

POLITICAL RESOLUTIONS

[RESOLUTION No. 1/5-P](#)

H.E. ABDEL AZIZ BOUTEFLIKA MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF ALGERIA TO CHMRMANSHIP OF THE 29TH SESSION OF THE U.N GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[RESOLUTION No. 2/5-P](#)

CONCERNING THE CANDIDATURE OF H.E. EDUARD SAOUMA, EXMIMSTER OF AGRICULTURE, LEBANON, TO THE POST OF DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

[RESOLUTION No. 3/5-P](#)

THE CANDIDATURE OF MR. AHMADOU MOKHTAR M'BOW TO THE POST OF DIRECTOR GENERAL OF UNESCO

[RESOLUTION No. 4/5-P](#)

THE DECLARATION AND THE ACTION PROGRAMME FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER ADOPTED BY THE SIXTH EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[RESOLUTION No. 5/5-P](#)

THE SAHARA UNDER SPANISH DOMINATION

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

DECLARATION ON TERRITORIES STILL UNDER PORTUGUESE DOMINATION

[RESOLUTION No. 7/5-P](#)

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE AND THE ORGANISATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

[RESOLUTION No. 8/5-P](#)

THE ASSISTANCE OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA BISSAU

[RESOLUTION No. 9/5-P](#)

THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC NEWS AGENCY

[RESOLUTION No.10/5-P](#)

THE MIDDLE EAST AND THE PALESTINE CAUSE

[RESOLUTION No.11/5-P](#)

MOTION OF THANKS

[RESOLUTION No. 12/5-P](#)

FOSTERING THE SECURITY OF NON NUCLEAR STATES

[RESOLUTION No. 13/S-P](#)

CONDEMNATION OF ISRAELI ACTS OF AGGRESSION AGAINST LEBANON

[RESOLUTION No. 14/5-P](#)

JERUSALEM

[RESOLUTION No. 15/5-P](#)

SO-CALLED FRENCH SOMALILAND

[RESOLUTION No. 16/5-P](#)

THE COMMEMORATION OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ORGANISATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

[RESOLUTION No. 17/5-P](#)

THE PROPOSAL TO MODIFY THE NAME OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE TO "ORGANISATION OF ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY"

[RESOLUTION No. 18/5-P](#)

THE PLIGHT OF THE FILIPINO MUSLIMS

RESOLUTION No. 1/5-P

H.E. ABDEL AZIZ BOUTEFLIKA MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF ALGERIA TO CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE 29TH SESSION OF THE U.N GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Fifth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 1-5 Jumad Al Thani, 1394 H. (21-25 June 1974)

NOTING the unanimous nomination by the Heads of State and Government of Member States of the Organization of African Unity, of H.E. Abdel Aziz Bouteflika, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Algeria as Africa's candidate to the Chairmanship of the 29th Session of the United Nations' General Assembly;

1. CONSIDERS that the choice of Africa's candidate in the person of H.E. Abdel Aziz Bouteflika, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Algeria is particularly felicitous;
2. DECIDES to lend its full support for this Candidature;
3. CHARGES the Secretary General of the Conference with communicating this decision to the Secretary General of the Organization of African Unity.

RESOLUTION No. 2/5-P

CONCERNING THE CANDIDATURE OF H.E. EDUARD SAOUMA, EX-MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, LEBANON, TO THE POST OF DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

The Fifth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 1-5 Jumad Al Thani, 1394 H. (21-25 June 1974)

HAVING TAKEN NOTE of the unanimous decision of Member States of the Arab League to designate Mr. Eduard Saouma, Ex-Minister of Agriculture, Lebanon, to the post of Director General of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization;

1. EXPRESSES its profound satisfaction for the choice of M. Saouma to this post, as candidate of the group of Arab countries;
2. DECIDES to fully support this Candidature;

3. REQUESTS the Secretary General of the Conference to convey this decision to the Secretary General of the Arab League.

RESOLUTION No. 3/5-P

THE CANDIDATURE OF MR. AHMADOU MOKHTAR M'BOW TO THE POST OF DIRECTOR GENERAL OF UNESCO

The Fifth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 1-5 Jumad Al Thani, 1394 H. (21-25 June 1974)

NOTING the unanimous nomination by the Heads of State and Government of Member States of the Organization of African Unity, of Mr. Molditar M'Bow of Senegal as Africa's candidate to the post of Director General of UNESCO;

(1) WELCOMES the choice of Africa's candidate in the person of Mr. Mokhtar M'Bow;

(2) DECIDES to lend its full support for this Candidature;

(3) CHARGES the Secretary General of the Conference with communicating this decision to the Secretary General of the Organization of African Unity.

