

KEGAGALAN ORGANISASI KERJASAMA ISLAM (OKI) MENJADI ORGANISASI YANG EFEKTIF DALAM MENANGANI KONFLIK ARAB/PALESTINA-ISRAEL

(The Failure Of Organisation Of Islamic Cooperation To Be An Effective Organization To Resolve The Arab/Palestina-Israel Conflict)

Abstract:

This article aims to uncover the conflict in Palestine and Organization of Islamic Cooperation. Third Extraordinary Session Of The Islamic Summit Conference of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) at mekkah al-mukarramah had issued OIC 10-Years Program Of Actions (2005) which Palestine conflict such as Solidarity and Joint Islamic Action, Palestine and The Occupied Arab Territories, and Conflict Prevention and Post-Conflict Peace Building. All of that's is to commanded the OIC members to make all necessary actions to impose sanctions against Israel government. Ineffectiveness of OIC 10-Years Program Of Actions (2005) has been mainly caused by 3 factors from analysis by Arild Underdal, are; Firstly, there is no sanction mechanism. Secondly, The Palestinian conflict with Israel has a very difficult conflict. Finally, not maximizing the OIC 10-Years Program Of Actions (2005).

Keywords: Organisation Of Islamic Cooperation, Palestine, OIC 10-Years Program Of Actions (2005)

Abstrak:

Artikel ini bertujuan untuk mengungkap konflik di Palestina dan Organisasi Kerjasama Islam. Konferensi Luar Biasa Ketiga Organisasi Kerjasama Islam (OKI) di mekkah al-mukarramah, telah menerbitkan OIC 10-Years Program Of Actions (2005) dimana ada beberapa hal tentang konflik Palestina, seperti; Palestine Solidarity and Joint Islamic Action (Solidaritas dan Aksi Bersama Islam), Palestine and The Occupied Arab Territories (Palestina dan wilayah Arab yang diduduki), lalu Conflict Prevention and Post-Conflict Peace Building (Pencegahan Konflik dan Pembangunan Perdamaian Pasca-Konflik). Semua itu adalah untuk memerintahkan anggota OKI untuk melakukan semua tindakan yang diperlukan untuk menjatuhkan sanksi kepada pemerintah Israel. Ketidakefektifan OIC 10-Years Program Of Actions (2005) disebabkan 3 faktor dari

analisis oleh Arild Underdal, yaitu; Pertama, tidak ada mekanisme sanksi. Kedua, konflik Palestina dengan Israel memiliki konflik yang sangat sulit. Terakhir, tidak memaksimalkan OIC 10-Years Program Of Actions (2005).

Keywords: Organisasi Kerjasama Islam, Palestina, OIC 10-Years Program Of Actions (2005)

Pendahuluan

OKI (Organisasi Kerjasama Islam) didirikan dengan adanya keprihatinan negara–negara islam atas berbagai tuntutan masalah yang terjadi pada umat muslim, khususnya pada unsur zionis yang membakar beberapa wilayah di masjid Al – Aqsa pada tanggal 21 Agustus 1969. Sebagai organisasi internasional yang pada awalnya lebih banyak menekankan pada masalah politik, terutama masalah Palestina, dalam perkembangannya OKI menjelma sebagai suatu organisasi internasional yang menjadi wadah kerjasama di berbagai bidang politik, ekonomi, sosial, budaya, dan ilmu pengetahuan antar Negara-Negara muslim di seluruh dunia.¹

Salah satu dari anggota OKI adalah Palestina, dimana Palestina ini merupakan negara yang mempunyai konflik yang sangat kompleks. Problem Malignancy membicarakan tentang keefektifan sebuah rezim dimana ditentukan oleh seberapa permasalahan yang dihadapi oleh rezim tersebut. Ketika rezim tersebut mempunyai permasalahan yang bersifat malignancy (kompleks/rumit) maka bisa disimpulkan oleh Arild Underdal kemungkinan penyelesaian masalah dan terciptanya kerjasama secara efektif akan semakin kecil.

