



Second Islamic Summit Conference 1974

Study Guide



Forman Christian College Model United
Nations 2013

When asked “What does public speaking mean to you?” I reply, “I am 24 years old and I have been doing it for the past 14 years, you tell me what it is for me?” Being the son of an advocate of the Supreme Court and a profound debater of his time, I concluded that this runs in the family so I did what had to be done. I am an advocate of the High Court practicing in Lahore with the other 12 lawyers of my family (all debaters and public speakers of their time), right now studying Masters in Strategic and Nuclear Studies from the National Defense University, Islamabad.



The reason why I chose the 1974 Islamic Summit is that I have had a fair experience in International Model OIC sessions. I was a Participant at the OIC Interschool Debating Championship held at International Islamic University Malaysia, 2010 (securing third position for Pakistan), secured the Best Delegation Award at the First International Model of the OIC held at Istanbul, Turkey 2011 maintained my position as number 1 after being awarded the Best Delegation Award at the Second International Model of the OIC held at Tartarstan, Russian Federation 2012 (Pakistan is the second time consecutive winner now and the reigning champion) so I do not oblige myself in mentioning the remaining experiences in the field of public speaking as I like to keep things relevant and to the point.

What I require from the delegates is punctuality, discipline and a lot of professionalism. Being an old Formanite myself and the fact that it was FC College that gave me my boost into the world of public speaking, I will do whatever it takes to keep this event as professional and proficiently outstanding for my Alma matter as possible so delegates are required to maintain class, finesse and decorum.

Realizing the fact that this is a historical Summit Conference Committee, the delegates are required to confine themselves to the agenda decided within the resolution of the original 2nd Islamic Summit Conference held in February 1974. The agenda and the premise of this committee would follow her original points of discussion but the delegates are advised to take the present change of circumstances of the Muslim Ummah as future speculations to be debated and discussed within the Committee sessions.

Best of Luck. Hope to have a professional interaction with you all.

Sharreh Qazi
Chairperson, 1974 Islamic Summit Conference
FORMUN'13

Dear Delegates,

With great pleasure, I welcome you all at FORMUN and congratulate you for being part of one of the most intellectually stimulating committees, the 1974 Islamic Summit Conference. I feel honored to serve you as the committee director and am looking forward to great debating, diplomacy and resolution making.



Passionate, hardworking, loyal and sincere are some words that can explain Muazzam Khan Lodhi very well. Enthusiasm is what I like; it helps me in doing my work with full devotion. I like to enjoy my life but am sincere to my work when it calls. Hanging out with my colleagues and friends at different places and enjoying meals at the best Restaurants is my favorite thing to do in my free time. Doing something good for my motherland is my dream. I have been in the debating circuit for over half a decade now. During this course I have been able to interact with national and international speakers, intellectuals and few of the brilliant minds in the world, and also have been able to claim a significant number of awards.

FORMUN is giving you all brilliant delegates, not only a chance of the best debating and diplomacy platform but also a chance to interact with some of the articulate minds. 4 days of socializing, diplomacy and friendship will help you all bring out the best in you. Our duty would be to make sure that the committee sessions would be engaging and thought provoking. I am expecting good research and active participation in the committee because MUN is not merely about getting the trophy; it is about highlighting your thoughts and bringing out the best in yourself. Lahore and of course Forman Christian College is not something to miss because I haven't seen such a beautiful city and a charming campus anywhere. So come and let us be the part of FORMUN'13.

Hope to see you all in February.

All the Best!

**Muazzam Khan Lodhi
Chairperson, 1974 Islamic Summit Conference
FORMUN'13**

SECOND ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE

Lahore, Islamic Republic of Pakistan

29 MOHARRAM - 1st SAFAR 1394 H. 22 - 24 FEBRUARY 1974

DECLARATION OF LAHORE

I

The Kings, Heads of State and Government and Representatives of the Republic of **Afghanistan**, People's Democratic Republic of **Algeria**, State of **Bahrain**, People's Republic of **Bangladesh**, Republic of **Chad**, Arab Republic of **Egypt**, Republic of **Gabon**, Republic of **Gambia**, Republic of **Guinea**, Republic of **Guinea-Bissau**, Republic of **Indonesia**, Empire of **Iran**, Hashemite Kingdom of **Jordan**, Kingdom of **Morocco**, Kingdom of **Saudi Arabia**, State of **Kuwait**, Republic of **Lebanon**, Socialist People's **Libyan Arab Jamahiriya**, **Malaysia**, Republic of **Mali**, Islamic Republic of **Mauritania**, Republic of **Niger**, Sultanate of **Oman**, Islamic Republic of **Pakistan**, People's Democratic Republic of **Yemen**, State of **Qatar**, Republic of **Senegal**, Democratic Republic of **Somalia**, Democratic Republic of **Sudan**, **Syrian Arab Republic**, Republic of **Tunisia**, Republic of **Turkey**, Republic of **Uganda**, State of United Arab **Emirates**, The **Yemen Arab Republic**, **Palestine**, represented by the PLO,

