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THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Twenty-seventh year

Letter dated 26 May 1972 from the Permanent Representatives of Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Republic, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to bring to your attention, upon instructions from our respective Governments, the resolution on the Middle East problem which was adopted at the Third Islamic Conference held at Jeddah during the period from 29 February to 3 March 1972.

We shall be very grateful if this letter and the above-mentioned resolution be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

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to the United Nations

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Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Algeria
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* A/8700.

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Yahya H. GEGHMAN
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to the United Nations

Third Islamic Conference
Held in Jeddah
29 February to 3 March 1972

RESOLUTION ON THE
MIDDLE EAST PROBLEM

The Third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Jeddah between 29 February and 3 March 1972, 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 Moharrem 1390 H (23-25 March 1970), and the Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Karachi from 27 to 29 Shawal 1390 H (26-28 December 1970),

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

Taking due account of the discussions that took place during the Conference on the persistence of Israel in defying the implementation of the United Nations resolutions as a result of the support of the United States of America,

Noting Israel's wilful persistence in pursuing its aggression on Arab territories and violations of the United Nations resolutions and the principles of international law and human rights,

1. Condemns Israel for its aggression perpetrated in 1967 on sister Arab countries and its persistence in violating the principles of the United Nations Charter and refusal to implement its resolutions and holds it 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 the illegitimacy of the acquisition of territory by force and the principle of the respect of 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 designed to find a just solution of the United Nations resolution;

4. Denounces Israel's unco-operative attitude, at the United Nations level, in the search for a just and lasting peaceful 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 to force it into withdrawing 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 bring Israel to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories, and refrain from providing it 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 any appropriate means to contribute to the liquidation of Israeli aggression against the occupied Arab territories, including political and economic retortion against Israel.