¹KeMenterian Luar Negeri RI, Organisasi Kerjasama Islam. (Diakses pada Agustus , 2016) tersedia dari [<http://www.kemlu.go.id/id/kebijakan/kerjasama-multilateral/Pages/Organisasi-Kerja-Sama-Islam.aspx>]

Konflik Arab/Palestina-Israel bersifat malignancy (kompleks/rumit). Keinginan Palestina adalah membutuhkan pengakuan negara lain dalam identitas Palestina sendiri. Palestina berdiplomasi dengan OKI dan negara-negara PBB sebagai kebijakan luar negeri atau langkah keputusannya. Hal tersebut semakin berat untuk OKI memperjuangkan kepentingan nasional Palestina dalam meredam atau mengakhiri konflik Arab/Palestina-Israel, karena adanya kepentingan negara asing terutama dalam hal kerjasama antara Israel dan negara lain seperti halnya Amerika Serikat. Bukan hanya negara Amerika Serikat saja yang memiliki kepentingan, dalam kutipan laporan Aman Palestina, tentang berita “Israel”, Haaretz, pada senin 25 agustus 2015 menerbitkan daftar singkat nama-nama negara pemasok senjata bagi Israel yaitu Ukraina, Bulgaria, Jerman, Inggris, Spanyol, Italia, Republik Ceko.

Israel sebagai negara yang sangat sulit diimbangi oleh actor atau negara lain yang berada di kawasan timur tengah. Hal tersebut dikarenakan komitmen Amerika Serikat terhadap Israel juga dapat dilihat dari awal mula berdirinya negara Israel. Pada tanggal 11 Mei 1942, konferensi Zionis Internasional di New York mengenai keputusan bersama untuk merubah negara Palestina sebagai negara Yahudi, dan mengusir warga negara Arab didalamnya, terlebih bila mereka menolak maka harus diatasi dengan kekuatan militer. Semua itu karena lobi yahudi dan bangsa yahudi yang mempunyai sifat nasionalisme yang tinggi, sehingga walaupun tidak mempunyai wilayah atau negara, bangsa yahudi tetap berteguh pada wilayah berkembangnya agama yahudi yaitu Israel.

Israel bertambah kuat karena hubungannya dengan negara lain terjalin dengan baik seperti, Amerika Serikat. Presiden Amerika Serikat pada saat itu, Roosevelt, langsung memberikan dukungan atas hasil konferensi tersebut. Pada masa kerja kepresidennan George Walker Bush, ia telah mengeluarkan 150 kebijakan politik khususnya dalam negeri untuk menanggulangi krisis

ekonomi, salah satunya bekerjasama dengan Israel. 150 resolusi itulah yang mengakibatkan hak-hak rakyat Palestina terhadap tanahnya dikesampingkan. Amerika juga terus mengecam aksi perlawanan rakyat Palestina terhadap Israel terutama aksi bom. Amerika berdalih itu sebagai tindakan terorisme, sehingga memasukkan daftar pergerakan perlawanan sebagai teroris dan akan diperangi oleh Amerika. Kemudian Israel juga banyak dibantu Amerika Serikat dalam hal kemiliterannya. Dalam hubungannya ini, hampir semua senjata Israel dipasok oleh Amerika Seperti pesawat F-16, helicopter Apache, rudal dan senjata canggih lainnya.

Lalu OIC 10-Years Program Of Actions (2005) bersifat incongruity, dimana tidak semua anggota OKI merasakan dampak apa yang terjadi di Arab/Palestina-Israel. Dalam segi geografis OKI sendiri adalah organisasi yang mempunyai anggota yang tersebar diseluruh dunia yang beragama islam seperti halnya Malaysia. Dimana malaysia tidak mempunyai kerjasama yang tergantung pada kerjasama terhadap Palestina maupun Israel. Dan dalam segi kerjasama anggota OKI dengan negara yang bekerjasama dengan Israel, contohnya Malaysia dengan Amerika Serikat terutama dalam sector tenaga, elektronik dan pembuatannya. Hingga menggaji 200,000 rakyat Malaysia. Sehingga tidak etis bila negara yang mempunyai kerjasama dengan negara yang bekerjasama dengan Israel, akan tetapi mengutuk Israel terhadap apa yang dilakukan kepada Palestina.

Kedua point diatas dapat dipatikan lagi bahwa OKI gagal dalam menangani konflik yang berkaitan tentang anggotanya dengan Level Of Collaboration. Level Of Collaboration pada OKI bisa dianalisis dengan cara rumus $Er = (Sr.Cr) + Br$, dimana Er merupakan Efektivitas rezim, Sr (stringency) merupakan kekuatan aturan, Cr (compliance) merupakan ketaatan anggota terhadap rezim dan Br merupakan efek yang dihasilkan oleh rezim tersebut. Menurut Arild Underdal titik

awal untuk menemukan hasil dari Level Of Collaboration ini harus mencari Output (keluaran), Outcome (hasil) dan Impact (dampak) sebagai mana dijelaskan pada teori.