The Representative of the Republic of **Iraq** attended as an Observer, met at the Second Islamic Conference held in Lahore from 22 to 24 February, 1974. The Secretary General of **Rabita Al Alam Al Islamia** attended as guest. **His Béatitudo Patriarche of Antioch and All Orient** also attended the Summit Conference.

II

The Kings, Heads of State and Government and the Representatives of the Islamic countries and Organisations proclaimed:

1. Their conviction that their common Faith is an indissoluble bond between their peoples, that the solidarity of the Islamic peoples is based, not on hostility towards any other human communities nor on distinctions of race and culture, but on the positive and eternal precepts of equality and dignity of man, freedom from discrimination and exploitation and struggle against oppression and injustice;
2. Their identification with the joint struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for social and economic progress and prosperity of all nations of the world;

3. Their desire that their endeavours in promoting world peace based on freedom and social justice will be imbued with the spirit of amicability and cooperation with other Faith, in accordance with the tenets of Islam;

4. Their determination to preserve and promote solidarity among Muslim countries, to respect each other's independence and territorial integrity, to refrain from interference in each other's internal affairs, to resolve their differences through peaceful means in a fraternal spirit and, wherever possible to utilize the mediatory influence or good office of fraternal Muslim State or States for such resolution;

5. Their appreciation of the heroic role played by the front-line States and the Palestinian Resistance in the Ramadhan War, as well as of the Arab effort and Muslim Solidarity which became more prominent at that decisive stage;

6. Their appreciation of the activities of the Islamic Conference and its Secretariat which will continue to be the vehicle for their dedication in promoting close and fraternal co-operation among themselves, and in their other joint endeavours.

III

Having considered the present situation in the Middle East, they declared that:

1. The Arab cause is the cause of all countries which oppose aggression and will not tolerate that the use of force be rewarded by territory or any other gains;

2. Full and effective support should be given to the Arab countries to recover, by all means available., all their occupied lands;

3. The cause of the people of Palestine is the cause of all those who believe in the right of a people to determine their own destiny by themselves and by their free will;

4. The restitution of the full national rights of the Palestinian people in their homeland is the essential and fundamental condition for a solution to the Middle East problem and the establishment of lasting peace on the basis of justice;

5. The international community and particularly those States which sponsored the partition of Palestine in 1947, bear the heavy responsibility to redress the injustice perpetrated on the Palestinian people;

6. Al-Quds is a unique symbol of the confluence of Islam with the sacred divine religions. For more than 1300 years, Muslims have held Jerusalem as a trust for all who venerate it. Muslims alone could be its loving and impartial custodians for the simple reason that Muslims alone believe in all the three prophetic religions rooted in Jerusalem. No agreement, protocol or understanding which postulates

the continuance of Israeli occupation of the Holy City of Jerusalem or its transfer to any non-Arab sovereignty or makes it the subject of bargaining or concessions will be acceptable to the Islamic countries. Israeli withdrawal from Jerusalem is a paramount and unchangeable prerequisite for lasting peace in the Middle East;

7. The constructive efforts undertaken by the Christian Churches, all over the world and in the Arab countries, notably in Lebanon, Egypt, Jordan and Syria to explain the Palestinian question to international public opinion and to world religious conferences and to solicit their support for Arab sovereignty over Jerusalem and other Holy Places in Palestine should be appreciated;

8. Any measure taken by Israel to change the character of the occupied Arab territories and in particular of the Holy City of Jerusalem is a flagrant violation of international law and is repugnant to the feelings of the States, members of the Islamic Conference, and of the Islamic World. in general;

9. Those African and other countries which have taken an honourable and firm position in support of the Arab cause are worthy of the highest appreciation;

10. The present trends towards a just peace cannot but concentrate, on the roots of the question and disengagement cannot be viewed but as a step towards the complete Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories and the full restitution of the national rights of the Palestinian people.