RESOLUTION No. 4/5-P

THE DECLARATION AND THE ACTION PROGRAMME FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER ADOPTED BY THE SIXTH EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Fifth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 1-5 Jumad Al Thani, 1394 H. (21-25 June 1974)

RECALLING the Declaration of Lahore adopted by the 2nd Islamic Summit charging the representatives of Islamic countries at the United Nations and international organizations to consult each other with a view to adopting joint and agreed positions;

KEEPING IN MIND the fact that the 6th Extraordinary Session of the United Nations' General Assembly constituted a great success which illustrated the solidarity of the Islamic world and the Third world,

1. CONGRATULATES H.E. President Houari Boumedienne of Algeria for his initiative to convoke the Extraordinary Session of the United Nations General Assembly on raw materials and development;

2. ENDORSES the Declaration and Action Program for the establishment of a new international economic order by the United Nations' General Assembly, at its Sixth Extraordinary Session held in New York;

3. REQUESTS all members states to play an active role in the implementation of the above mentioned Declaration and Action Program and to continue to cooperate actively in all the

relevant international forums for this purpose;

4. APPEALS to the developed countries to assume their responsibilities, in conformity with the above-mentioned resolutions with the aim of contributing to the promotion of a new international economic order which will be just and equitable to all nations and which will bring about more prosperity and justice for all humanity;

5. REQUESTS the Secretariat to take all necessary measures for following up the questions related to the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the 6th Extraordinary Session of the United Nations' General Assembly.

RESOLUTION No. 5/5-P

THE SAHARA UNDER SPANISH DOMINATION

The Fifth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 1-5 Jumad Al Thani, 1394 H. (21-25 June, 1974)

REAFFIRMING the determination of the Member States to achieve the total liberation of the African continent as rapidly as possible;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the fact that current political developments in African territories under Portuguese domination will inevitably and shortly lead to the decolonization of that part of the African continent;

HAVING ACCORDED special attention to the evolution of the situation in the Sahara still under Spanish domination;

VOICING its concern over the attitude and intentions of the Spanish Government with respect to the decolonization of the Sahara under Spanish domination:

1. DENOUNCES the diversionary maneuvers of the Spanish Government aimed at evading the obligations which are incumbent upon it and the relevant resolutions of international forums with the aim of perpetuating a situation laden with grave dangers of tension in the region;

2. EXPRESSES its full solidarity with the population of the Sahara under Spanish domination;

3. DEMANDS Spain, once more, to provide a political climate of liberty necessary for a genuine expression of the will of the population notably through the withdrawal of its occupation forces;

4. REAFFIRMS its determination to act energetically at the United Nations so that Spain assumes its responsibilities as enunciated clearly in numerous relevant resolutions supported by the Organization of African Unity and the Non Aligned countries;

5. DEMANDS the neighboring states concerned to continue their consultations, combine and intensify their efforts for the implementation of Resolution No.3162 adopted at 28th Session of the United Nations' General Assembly, and notably the provisions related to the conducting at the earliest date, of a referendum with a view to permitting the free

expression of the will of the native populations, in conformity with the principles of the United Nations Charter, under the auspices and guarantees of the International Organization;

6. URGENTLY DEMANDS the United Nations to immediately assume its responsibilities with regard to this problem by seeing to the rapid carrying out of the measures envisaged by the relevant resolutions on complete decolonization of this region;

7. REQUESTS the Secretary General of the Islamic Conference to undertake necessary steps for the implementation of this resolution.

RESOLUTION No. 6/5-P

DECLARATION ON TERRITORIES STILL UNDER PORTUGUESE DOMINATION

The Fifth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 1-5 Jumad Al Thani, 1394 H. (21-25 June 1974)

HAVING reviewed the situation prevailing in Portugal with respect to the national liberation struggle in the territories under Portuguese domination;

DECLARES:

1. The coup-d'etat which took place on 25th. April, 1974, in Portugal has put on end to a half century of fascist rule. This event is not an isolated fact: it is both the result of the armed struggle and the awareness of ever-increasing sectors of the Portuguese people that the colonial war waged by the fascist regime aims at stifling the aspirations of colonized peoples for liberty and independence, which ultimately opposes the aspirations of the Portuguese people themselves for progress, welfare and political and social democracy;

2. The decisive factor of the situation in Portugal has been and remains the armed struggle for national liberation of the peoples of the Portuguese colonies. No solution to the colonial problem will be possible without total independence for the people of Mozambique, Angola, Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe Islands;

3. The Islamic Conference has always exerted efforts with a view to contributing to the solution of the colonial problem;

4. The Lahore Declaration was a historic milestone in the Islamic world's endeavors to put an end to colonialism and to achieve independence and peace on the African continent. However, the initiatives of the Islamic world did not find the desired response due to the obstinacy of colonialist regimes, fascists and racists in Southern Africa;

5. The Islamic Conference fully support the national liberation movements and their determination to carry on their struggle until independence and complete liberty of their peoples and countries of which they are the sole and true representatives;

6. The Islamic Conference reaffirms that peace is inseparable from national independence, which alone, can put an end to colonial war and restore peace in Mozambique, Angola, and the Islands of Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe;

7. The Islamic Conference recalls that its positions has also been those upheld by the

majority of the International Community. In fact through its resolution of 22 November 1972, the Security Council had demanded Portugal to immediately terminate its military operations and repression in the African territories and to start negotiations with liberation movements on the basis of their right to independence;

8. The Islamic Conference continue to recall the lessons of history which expound that a people that repress another cannot be a free people;

9.