Output (keluaran) OKI dapat diambil dari OKI adalah program yang dibuat oleh OKI untuk menangani masalah yang di hadapi Palestina yaitu, 10-Years Program Of Actions. Lalu pada Outcome (hasil[implementasi rezim]) dimana anggota OKI masih mengabaikan 10-Years Program Of Actions tersebut karena beberapa hal yang telah dijelaskan pada point diatas dan hanya menjadi actor pasif dalam pengambilan suara namun tidak menerapkan program tersebut. Dan terakhir adalah Impact (dampak) dimana seharusnya bila program berjalan dan di terapkan oleh anggota, kemungkinan besar konflik yang terjadi dapat diredam bahkan dapat di hentikan, sehingga palestina dapat menjalanka pemerintahan yang di impikan. Akan tetapi dampaknya adalah konflik terus bergulir dan korban jiwa terus bertambah.

Sehingga dapat di simpulkan Sr yang merupakan kekuatan aturan masih kurang dalam OKI, Cr yang merupakan ketaatan anggota dimana anggota OKI masih belum menaati program yang telah dibuat namun tidak diterapkan sehingga Br (efek samping) masih bergulirnya konflik Arab/Palestina-Irael. Sehingga menurut analisis Arild Underdal OKI berada dalam skala ordinal adalah 0 (nol), yang berarti terdapat pada Point (0) "Deliberation But No Action" dimana bermusyawarah akan tetapi tidak ada tindakan dari anggota musyawarah tersebut

OKI mempunyai pengaruh yang sangat besar terhadap sebuah kesepakatan-kesepakatan yang dihasilkan, termasuk dalam prinsip OKI yang mengutamakan kedamaian secara mediasi seperti halnya konflik di Arab/Palestina-Israel. Setting institusional atau aturan-aturan institusional (Institutional Arrangments) yang kondusif, jelas, tegas dan menjamin untuk melakukan kesepakatan tersebut, seperti yang dijelaskan oleh teori Arild Underdal. Undardal

menyatakan bahwasannya harus ada 3 faktor utama untuk menyelesaikan sebuah permasalahan, yaitu Pengaturan Kelembagaan (Peraturan), Distribusi Kekuasaan (Power) dan Keterampilan dan Energi yang terjadi untuk memecahkan masalah yang ada.

Dalam Pengaturan Kelembagaan (Peraturan) OKI sudah memiliki program yang baik untuk memperjuangkan kepentingan Palestina, yaitu dengan OIC 10-Years Program Of Actions (2005). Akan tetapi dalam melaksanakan program tersebut OKI masih mempunyai kekurangan untuk menekan anggotanya dalam melaksanakan program tersebut. Dimana seharusnya anggota OKI tidak hanya menjadi actor pasif atau hanya menyepakati OIC 10-Years Program Of Actions (2005) tetapi tidak melaksanakan OIC 10-Years Program Of Actions (2005). Bila dalam hal ini OKI mempunyai sanksi seperti Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa dengan embargo ekonomi, politiknya dan lain-lain, maka anggota OKI akan melaksanakan OIC 10-Years Program Of Actions (2005) tersebut. Dimana fungsi dari sanksi ini sebagai senjata untuk anggota OKI yang tidak melaksanakan program OKI.

Distribusi kekuatan (Power) menyangkut pembagian kekuasaan yang adil dalam sebuah rezim (OKI) dimana pasti ada pihak yang dominan yang dapat bertindak seperti kepala atau leader, namun tidak cukup kuat untuk mengabaikan peraturan, dan juga ada pihak minoritas yang cukup untuk mengontrol pihak dominan, dan yang terjadi akan menjadi terlembaga. Pada OKI ada negara yang tidak bisa membuat pengaruh terhadap OKI atau sebagai leader untuk menggerakkan organisasi OKI. Padahal negara tersebut pencetus OKI (founding), tidak seperti halnya negara yang berada dalam PBB, yang mampu mengeluarkan hak veto. Dalam hal ini Arab Saudi sebagai pencetus OKI (founding) sekaligus negara yang mempunyai nama di dunia

internasional tidak mampu memberikan pengaruh kepada anggota OKI². Terbukti dengan adanya KTT OKI ke 6 yang diadakan di Dakkar, Segnal, walaupun tanpa hadirnya negara tersebut dan 11 kepala Negara/pemerintahan Arab lainnya dalam hal protes kehadiran Jordania dan organisasi Palestina yang berada di pihak Baghdad dalam perang teluk 1991 pasca invasi Irak ke Kuwait tahun 1990 tetap berlangsung.³