IV

Having considered the world economic situation and in particular that obtaining in the Islamic countries in the light of the addresses made by the Heads of State and Govern- ment and specially those made by the President of The Summit Conference, the President of Algeria and the President of Libya and realising the need for:

- I) Eradication of poverty, disease and ignorance from the Islamic countries;
- II) Ending exploitation of developing countries by the developed countries;
- III) Regulating the terms of trade between developed countries and developing countries in the matters of supply of raw materials and import of manufactured goods and know-how;
- IV) Ensuring the sovereignty and full control of the developing countries over their natural resources;
- V) Mitigating current economic difficulties of the developing countries due to recent increase in prices;

VI) Mutual economic cooperation and solidarity among Muslim countries.

They decided to establish a Committee consisting of the representatives and experts of Algeria, Egypt, Kuwait, Libya, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal and United Arab Emirates with powers to coopt other interested Muslim countries, for devising ways and means for the attainment of the above objectives and for the welfare of the peoples of the Member countries. They directed that the Committee should commence its work immediately and submit its proposals to the next Conference of Foreign Ministers for immediate consideration and action;

The Committee will meet in Jeddah, at the invitation of the Secretary General who shall fix a date for the meeting not later than one month after the conclusion of the present Summit Conference.

(V)

The Kings, Heads of State and Government and the Representatives approved resolutions on Jerusalem, Middle East and Palestinian cause, Islamic Solidarity Fund, Development and International Economic Relations and other matters. These are annexed to this Declaration and all form an integral part of it.

(VI)

In furtherance of these and other common objectives, they direct their representatives at the United Nations and other international bodies to consult together with a view to adopting joint and agreed positions.

RESOLUTION No. 1/2-IS

THE MIDDLE EAST AND THE PALESTINE CAUSE

The Kings, Heads of State and Government meeting in the Second Islamic Summit Conference, in Lahore, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 29 Moharram to 1st Safar, 1394 H (22-24 February, 1974),

RECALLING the Declaration adopted by the Conference of Heads of State and Government of Islamic Countries held in Rabat from 9 to 12 Rajab (22 to 25 September, 1969) and the resolutions adopted by Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the issue of Palestine and the Middle East crisis;

INSPIRED by the principles and provisions of the Charter of the Islamic Conference and that of the United Nations;

NOTING with appreciation and pride the heroic sacrifices made by the Palestinian people and the front-line Arab countries facing the Zionist aggressor;

HAVING CONSIDERED the recent developments in the Middle East and the serious situation resulting from the continued Israeli occupation of the territories of three sister Arab States members of the Islamic Conference Organisation, the continued usurpation of the land of Palestine and expulsion of its people;

CONSIDERING that this situation constitutes a violation of the Charter and resolutions of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights seriously jeopardising international peace and security;

AFFIRMING that the acquisition by Israel of Arab territories through war and the use of force is inadmissible and constitutes a flagrant violation of the objectives and principles of the United Nations posing a serious threat to world peace jeopardising the security, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Arab States;

REAFFIRMING the legitimate character of the struggle of the Palestinian people against Zionist racist colonialism and for the restoration of their full legitimate national rights, and above all for the right to return to their homeland and to self-determination;

EXPRESSING its deep concern over Israel's, persistence in judaizing Jerusalem and altering its demographic, religious, historical, social, cultural and economic character in violation of the resolutions adopted by the United Nations in this respect and the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949;

CONSIDERING that the support given by the member countries of the Islamic Conference to their sister Arab States in their struggle to recover all occupied territories and to restore the legitimate national rights of the people of Palestine, is a duty imposed by Muslim solidarity which should take a concrete and effective form;

CONVINCED that the military, economic, political and moral support given to Israel by some countries, particularly the USA, enables it to pursue the execution of its policy of aggression and to consolidate its occupation of Arab territories.

