, in accordance with the aims and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

Having considered the act of arson in Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque and the situation in the Middle East, the Heads of State and Government and Representatives

The grievous event of 21st August 1969, which caused extensive damage by arson to the Sacred Al-Aqsa Mosque, has plunged over six hundred million followers of Islam throughout the world into the deepest anguish.

This sacrilege against one of Humanity's most venerated shrines and the acts of destruction and profanation of the Holy Places which have taken place under the military occupation by Israel of Al-Quds - the Holy City of Jerusalem, sacred to the followers of Islam, Christianity and Judaism, have exacerbated tensions in the Middle East and aroused indignation among peoples throughout the world.

The Heads of State and Government and Representatives declare that the continued threat to the Sacred Shrines of Islam in Jerusalem is the result of the occupation of this City by the Israeli forces. The preservation of their sacred character and unimpeded access to them require that the Holy City should be resorted its status, previous to June 1967, which was established and sanctified by the history of thirteen hundred years.

They therefore declare that their Governments and peoples are firmly determined to reject any solution of the problem of Palestine, which would deny Jerusalem the status it had before June 1967.

They urge all Governments particularly those of France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States of America to take into account the deep attachment of the followers of Islam to Jerusalem and the solemn resolve of their Governments to strive for its liberation.

The continued military occupation of Arab territories by Israel since June, 1967, the refusal by Israel to pay the slightest heed to the calls by the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations to rescind the measures purporting to annex the Holy City of Jerusalem to Israel, have caused their peoples and their Governments the most profound concern.

Having considered this grave situation the Heads of State and Government and Representatives urgently and earnestly appeal to all members of the International community, and more particularly to the great powers which have a special responsibility to maintain international peace to intensify their collective and individual efforts to secure the speedy withdrawal of Israeli military forces from all the territories occupied as a result of the war of June, 1967, in accordance with the established principle of the inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by military conquest.

Moved by the tragedy of Palestine, they affirm their full support to the Palestinian people for the restitution of their rights, which were usurped, and in their struggle for national liberation.

They reaffirm their adherence to the principle of peace, but peace with honour and justice.

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## **RESOLUTION OF THE FIRST ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE**

IN RABAT, RAJAB, 1389 H. - SEPTEMBER, 1969

The Islamic Summit Conference decided that a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of Member countries should be held in the month of Moharram 1390 H, March 1970, TO:

1. Discuss the results of the common action which participating countries have taken at the international level on the subject of the resolutions stated in the Communique of the Rabat Islamic Summit Conference,
2. Discuss the subject of establishing a permanent Secretariat, charged inter alia with the responsibility of making contacts with Governments represented at the Conference, and to coordinate their activities.

RABAT, 12 Rajab 1389 H. 25th September, 1969

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FIRST ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS  
JEDDAH, MOHARRAM 1390 H. - MARCH 1970

## **FINAL DECLARATION**

In accordance with the Resolutions of the Rabat Conference, the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers met at Jeddah from 15 to 17 Moharram, 1390 (23-25 March, 1970) with the following countries participating: Kingdom of Afghanistan, Democratic People's Republic of Algeria, Republic of Guinea, Republic of Indonesia, Iran, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, State of Kuwait, Republic of Lebanon, Arab Republic of Libya, Malaysia, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Kingdom of Morocco, Republic of Niger, Republic of Pakistan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Republic of Senegal, Democratic Republic of Somalia, Democratic Republic of Sudan, Republic of Tunisia, Republic of Turkey, United Arab Republic, and the Arab Republic of Yemen. The representatives of the Republic of Cameroon, of the Arab League, and the Palestine Liberation Organization attended as observers.

The Conference elected His Excellency, Omar El-Sakkaf, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, as its Chairman. The representatives of the Republic of Senegal, H.E. Ahmadou Karim Gaye, and the Democratic Republic of Somalia H.E. Omar Arteh Galib were designated as Rapporteur and Secretary respectively.

His Majesty King Faisal Bin Abdel Aziz inaugurated the Conference and, outlining its task, expressed the hope that it would produce positive results.

The Delegations expressed their thanks to His Majesty and the Government of Saudi Arabia for the generous hospitality extended to them and for the excellent arrangements made for

the Conference.