The Islamic Conference notes with satisfaction the talks underway between PAIGO and Portugal, on the one hand, and those between FRELIMO and Portugal, on the other;

10. The Islamic Conference unconditionally supports the position adopted by FRELIMO and PAIGO in the talks with Portugal;

11. The Islamic Conference however, notes that Portugal has not yet seriously or comprehensively started to put into effect the right to self-determination and independence of Angola, Cape Verde Islands, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe;

The Statements made by the leaders of the new Portuguese Government on self-determination and the referendum must in no case be maneuvers designed to maintain colonialist domination in new forms;

12. Accordingly, the Islamic Conference solemnly affirms that the respect of people's inalienable right to liberty and independence requires Portugal to:

- Solemnly and without ambiguity declare its recognition of the state of Guinea-Bissau and the right to full independence of the peoples of Mozambique, Angola and the Islands of Sao Tome, Cape Verde and Principe within their territorial integrity;

- Start negotiations with the national liberation movements recognized by the O.A.U., with a view to transferring power to these same national liberation movements, which are the sole legitimate representatives of their peoples and countries;

13. By adopting such positions Portugal can create the conditions for the dawning of a new era of understanding and cooperation with the member states of the Islamic Conference and other peace, freedom and justice-loving countries;

14. The Islamic Conference denounces and vigorously condemns all the enemy's maneuvers aiming at setting up puppet groups both in and out of these territories and spreading confusion through minuscule political groups;

15. The Islamic Conference reaffirms once more that so long as Portugal refrains from adopting a clear position which takes into account African realities and the peoples' right to full independence in the African territories under its colonial domination, there will be no way but that of continuing and intensifying the war of national liberation;

16. In that case also, the independent member states of the Islamic Conference, in discharging their historical responsibilities will undergo any sacrifice and spare no effort to support the struggle being waged by the liberation movements by putting at their disposal all the necessary military and financial means for the complete achievement of their aspirations;

17. The International political duty of solidarity towards the peoples of Angola, Mozambique

and the Islands of Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe, and consequently towards the Islamic Conference today makes it incumbent on all states and organization to refrain from establishing diplomatic relations or any form of cooperation with the new Portuguese regime so long as the latter does not:

- recognize the right to independence of these territories;
- start negotiations with the liberation movements with a view to transferring power to them; and
- recognize the state of Guinea Bissau;

18. In this framework, the Islamic Conference calls upon all States, particularly those who have traditionally supported the cause of freedom in Africa, to maintain the isolation of Portugal so long as it does not meet the conditions mentioned in the Declaration. The Conference calls upon all Member States, therefore, to act in this direction;

19. Finally, the Islamic Conference expresses its gratitude to other peace, and freedom loving countries which have always supported the cause of national liberation in Africa, and consequently, have contributed to the quest for a solution of the colonial problem. While appreciating the efforts they exerted in this respect the Islamic Conference calls upon them to intensify their pressure in order to compel Portugal to recognize the inalienable right to independence of the peoples of African territories under its domination.

RESOLUTION No. 7/5-P

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE AND THE ORGANISATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

The Fifth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 1-5 Jumad Al Thani, 1394 H. (21-25 June 1974)

CONSCIOUS of the identity of the interests and aspirations of the Islamic Conference and the Organization of African Unity;

CONVINCED of the need for closer cooperation between the Islamic Conference and the Organization of African Unity to achieve the total liberation of the territories of their member States and thereby giving moral and material support to the Liberation Movements;

DETERMINED to assume full control over their natural resources and to speed up their economic development;

RECOMMENDS to extending to each other observer status in their respective meetings;

RECOMMENDS the holding of periodic consultations at various levels between the Islamic Conference at the O.A.U. in order to ensure the continued cooperation which will further strengthen their unity of purpose and action;

APPEALS for the solidarity of the Islamic Conference and O.A.U. in frustrating the machinations of world imperialism, which is ever bent on sowing the seeds of disunity amongst the ranks of the developing countries.

RESOLUTION No. 8/5-P

THE ASSISTANCE OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA BISSAU

The Fifth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 1-5 Jumad Al Thani, 1394 H. (21-25 June 1974)

HAVING EXAMINED the situation prevailing in Guinea-Bissau after the proclamation of its independence;

HAVING HEARD the statement of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau on the needs of this country to consolidate its independence;

RECALLING the Declaration of the Second Islamic Summit Conference;

1. NOTES the Statement of the Representative of the Republic of Guinea Bissau, and decides to allocate an amount to be determined by the Islamic Solidarity Fund to the Republic of Guinea Bissau to consolidate its independence and ensure the satisfaction of its immediate needs;
2. INVITES the Islamic Solidarity Fund to take all measures so that scientific, financial, and religious aid may be forwarded as soon as possible to the State of Guinea Bissau;
3. LAUNCHES an appeal to Member States of the Islamic Conference to extend direct financial aid to the Republic of Guinea Bissau as soon as possible or through the channel of the General Secretariat of the Islamic Conference or the Islamic Solidarity Fund.