CONSIDERING that maintaining relations with Israel in the political, economic, commercial, communications and other fields, would enable it to consolidate its occupation of Arab lands and to persist in the execution of its expansionist policy;

1. DECIDES:

a) To give full and effective support to Egypt, Syria, Jordan, and the Palestinian people in their legitimate struggle for recovering all their occupied lands by all means;

b) To take action in all fields to force Israel to withdrawal immediately and unconditionally from all the Arab territories occupied since June 1967, and undertakes to adopt every adequate measures to bring about that withdrawal;

2. REQUESTS all States to support, by all means, the people of Palestine in their struggle against Zionist, racist-and settlers colonization and for the restoration of their full national rights, and confirms that the restoration of these rights is a sine qua non for the establishment of adjust and lasting peace;

3. REAFFIRMS that the Palestine Liberation Organisation is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Nation in its just struggle;

4. REQUESTS Member States where no PLO offices exist as yet to provide all facilities towards that end in conformity with the resolutions of previous Islamic Conferences;

5. PROCLAIMS the strong attachment of Muslims to the Holy City of Jerusalem and the firm determination of their governments to liberate it and to restore Arab sovereignty over it and Jerusalem should not be the subject of bargaining or concessions;

6. CONDEMNS Israel's violation of-human rights in the occupied Arab territories, its rejection to implement the Geneva Convention of 1949 on the protection of civilians during war and its policy of judaizing the very nature and culture character of the occupied territories, and consider that such Israel practices are war crimes and challenges to humanity at large;

7. REGARDS as null and void all the measures and their effects taken by Israel to change the demographic. geographical, social, cultural and economic character of the occupied Arab territories, including those designed to annex and judaize the Holy City of Jerusalem;

8. CONDEMNS all States that provide Israel with military, economic and human assistance and requests them to put an end to this practice immediately;

9. HAILS the constructive initiative of sister African Countries, Member States of the Organisation of African Unity, as well as of other friendly countries in supporting Arab rights and severing diplomatic relations with Israel;

10. CALLS UPON Member States of the Islamic Conference to continue their support of African causes and their struggle against colonialism and racist regimes, particularly in Rhodesia, South Africa and the Portuguese colonies, and to put an end to all forms of cooperation and dealings with these regimes, in particular to stop all shipments of oil and prevent any derogation to that rule;

11. CALLS UPON Member States which still have relations with Israel to sever these relations in all fields. thus supporting Islamic solidarity;

12. CALLS UPON the representatives of all Member States to coordinate their activities in international forums so as to ensure the implementation of these resolutions;

13. REQUESTS the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of these resolutions and to report to the Conference thereon.

RESOLUTION No. 2/2-IS

JERUSALEM

The Kings, Heads of State and Government meeting in the Second Islamic Summit Conference, in Lahore, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 29 Moharram to 1st Safar, 1394 H (22-24 February, 1974),

REAFFIRMING its commitment to the resolutions of the First Islamic Summit and of the preceding conferences of Islamic Foreign Ministers concerning Al-Quds, the Holy City of Jerusalem.,

RECALLING once again, the deep attachment of the Muslims to the Holy City of Jerusalem which for them is the First Qibla and the Third Holiest Shrine;

CONSIDERING that Israel's continued occupation of Jerusalem and its attempts to annex and judaize it, in defiance of the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations, and the acts of destruction and profanation, of the Holy Places that have occurred under its occupation, have exacerbated tensions in the Middle East and aroused indignation among peoples throughout the world;

AWARE of the necessity to safeguard the spiritual and moral values symbolized by the sacred shrines in the Holy City of Jerusalem.,

NOTING the United Nations General Assembly Resolutions 2253 (WS-V) and 2254 (ES-V) and Security Council Resolutions 250(1968), 251(1968), 267(1969), 271 (1969), 298(1971) on Jerusalem and in particular resolution 252(1968) which expressly enunciate the principle that acquisition of territory by the use of force is inadmissible;

1. CONDEMNS the measures taken by Israel to judaize the Holy City of Jerusalem and its refusal to comply with the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council demanding that all measures purporting to annex the Holy City of Jerusalem to Israel or to change the religious and historical character of Jerusalem be rescinded and considered as being null and void;

2. CALLS for the immediate withdrawal of Israel from the Holy City of Jerusalem;
3. DECLARES that the restoration of the Holy City of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty is a paramount and unchangeable prerequisite for any solution in the Middle East and that any solution which does not restore this position will not be acceptable to the Islamic countries and rejects any attempt to internationalize it;
4. DECIDES to continue the struggle for the liberation of the Holy City of Jerusalem and the preservation of holy shrines and insists that it should not become the object of any bargaining or concessions, and welcomes any friendly effort for this purpose.