Keterampilan dan Energy yang tersedia pada suatu rezim (OKI) untuk memecahkan masalah yang ada. Setidaknya ada 2 tolak ukur yang melihat seberapa rezim tersebut mempunyai keterampilan dan energy. Pertama, seberapa baik suatu praturan dan implementasi dalam menghadapi sebuah masalah, lalu kedua sejauh mana keterampilan dan usaha untuk melakukan perubahan yang signifikan terhadap permasalahan. Ke-2 factor tersebutlah menjadi sebuah indicator untuk sebuah rezim (OKI) yang efektif. Dalam faktor yang pertama, peraturan yang ada pada OKI sudah baik akan tetapi tidak adanya sanksi yang membuat implementasi program tersebut menjadi lemah. Lalu pada faktor kedua, keterampilan dan usaha OKI masih mengandalkan solidaritas islam yang cenderung menggunakan dorongan emosional dari pada dorongan yang dilandasi kekuatan intelektual. Hal ini juga menjadi salah satu faktor dalam kegagalan OKI dalam menangani konflik. Ini semua telah diakui oleh mantan Sekretaris Jendral OKI, Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, bahwasannya kelemahan OKI selama ini yang hanya bertumpu pada solidaritas dunia islam semata. Pada masa jabatannya dahulu, dengan menggunakan moto “modernisasi dan moderasi”, ia menyerukan perlunya introspeksi massal atau konsolidasi internal guna memastikan kembali peran dan langkah OKI. Selain itu pada OIC 10-Years Program Of Action 2005, hal tersebut ada pada prihal Intelektual dan Isu Politik pada point

² Obit. Menakar Efektivitas Rezim OKI Dalam Perlindungan Al Aqsha (Diakses pada Desember, 2016) [<http://obit.staff.umm.ac.id/efektivitas-okl>]

³ Kliping. KTT Ke-10 OKI di Putrajaya, Malaysia Tantangan Memulihkan Citra Umat Islam. (Diakses pada Desember, 2016) [http://www.unisosdem.org/kliping_detail.php?aid=2950&coid=1&caid=24]

Reform of The OIC (Reformasi OKI) yang mengharuskan OKI mempunyai kredibilitas yang baik⁴. Itulah sebabnya OKI tidak mampu menyelesaikan konflik ini dan tidak mampu bersaing dengan organisasi internasional lainnya.

OKI atau Organisasi Kerjasama Islam ini sejak awal berdirinya sudah mempunyai kelemahan yang mendasar. Pertama, OKI sudah memiliki program yaitu OIC 10-Years Program Of Actions (2005) yang baik untuk menyelesaikan konflik Palestina dengan Israel. Organisasi ini sebenarnya sudah membantu umat islam menjadi satu wadah untuk mengkoordinasikan segala bidang yang bertujuan mempertahankan nilai-nilai agama islam. Terlebih pada Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference terdapat point *“To safeguard and protect the common interests and support the legitimate causes of the Member States and coordinate and unify the efforts of the Member States in view of the challenges faced by the Islamic world in Particular and the international community in general”*

Namun OKI dalam menyelesaikan konflik Palestina tersendat akan rintangan-rintangan yang di hadapi. Sehingga sangat sulit untuk OKI dalam menyelesaikan Palestina. Alhasil banyak kerugian dari konflik Arab/Palestina-Israel ini. Seperti halnya kerusakan, kehancuran, pelanggaran hak asasi manusia, jatuhnya korban tewas, hingga hilangnya wilayah Palestina. Ada beberapa faktor mengapa OKI gagal atau tidak mampu menyelesaikan konflik Palestina, dimana sesuai dengan *Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference* dan *OIC 10-Years Programs Of Actions*, OKI seharusnya dapat melindungi dan menjaga kepentingan bersama dan mendukung legitimasi negara anggota dan serta mempersatukan usaha-usaha anggota dalam menghadapi tantangan dunia islam.

⁴ Halaman 50.