RESOLUTION No. 9/5-P THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC NEWS AGENCY

The Fifth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 1-5 Jumad Al Thani, 1394 H. (21-25 June, 1974)

1. RECALLING the decision of the Second Islamic Foreign Minister's Conference held in Karachi (December 26th-28th, 1970) that there shall be established an International Islamic News Agency;
2. AWARE of Resolution No.6 adopted by the Third Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference held in Jeddah (Feb. 28th-March 4th, 1972) whereby headquarters, objectives, functions, organs (General Assembly and Executive Board), finance and working languages were decided;
3. TAKING note the Resolution No. 11 of the Fourth Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference held in Benghazi (March 19th-24th, 1973);
4. IN CONSIDERATION OF the decisions of the First General Assembly of I.I.N.A. in Kuala Lumpur (August 15th-i 9th, 1972) and the six subsequent meetings of the Executive Board which approved the technical, organizational and financial aspects of the I.I.N.A. project as submitted in a detailed working paper to the Second Islamic Summit Conference held in Lahore (February 22nd-24th, 1974) as well as in the summarized working document No. IS/CM/KL/D. 24 presented to the Fifth Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference held in Kuala

Lumpur 1-5 Jamad Al-Thani, 1394 H. (21st-25th June, 1974);

DECIDES:

A. To set up a fund estimated at 2,500,000 US\$ earmarked to furnish capital investment needed for the establishment of a telecommunication system of I.I.N.A. in Jeddah as well as its regional stations in Africa, Asia, America and Europe. This amount will be covered by voluntary contributions;

B. To appropriate an annual operational budget to be estimated by the General Assembly of I.I.N.A.;

C. That funds for the annual operational budget shall be constituted of:

a) Fixed contributions from all Member States,

b) Voluntary donations from Member States,

c) Contribution from the budget of General Secretariat,

d) Incomes from services,

D. The Director-General of I. I.N.A. under the supervision of the Executive Board, shall operate the fund as well as the annual budget to achieve the objectives set forth by the above mentioned resolutions and, through the Executive Board, shall present an annual report and account to the General Assembly of I.I.N.A. as foreseen in the approved statutes of the Agency;

E. The annual report will be presented by the Secretary General to the Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No.10/5-P

THE MIDDLE EAST AND THE PALESTINE CAUSE

The Fifth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 1-5 Jumad Al Thani, 1394 H. (21-25 June 1974)

RECALLING the Declaration of the Conference of the Heads of State and Government held in Lahore from Muharram 30 to Safar 2, 1394 H corresponding to February 22-24, 1974; and the previous resolutions of the Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers' Conference concerning the issue of Palestine and the Middle East Problem;

PROCEEDING FROM the principles and provisions of the Charter of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Charter; and recording with appreciation and pride the heroic sacrifices made by the people of Palestine and the Arab front-line states in confrontation with the Zionist aggressor:

HAVING REVIEWED the recent developments in the Middle East, and the serious situation arising from the continuation of Israel to occupy the territories of three sisterly Arab States members of the Islamic Conference Organization, and the continued usurpation of the Palestinian land and expulsion of its people;

HAVING REVIEWED the repeated Israeli aggression on Lebanon and the Palestinian people living there, which led to the death of a large number of innocent civilians;

CONSIDERING that this situation constitutes a violation of the United Nations Charter and Resolutions and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; and that the continuation of this situation poses a major threat to world peace and security;

AFFIRMING that the Israeli acquisition of Arab territories through war and the use of force cannot be accepted at all and constitutes a flagrant violation of the objectives and principles of the United Nations, and poses a serious threat to world peace as well as to the security, peace and sovereignty of the Arab countries;

REAFFIRMING the legitimacy of the Palestinian people's struggle to recover their full national rights from the racist Zionist colonialism, notably their right to return to their land and their right to self determination;

EXPRESSING ITS DEEP CONCERN over the continuation of Israel to judaize the city of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) and to change its demographic, religious historical, social, cultural and economic character in contradiction to the United Nations Resolutions in this respect and the provisions of the Geneva Convention of 1949;

CONSIDERING that the support of the Islamic Conference Member States to their sisterly Arab States in their struggle to recover all their occupied territories and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people is a duty dictated by Islamic solidarity; and that this solidarity should be expressed in practical and effective forms ;

EXPRESSING conviction that military, economic, political and moral support extended by some countries to Israel enables it to continue the implementation of its aggressive policy and to consolidate its occupation of Arab territories;

CONSIDERING that maintaining relations with Israel in political, commercial, communications, and other fields, enables it to consolidate its occupation and persist in pursuing its expansionist policy;

DECIDES:

1. a) To extend full and effective support to frontline countries and the Palestinian people in their legitimate struggle to recover by all means all their occupied territories;

b) To endeavor in all fields towards compelling Israel to withdraw immediately and unconditionally from all occupied Arab territories occupied on June 5, 1967, and Member States pledge to take all appropriate measures to ensure this withdrawal;

c) That any political settlement of the Middle East problem should be based on the pre-requisite condition of complete and prompt withdrawal of Israel to the lines of June 4, 1967 and the full guarantee of the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination; Member States also to pledge to take all appropriate measures to compel Israel to promptly implement these basic principles and to promptly respond to international endeavors towards establishing just and permanent peace in the Middle East;

2. Calls upon all states to support the Palestinian people by all means in their struggle against the racist Zionist settler colonialism to recover their full national rights and affirms

that the recovery of these rights constitute a basic pre-requisite to establishing a just and permanent peace in the Middle East;

3. Calls upon the United Nations to work for the implementation of its resolutions on the Palestinian issue and the national rights of the Palestinian people to return to their land and their right to self-determination.

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

5. Calls upon Member States where the Organization has not yet opened up offices to provide facilities to do so in implementation of previous resolutions of Islamic Conference.