RESOLUTION No. 3/2-IS

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

The Kings, Heads of State and Government meeting in the Second Islamic Summit Conference, in Lahore, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 29 Moharram to 1st Safar, 1394 H (22-24 February, 1974),

HAVING REGARD to the objectives and principles of the Charter of the Islamic Conference and in particular their common goal: "To consolidate cooperation among member States in the economic, social, cultural, scientific and other vital fields of objectives, and to carry out consultations among Member States in international organisations";

CONSIDERING that the Islamic countries are part of the community of developing countries

CONSIDERING further the determination of the Member States to work towards their liberation and that of other countries of the Third World from the inequities governing international relations aimed at perpetuating the exploitation of the resources of these countries to the benefit of the developed countries;

GIVEN the absence of political will on behalf of the developed countries to implement measures which behave upon them to put an end to this intolerable situation;

DECLARES that it is necessary for Islamic countries to resort first and foremost to the mobilization and to the revalorisation of their national resources, to ensure the economic and social welfare of their people;

DECIDES that the Member States of the Conference will extend to one another their support and solidarity in their respective national endeavours aimed at securing the mobilization of their resources for development purposes;

CALLS UPON ALL developing countries to unite their efforts in order to establish new international economic relations which would be more equitable and more balanced;

APPROVES the convening of an extraordinary session of the General Assembly of the UN. devoted to the problems of economic development, with a view to establishing a new framework of relations based on equality and on the common interest of all States;

RECOMMENDS to Member States of the Conference to intensify their efforts at this extraordinary meeting of the General Assembly and within other international forums to reinforce and consolidate the present trend towards securing national control over natural resources of developing countries and towards their revalorisation;

RECOMMENDS to all the countries of the Third World to beware of manoeuvres aimed at dividing the developing countries in exploitation of their resources.

RESOLUTION No. 4/2-IS

EXPRESSION OF APPRECIATION FOR H.E. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN THE FIRST SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

The Kings, Heads of State and Government meeting in the Second Islamic Summit Conference, in Lahore, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 29 Moharram to 1st Safar, 1394 H (22-24 February, 1974),

NOTING with satisfaction the progress achieved by the Islamic Conference and its Secretariat;

NOTING FURTHER the report submitted by the First Secretary General, H.E. Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Alhaj;

EXPRESSES their highest appreciation and gratitude to H.E. Tunku Abdul Rahman for his active services in the work of the Conference and its Secretariat during his tenure of office as Secretary General.

RESOLUTION No. 5/2-IS

DATE AND VENUE OF THE NEXT ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

The Kings, Heads of State and Government meeting in the Second Islamic Summit Conference, in Lahore, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 29 Moharram to 1st Safar, 1394 H (22-24 February, 1974),

HAVING NOTED that Afghanistan has regretted that she is not ready to host the Fifth Ministerial Meeting of The Islamic Conference;

HAVING HEARD of Malaysia's desire to host this annual session, and having noted with appreciation the generosity of Saudi Arabia to accommodate this desire;

DECIDES to hold the Fifth Ministerial Meeting of The Islamic Conference in Kuala Lumpur in May, 1974, or soon thereafter;

THANKS the Government of Malaysia for her kind offer and readiness to host the Meeting.

RESOLUTION No. 6/2-1S

ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY FUND

The Kings, Heads of State and Government meeting in the Second Islamic Summit Conference, in Lahore, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 29 Moharram to 1st Safar, 1394 H. (22-24 February 1974)

DECIDES to establish a Fund to be called an Islamic Solidarity Fund to meet the needs and requirements for Islamic Unity, Islamic Causes, enhancement of Islamic Culture and values and universities.

Contributions will be made by Member States according to their capacity.

RESOLUTION No. 7/2-IS

TRIBUTE TO HIS EXCELLENCY MR. ZULFIKAR ALI BHUTTO PRIME MINISTER OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC AND THE PEOPLE OF PAKISTAN

The Kings, Heads of State and Government meeting in the Second Islamic Summit Conference, in Lahore, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 29 Moharram to 1st Safar, 1394 H (22-24 February, 1974),

NOTING the invitation extended by His Excellency Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and His Majesty King Faisal Ibn Abdul Aziz of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the Kings and Heads of State of the Islamic World to convene this conference in a bid to consolidate the spirit of Islamic solidarity among them, for supporting the causes of right, justice and independence, and noting the praise-worthy efforts exerted by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to make of this important conference a success;

DECIDES:

1. TO PAY TRIBUTE to His Excellency Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for the great role he has played to achieve the objectives of the Conference;
2. TO PAY TRIBUTE to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Government and people, in recognition of the wonderful efforts and arrangements taken for the fulfillment of the objectives of this Conference, held at a decisive period of the history of Islamic peoples