The Conference had on its agenda the following two items, as decided by the Rabat Islamic Summit:

1. Examining the results of the common action undertaken at the international level, by the participating states, as regards the decisions comprised in the declaration of the Rabat Islamic Summit.
2. Considering the subject of the creation of a permanent Secretariat responsible for contacting governments participating in the Conference and coordinating their activities.

A general debate took place in which the delegations informed the Conference of the action taken by their respective Governments in pursuance of the decisions contained in the declaration of the Rabat Islamic Summit.

The Conference recalled the sacrilege against Al Aqsa Mosque, one of Humanity's most venerated shrines, and the acts of destruction and profanation which continue to take place under the Military occupation by Israel of the Holy City of Jerusalem exacerbating tension in the Middle East and arousing indignation among people throughout the world.

The Conference considered the deteriorating situation in the Middle East arising out of the Israeli aggression against Arab countries in June, 1967 and the repeated military attacks by Israel against them since then, destroying towns and villages including Holy Places and inflicting injury and death on innocent civilians, including women and children.

It noted that Israel had been repeatedly condemned by the United Nations for these attacks and atrocities. It condemned Israel's intransigence and refusal to comply with the General Assembly's and the Security Council's resolutions. It also condemned the refusal of Israel to withdraw from the occupied territories and to rescind the measures tending to annex the Holy City of Jerusalem and to change its status.

The Conference:

- Reaffirmed the right of the people of Palestine to struggle for the liberation of their homeland and the restoration of their rights,
- Called upon participating states to extend political material and moral support to the people of Palestine, in their fight for liberation and to facilitate the representations of the Palestine Liberation Movement in the Islamic countries.
- Decided to consider the 21st of August of every year (the day of the burning of Al Aqsa Mosque) as a day of solidarity with the struggle of the people of Palestine.
- Called on participating countries for action on an international level in support of the people of Palestine and of their usurped homeland and of the Holy Places.
- Denounced the Zionist movement as a racial, aggressive and expansionist movement conflicting with all the noble human ideals and constituting a permanent threat to world peace.
- Urged the Security Council to assume its responsibilities and to take strong measures in order to secure respect for its resolutions pertaining to Al-Aqsa Mosque, Jerusalem, and the

situation in the Middle East.

- The Conference called upon the Islamic countries to undertake collective efforts to induce the United Nations to adopt effective action in this respect.

- It also urged all states, particularly France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America to intensify their efforts to secure the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the territories occupied by Israel since June 1967.

- It called upon all participating states to take such individual and collective measures as they deem appropriate, to intensify the support of Arab governments and peoples in their struggle to secure the evacuation of Israeli Forces from their territories and restore the usurped rights of the Palestinians.

- The Conference recognized the need for alerting world opinion to the mischief of Zionist propaganda and of Israeli expansionist intentions and urged each participating state to adopt appropriate measures in that respect at the earliest.

- The Conference urged solidarity among all Islamic countries against Israeli occupation of Palestine and territories of neighboring countries. It also urged the exertion of all necessary efforts to develop economic, financial and cultural cooperation between Islamic countries as the only effective means to foil and check attempts by Israel to infiltrate these states.

- The Conference reaffirmed that the participating governments should consult together with a view to promoting close cooperation and mutual assistance in the economic, technical, scientific, cultural and spiritual fields, inspired by the immortal teachings of Islam, in the interests of Muslims and humanity at large.

The Conference decided to meet once a year for the following purposes:

- a) Reviewing the progress achieved in the implementation of its decisions;
- b) Discussing matters of common interest and making recommendations for common actions;
- c) Deciding the date and venue of Islamic Summits.

The Conference also decided the following:

1. The creation of a Secretariat, its functions being:

- a) To act as liaison between the participating states;
- b) To follow up the implementation of decisions taken by the Conference, in particular those regarding the problem of Palestine;
- c) To prepare and organize the Conference's sessions.

2. The Secretariat will be headed by a Secretary appointed by the Conference of the Foreign Ministers for a two-year period and chosen by Malaysia.

3. The expenses incurred for the administration and the activities of the Secretariat will be borne by the member states.

4. Jeddah is the headquarters of the Secretariat pending the liberation of Jerusalem.

The Conference decided that the next meeting will be held in Pakistan at a date to be set in agreement with Pakistan later in the course of the year.

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