6. Declares the strong attachment of Muslims to the Holy City of Jerusalem and the fast determination of their governments to work for its liberation and for the restoration of Arab sovereignty over it as well as their determination that Jerusalem will not be subject to any bargaining or concessions;

7. Condemns the repeated Israeli aggression on Lebanese territories and the Palestinian people living there; and hails the steadfastness and sacrifices of the Lebanese people in this respect;

8. Condemns Israeli violations of human rights in the occupied Arab territories and its refusal to abide by the Geneva Convention of 1949, on protection of civilians in time of war; and its policy to Judaize the very nature and cultural character of the occupied territories, and considers that such acts and practices are war crimes and constitute a challenge to humanity at large;

9. Considers that all measures taken by Israel in occupied Arab territories to change their demographic, geographical, social, cultural and economic character including arrangements aiming at the annexation and Judaization of the Holy City of Al Quds (Jerusalem) as null and void, and they could not, nor their consequences, be recognized;

10. Condemns all countries which extend military, economic or human support to Israel and calls upon them to discontinue this support immediately;

11. Hails the constructive initiatives of sisterly African member states of the Organization of African Unity and other friendly states for their support of the Arab rights and for severing their diplomatic relations with Israel and appeals to them to maintain these constructive attitudes till the complete withdrawal of Israel from occupied Arab territories and till the national rights of the Palestinian people to self determination have been ensured;

12. Calls upon Member States of the Islamic Conference to continue their support of African issues and their support of the African peoples in their struggle against imperialism and racist regimes especially in Rhodesia, South Africa and the Portuguese Colonies, and to terminate all forms of cooperation and dealing with these regimes, and particularly to ban unexceptionally any oil shipments to them;

13. Calls again upon Member States which still have relations with Israel to sever these relations in all fields thereby upholding Islamic solidarity;

14. Calls upon representatives of all Member States to coordinate their activities at international forums so as to ensure the implementation of these resolutions;

15. Requests the Secretary General of the Islamic Conference to follow up the implementation of these resolutions and to submit a report thereon to the Conference;

16. Calls upon Member States to work at the United Nations towards the adoption of adequate resolutions by the Security Council and the General Assembly applying sanctions against Israel pursuant to the provisions of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter;

17. Congratulates the African countries for severing relations with Israel and for their support to the Arabs.

RESOLUTION No.11/5-P MOTION OF THANKS

The Fifth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 1-5 Jumad Al Thani, 1394 H. (21-25 June 1974)

Referring to the invitation extended by the Government of Malaysia to the Foreign Ministers of Islamic States to hold the present Conference with a view to enhancing the spirit of Islamic Solidarity among those states and to supporting the causes of right, justice and independence;

Noting the constructive and commendable efforts of the Government of Malaysia to ensure the success of the Conference;

1. Expresses its thanks of His Majesty King Yang Dipertuan Agong Tuanku Abdul Halim Mu'Adzam Shah Ibn Al Marhum Sultan Abdul Hamid Badlishah and to the Government and people of Malaysia in recognition of that country's efforts and of the excellent arrangements in the spirit of true Islamic fraternity for the sake of the objectives of the present meeting being held at this crucial stage;

2. Expresses its gratitude to His Excellency Tun Haji Abdul Razzak bin Hussein, Prime Minister of Malaysia, for sponsoring that Conference and for the positive role the Conference is called upon to play as defined in his opening address;

3. To extend thanks to the supporting organs which successfully collaborated in the Conference management, organization, translation, and interpretation.

RESOLUTION No. 12/5-P FOSTERING THE SECURITY OF NON NUCLEAR STATES

The Fifth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 1-5 Jumad Al Thani, 1394 Y (21-25 June 1974)

Recalling its traditional commitment to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons;

Noting that on 18th May 1974, India exploded a nuclear device, thus increasing the number of nuclear powers;

Considering that there is a growing need for the international community to devise measures to assure the security of non-nuclear countries, especially members states of the Islamic Conference for they are more vulnerable to nuclear threat and blackmail;

Further considering that this new situation makes it necessary to call for a reappraisal of the security assurances extended to non-nuclear weapon states, in the United Nations Security Council Resolution 255 (1968) with a view to strengthening them;

1. Declares the firm support of the Member States of the Islamic Conference to the political independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of non-nuclear weapons States against nuclear threat and blackmail;
2. Recommends that Member States should spare no effort to follow up the question of strengthening the existing security assurances with a view to enhancing their effectiveness and credibility;
3. Calls upon nuclear powers to solemnly undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against any non-nuclear state.

RESOLUTION No. 13/5-P CONDEMNATION OF ISRAELI ACTS OF AGGRESSION AGAINST LEBANON

The Fifth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 1-5 Jumad Al Thani, 1394 H. (21-25 June, 1974)

Aiming at developing cooperation and solidarity among its members;

Noting that during the period of its meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Lebanon fell victim to daily and repeated Israeli acts of aggression which resulted in the loss of lives of a large number of Lebanese and Palestinian civilians including children, women and old people;

Noting that these Israeli acts of aggression which resulted in the death of innocent victims, have aroused the indignation and condemnation of all the Member States of the Conference;

Condemns strongly these Israeli acts of aggression;

Declares its deep concern over their grave consequences on peace and security in the area;

Hails the steadfastness and sacrifices of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples in this respect;

Expresses to the Lebanese Government and people its solidarity and support for the protection of the security and independence of Lebanon against Israeli's aggression;

Affirms its previous resolutions and calls upon Member States to take a positive stand towards the adoption of resolutions at the forthcoming session of U.N General Assembly that invoke on Israel the sanctions provided for in Chapter Seven of the U.N Charter.