Pertama, tidak adanya sanksi yang mengikat membuat para anggotanya tidak melaksanakan OIC 10-Years Program Of Actions (2005) yang telah disepakati. Terlebih pencetus OKI yang mempunyai nama besar di dunia internasional Arab Saudi tidak mampu mendorong anggotanya untuk melaksanakan OIC 10-Years Program Of Actions (2005) dan juga OKI masih mengandalkan solidaritas sesama agama tanpa diimbangi dengan kekuatan intelektual yang mumpuni.

Kedua, OKI mempunyai permasalahan yang bersifat Malignancy atau kompleks. Kekompleksan tersebut didukung dengan adanya intervensi negara asing yang mempunyai kepentingan dengan negara Israel sehingga membuat negara Palestina sulit untuk melaksanakan kepentingan Palestina. Terlebih Israel merupakan negara yang mempunyai kekuatan yang baik di dunia dikarenakan adanya kerjasama dengan negara lain dan bangsa yahudi yang tersebar di dunia akan tetapi mempunyai nasionalisme yang tinggi walaupun bangsa yahudi tidak mempunyai wilayah mereka akan tetapi mereka berpegang teguh pada wilayah berkembangnya agama yahudi yaitu Israel. Kemudian OIC 10-Years Program Of Actions (2005) bersifat incongruity, dengan kata lain program tersebut tidak secara langsung beimbis pada negara yang jauh dari konflik Arab/Palestina-Israel terlebih kerjasama yang menyangkut anggota OKI dan negara yang bekerjasama dengan negara Israel saling bersangkutan

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LAMPIRAN

Lampiran 1

Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference

In the name of Allah, the most Compassionate, the most Merciful We the Member States of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation, determined:

To acknowledge the Conference of Kings, Heads of State and Government of the Member States convened in Rabat from 9 to 12 Rajab, 1389 H, corresponding to 22 to 25 September 1969, as well as the Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Jeddah from 14 to 18 Muharram 1392 H corresponding to 29 February to 4 March 1972;

To be guided by the noble Islamic values of unity and fraternity, and affirming the essentiality of promoting and consolidating the unity and solidarity among the Member States in securing their common interests at the international arena;

To adhere our commitment to the principles of the United Nations Charter, the present Charter and International Law;

To preserve and promote the lofty Islamic values of peace, compassion, tolerance, equality, justice and human dignity;

To endeavour to work for revitalizing Islam's pioneering role in the world while ensuring sustainable development, progress and prosperity for the peoples of Member States;

*To enhance and strengthen the bond of unity and solidarity among the Muslim peoples and Member States;
To respect, safeguard and defend the national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all Member States;*

To contribute to international peace and security, understanding and dialogue among civilizations, cultures and religions and promote and encourage friendly relations and good neighbourliness, mutual respect and cooperation;

To promote human rights and fundamental freedoms, good governance, rule of law, democracy and accountability in Member States in accordance with their constitutional and legal systems;

To promote confidence and encourage friendly relations, mutual respect and cooperation between Member States and other States;

To foster noble Islamic values concerning moderation, tolerance, respect for diversity, preservation of Islamic symbols and common heritage and to defend the universality of Islamic religion;

To advance the acquisition and popularization of knowledge in consonance with the lofty ideals of Islam to achieve intellectual excellence;

To promote cooperation among Member States to achieve sustained socioeconomic development for effective integration in the global economy, in conformity with the principles of partnership and equality;

To preserve and promote all aspects related to environment for present and future generations;

To respect the right of self-determination and non-interference in the domestic affairs and to respect sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of each Member State;

To support the struggle of the Palestinian people, who are presently under foreign occupation, and to empower them to attain their inalienable rights, including the right to self-determination, and to establish their sovereign state with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital, while safeguarding its historic and Islamic character, and the holy places therein;

To safeguard and promote the rights of women and their participation in all spheres of life, in accordance with the laws and legislation of Member States;

To create conducive conditions for sound upbringing of Muslim children and youth, and to inculcate in them Islamic values through education for strengthening their cultural, social, moral and ethical ideals;

To assist Muslim minorities and communities outside the Member States to preserve their dignity, cultural and religious identity;

To uphold the objectives and principles of the present Charter, the Charter of the United Nations and international law as well as international humanitarian law while strictly adhering to the principle of non-interference in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State;

To strive to achieve good governance at the international level and the democratization of the international relations based on the principles of equality and mutual respect among States and non-interference in matters Which are within their domestic jurisdiction;

Have resolved to cooperate in achieving these goals and agreed to the present amended Charter.