RESOLUTION No. 14/5-P

JERUSALEM

The Fifth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 1-5 Jumad Al Thani, 1394 LL (21-25 June, 1974)

Reaffirming its commitment to resolutions adopted by the First and Second Islamic Summit Conferences, and the resolutions adopted by the previous Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers concerning the Issue of the Holy City of Al Quds (Jerusalem);

Recalling again the deeply-rooted attachment of Muslims to Al Quds (Jerusalem) the First of Kiblas and the Third of Holy Shrines:

Considering that the continued Israeli occupation of Al Quds (Jerusalem) and the Israeli endeavors to annex and Judaize the city in defiance of the will of the international community as reflected by the resolutions of the Security Council and the United Nations General Assembly in addition to destruction and sacrilege committed and still being committed under Israel occupation of the Holy Places would only lead to aggravate tensions in the Middle East and provoke the indignation of people all over the world.

Realizing the need to safeguard spiritual and moral values represented by the Holy Places in Al Quds (Jerusalem); and

Putting on record the previous resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly No. (ES-V) 2253 and No. (ES-V) 2254; and the resolutions of the Security Council Nos. 250 (1968); and 251 (1968); 276 (1969); and 298 (1971) and especially Resolution No.252 (1968), all of which clearly stipulate that the principle of acquisition of land by force is unacceptable:

1. Condemns the measures taken by Israel to Judaize Al Quds Al Sharif (Jerusalem) and its refusal to abide by the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council, which call for repealing all measures conducive to the annexation of Al Quds Al Sharif (Jerusalem) to Israel or to changing Al Quds (Jerusalem) religious or historical character, and for considering these measures and arrangements null and void;
2. Calls for the immediate withdrawal of Israel from Al Quds Al Sharif (Jerusalem);
3. Declares that the restoration of Arab sovereignty over Al-Quds (Jerusalem) constitutes a basic and indispensable condition for any solution in the Middle East, and that Islamic countries will not accept any solution that does not mean the restoration of the previous status quo nor would accept any solution that tolerates any attempt to internationalize the Al-Quds Al Sharif (Jerusalem);
4. Decides to continue Jihad for the liberation of Al Quds Al Sharif (Jerusalem) and the preservation of its sanctities; and calls on Member States to exert all efforts towards the realization of this objective and to be determined that Al-Quds (Jerusalem) will not be the object of any bargaining or concessions;
5. Decides that projects to be implemented in Jerusalem be given priority in the Islamic Solidarity Fund as means of resisting Judaization by undertaking the following:
 - a) Supporting the resistance of the inhabitants of Arab Al-Quds (Jerusalem) and maintaining the Arab and Islamic character of the Holy City, restoration of Al-Aqsa and EI-Ibrahimi Mosques and the two Holy Shrines surrounding them as well as the mosques and ancient and Islamic buildings which have been affected by Israeli excavations around Al-Aqsa Mosque ;
 - b) Purchasing the land and houses which are put on sale as exclusive Muslim property in order to prevent any disposal thereof;

c) Re-constructing Arab quarters and implementing development and housing projects for the Arab inhabitants of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) on' Muslim Waqf land and considering these projects as Muslim Waqf.

RESOLUTION No. 15/5-P

SO-CALLED FRENCH SOMALILAND

The Fifth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 1-5 Jumad Al Thani, 1394 H. (21-25 June 1974)

Recalling the United Nations Declaration on decolonization and the relevant United Nations General Assembly resolutions on the rights of all peoples to self-determination and independence, as well as the Benghazi resolution;

Recalling further the relevant resolutions by the O.A.U., Non-Aligned Countries and Islamic Conference;

Makes an urgent appeal to restore the inalienable rights of those of Somali origins that have been evicted from their homeland by the French authorities;

Calls upon France to allow the people of so-called French Somaliland to exercise their right to self-determination.

RESOLUTION No. 16/5-P

THE COMMEMORATION OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ORGANISATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

The Fifth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 1-5 Jumad Al Thani, 1394 H. (21-25 June, 1975)

Taking into consideration:

1. The world Zionist plot executed by the Israeli occupation authorities in Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem) by the arson of Al-Aqsa Mosque on 21st August, 1969;
2. The indignation of the Islamic States and peoples over this premeditated attempt and the challenges posed by this abominable plot which served as a severe test of solidarity among Muslims all over the world;
3. The convening of the first Constituent Conference of the Islamic Summit in Rabat on 23-25th September, 1969, in Islamic defiance and resistance of the world Zionist plot with Israel as its puppet and announcing the first comprehensive Islamic declaration, enunciating solidarity and the closing of ranks against this plot;
4. The Constituent Conference of the Islamic Summit in Rabat as the spark that triggered the potentialities of the Islamic states and peoples towards solidarity and progress, through approving the establishment of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;
5. The proclamation of the adoption of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic

Conference in Jeddah on 3rd March 1972, as the first practical step towards the implementation of the Rabat Summit's resolution; and due to anticipation by Muslims all over the world through the will of member states of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, of the day on which to celebrate the charter of their solidarity;

In the light of these considerations the Conference decides:

To mark the 12th Rajab of every year as a day of official celebrations for member states in commemoration of the establishment of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION No. 17/5-P

THE PROPOSAL TO MODIFY THE NAME OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE TO "ORGANISATION OF ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY"

The Fifth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 1-5 Jumad Al Thani, 1394 H. (21-25 June 1974)

Having considered the proposal to modify the name of the Islamic Conference to "Organization of Islamic Solidarity";

Decides to maintain and confirm its present name of the "Islamic Conference" as stipulated in its Charter.

RESOLUTION No. 18/5-P

THE PLIGHT OF THE FILIPINO MUSLIMS

The Fifth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 1-5 Jumad Al Thani, 1394 H. (21-25 June 1974)

PREAMBULE:

1. RECALLING resolution No.4 adopted by the Fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Benghazi in March 1973;
2. HAVING CONSIDERED the report submitted by the Special Mission composed of the Foreign Ministers of Libya, Saudi Arabia, Senegal and Somalia pursuant to Resolution No.4 adopted by the Fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in Benghazi;
3. EXPRESSING deep appreciation of the efforts of the above mentioned Special Mission:
4. CONSCIOUS of the complexity of the problem as it relates to an independent and sovereign state but at the same time concerned at the tragic conditions of the Filipino Muslims:

OPERATIVE:

1. EXPRESSES its deep and continuing anxiety over the situation prevailing among the Filipino Muslims and in Southern Philippines;

2. CALLS UPON the Philippines Government to desist from all measures which result in the killing of Muslims and the destruction of their properties and places of worship in Southern Philippines;
3. TAKES NOTE of the steps taken by the Philippines Government to improve the conditions of Muslims, but is convinced that the socio-economic measures proposed by the Philippines Government will not by themselves solve the problems;
4. URGES the Philippines Government to find a political and peaceful solution through negotiation with Muslim leaders, particularly with the representatives of the Moro National Liberation Front in order to arrive at a just solution to the plight of the Filipino Muslims within the framework of the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Philippines;
5. CALLS ON the Philippines Government to create the necessary climate of confidence for a real and just solution by immediately desisting from military operations, and by adopting prompt measures that would provide protection and security for the Muslims, repatriating refugees to their homes and halting organized Christian migration from the North;
6. APPEALS to peace loving states and religious international authorities, while recognizing the problem as an internal problem with the Philippines Government to ensure the safety of Filipino Muslims and the preservation of their liberties in accordance with the Universal Declaration on Human Rights;
7. DECIDES to establish a body to be called the Filipino Muslim Welfare and Relief Agency for the purpose of extending welfare and relief aid direct to Muslims in Southern Philippines so as to ameliorate their conditions and enhance their social and economic well-being provided the Agency should be financed by the Islamic Fund and controlled by the Council of the Solidarity Fund;
8. APPEALS to member states and others to contribute generously in cash or in kind to the Agency for immediate relief purposes;
9. REQUESTS the Secretary General in consultation with the four Foreign Ministers to take steps to discuss with the Philippines Government the modalities and terms of cooperation in the functioning of the Agency;
10. DECIDES to maintain the Special Mission of Foreign Ministers established in pursuance of Resolution No.4 of the Fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers for the purpose of following up this question;
11. DECIDES to review this subject again at the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;
12. REQUESTS the Secretary-General to communicate this Resolution to the Philippines Government.

ECONOMIC RESOLUTIONS

[RESOLUTION No. 1/5-E](#)

THE PROBLEMS OF POVERTY, IGNORANCE AND DISEASE IN ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

[RESOLUTION No. 2/5-E](#)

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

[RESOLUTION No. 3/5-E](#)

ALLEVIATING THE ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES PRESENTLY ENCOUNTERED BY THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO THE LATEST RISE IN PRICES

[RESOLUTION No. 4/5-E](#)

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND SOLIDARITY AMONG ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

[RESOLUTION No. 5/5-E](#)

THE COMMITTEE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND EXPERTS SET UP BY THE LAHORE DECLARATION OF THE 2ND ISLAMIC SUMMIT

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

ISLAMIC SCIENCE FOUNDATION

RESOLUTION No. 1/5-E

THE PROBLEMS OF POVERTY, IGNORANCE AND DISEASE IN ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

The Fifth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 1-5 Jumad Al Thani, 1394 H. (21-25 June 1974)

NOTING the need for a greater awareness and knowledge of the social and economic characteristics of the Muslim countries; and

RECOGNIZING the inadequacy of the data so far available:

1. CALLS upon the Member States, upon request by the Secretariat, to provide all available data, publications and studies on the problems of poverty, ignorance and diseases as early as possible;
2. REQUESTS the Secretariat to organize the collection and classification in a standardized form of such information and to circulate it to Member States;
3. DECIDES to strengthen the Secretariat for this purpose;
4. URGES Member States to take remedial actions at national and collective levels, bearing in mind the need for financial and technical assistance through mutual cooperation.

RESOLUTION No. 2/5-E

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

The Fifth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 1-5 Jumad Al Thani, 1394 H. (21-25 June 1974)

RECOGNISING that because of the present world economic order Muslim countries, along

with the rest of the developing world, are still subjected to exploitation by the developed countries;

NOTING the principal means of such exploitation;

1. URGES to Member States:

i) To undertake wherever feasible and to the extent possible, in cooperation with other developing countries, steps such as the setting up of producers' association or other similar arrangements and buffer stocks, in order to secure fair and remunerative prices, for their exports;

ii) To consider cooperation, in their negotiations with developed countries, to obtain greater access to the markets of the latter, inter alia, by seeking the elimination of discriminatory tariff and non tariff barriers;

iii) To continue to pursue, together with other developing countries, the adoption of an international code for the transfer of technology;

iv) To follow a coordinated policy towards reform of the international monetary system, being guided by the following objectives:

a) To guarantee the real value of their currency reserves;

b) To increase the net transfer of real resources from the developed to the developing countries;

c) To divert a sizeable proportion of current international liquidity to the developing countries; and

d) To ensure the effective participation by developing countries in international financial and monetary decision making processes;

2. SUGGESTS for consideration of the Member States:

i) The taking of certain institutional measures, such as the establishment of a technology bank, science foundation and technological assistance arrangements, to build up an indigenous, scientific and technological expertise in order to reduce their dependence on the developed countries;

ii) Joint action with other developing countries in contributing to regulating the role and activities of multinational corporations by standardizing the terms of participation in economic activities by multinational cooperation, and to seeking means for enforcing compliance with such terms;

iii) The reduction in invisible payments, such as freight and insurance, by the establishment by all or by any group of them of joint insurance facilities, joint shipping lines and joint tanker fleets;

3. DECIDES to refer the question of foreign exchange reserves of Muslim countries in the world financial markets and institutions to their respective governments for consideration in order to establish, in due course of time, financial and money markets in their mutual interest.

RESOLUTION No. 3/5-E

ALLEVIATING THE ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES PRESENTLY ENCOUNTERED BY THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO THE LATEST RISE IN PRICES

The Fifth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 1-5 Jumad Al Thani, 1394 H. (21-25 June 1974)

GUIDED by the objectives of the Lahore Declaration, in particular that of alleviating the economic difficulties presently encountered by certain Islamic countries, due to the latest rise in prices:

DECIDES to refer the proposal for the establishment of an "Islamic Fund for Economic Adjustment" which will extend assistance to the Islamic countries, (ESPECIALLY THE LEAST DEVELOPED AMONG THEM), which are unable to finance their exports of necessary goods through existing bilateral and multilateral arrangements, to their respective Governments for taking a final decision taking into consideration the importance and urgency of this matter.

RESOLUTION No. 4/5-E

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND SOLIDARITY AMONG ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

The Fifth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 1-5 Jumad Al Thani, 1394 H (21-25 June 1974)

RECOGNISING the benefits of making the best use of their combined resources - manpower, material and financial - to accelerate the development of all the Muslim countries;

CONVINCED of the need, in addition to the pursuit of a joint strategy in their economic relations with the advanced countries in order to eliminate the external constraints upon their economic and social development, for cooperation in the fields of trade, investments and technical assistances ;

1. NOTES with satisfaction the progress made in regard to the establishment of the Islamic Development Bank and the Islamic Solidarity Fund and places on record its appreciation of the valuable efforts made by H.E. Tunku Abdul Rahman in the establishment of the Bank;
2. REQUESTS the Secretariat to regulate the collection and dissemination of data to Member States on trade, converting the economic structures of the individual Islamic countries, the composition and direction of their foreign trade, the tariff structure, trade regulations and other matters concerning insurances, shipping and financing facilities;
3. RECOMMENDS the Member Countries to take immediate steps to promote and activate bilateral trade with each other;
4. RECOMMENDS for consideration the setting up of a system of preferential tariffs in consonance with the principles of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) or with any scheme of the Generalized System of Preferences;
5. RECOMMENDS for consideration the encouragement of:

- a) Joint ventures or location of investment units of different industries in Islamic countries;
 - b) Investment by individual Muslim countries in other Muslim countries and the relaxation of controls, subject to balance of payments consideration, on the movement of investment capital, conclusion of agreements on the avoidance of double taxation, guarantees for remittances of such investment and adequate safeguard for all investments in conformity with the agreements entered by the parties concerned;
6. Recommends that studies be initiated on the establishment of an Economic and Technical Cooperation Scheme to provide technical assistance to Muslim countries that require it in planning and implementation of their development program.

RESOLUTION No. 5/5-E

THE COMMITTEE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND EXPERTS SET UP BY THE LAHORE DECLARATION OF THE 2ND ISLAMIC SUMMIT

The Fifth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 1-5 Jumad Al Thani, 1394 H. (21-25 June 1974)

NOTING with satisfaction the work done by the Committee of Representatives and Experts and that it has identified a number of areas for cooperation among the Islamic countries and has suggested the initiation of a number of further studies;

RECOGNISING the need for follow-up in these matters;

DECIDES that the Committee shall continue to function and shall meet at least twice a year or when requested by the Secretary General.

RESOLUTION No. 6/5-E ISLAMIC SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The Fifth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 1-5 Jumad Al Thani, 1394 H. (21-25 June 1974)

HAVING CONSIDERED the study on the establishment of an Islamic Science Foundation. (IS/CM/KL/D.8);

REALIZING the need for the promotion of research and studies in the fields of science and technology;

DECIDES that the study should be referred to their respective Governments for consideration.