CHAPTER I

Objectives and Principles

Article 1

The objectives of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation shall be:

- 1. To enhance and consolidate the bonds of fraternity and solidarity among the Member States;*
- 2. To safeguard and protect the common interests and support the legitimate causes of the Member States and coordinate and unify the efforts of the Member States in view of the challenges faced by the Islamic world in Particular and the international community in general;*

3. *To respect the right of self-determination and non-interference in the domestic affairs and to respect sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of each Member State;*
4. *To support the restoration of complete sovereignty and territorial integrity of any Member State under occupation, as a result of aggression, on the basis of international law and cooperation with the relevant international and regional organisations;*
5. *To ensure active participation of the Member States in the global political, economic and social decision-making processes to secure their common interests;*
6. *To promote inter-state relations based on justice, mutual respect and good neighbourliness to ensure global peace, security and harmony;*
7. *To reaffirm its support for the rights of peoples as stipulated in the UN Charter and international law;*
8. *To support and empower the Palestinian people to exercise their right to selfdetermination and establish their sovereign State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital, while safeguarding its historic and Islamic character as well as the Holy places therein;*
9. *To strengthen intra-Islamic economic and trade cooperation; in order to achieve economic integration leading to the establishment of an Islamic Common Market;*
10. *To exert efforts to achieve sustainable and comprehensive human development and economic well-being in Member States;*
11. *To disseminate, promote and preserve the Islamic teachings and values based on moderation and tolerance, promote Islamic culture and safeguard Islamic heritage;*
12. *To protect and defend the true image of Islam, to combat defamation of Islam and encourage dialogue among civilisations and religions;*
13. *To enhance and develop science and technology and encourage research and cooperation among Member States in these fields;*
14. *To promote and to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms including the rights of women, children, youth, elderly and people with special needs as well as the preservation of Islamic family values;*
15. *To emphasize, protect and promote the role of the family as the natural and fundamental unit of society;*
16. *To safeguard the rights, dignity and religious and cultural identity of Muslim communities and minorities in non-Member States;*
17. *To promote and defend unified position on issues of common interest in the international fora;*
18. *To cooperate in combating terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, organised crime, illicit drug trafficking, corruption, money laundering and human trafficking;*
19. *To cooperate and coordinate in humanitarian emergencies such as natural disasters;*
20. *To promote cooperation in social, cultural and information fields among the Member States.*

Article 2

The Member States undertake that in order to realize the objectives in Article 1, they shall be guided and inspired by the noble Islamic teachings and values and act in accordance with the following principles:

1. *All Member States commit themselves to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter;*
2. *Member States are sovereign, independent and equal in rights and obligations;*
3. *All Member States shall settle their disputes through peaceful means and refrain from use or threat of use of force in their relations;*
4. *All Member States undertake to respect national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of other Member States and shall refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of others;*

5. *All Member States undertake to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security and to refrain from interfering in each other's internal affairs as enshrined in the present Charter, the Charter of the United Nations, international law and international humanitarian law;*
6. *As mentioned in the UN Charter, nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the Organisation and its Organs to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State or related to it;*
7. *Member States shall uphold and promote, at the national and international levels, good governance, democracy, human rights and fundamental freedoms, and the rule of law;*
8. *Member States shall endeavour to protect and preserve the environment.*

CHAPTER II

Membership

Article 3

1. *The Organisation is made up of 57 States member of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation and other States which may accede to this Charter in accordance with Article 3 paragraph 2.*
2. *Any State, member of the United Nations, having Muslim majority and abiding by the Charter, which submits an application for membership may join the Organisation if approved by consensus only by the Council of Foreign Ministers on the basis of the agreed criteria adopted by the Council of Foreign Ministers.*
3. *Nothing in the present Charter shall undermine the present Member States' rights or privileges relating to membership or any other issues.*

Article 4

1. *Decision on granting Observer status to a State, member of the United Nations, will be taken by the Council of Foreign Ministers by consensus only and on the basis of the agreed criteria by the Council of Foreign Ministers.*
2. *Decision on granting Observer status to an international organisation will be taken by the Council of Foreign Ministers by consensus only and on the basis of the agreed criteria by the Council of Foreign Ministers.*

CHAPTER III

Organs

Article 5

The Organs of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation shall consist of:

1. *Islamic Summit*
2. *Council of Foreign Ministers*
3. *Standing Committees*
4. *Executive Committee*
5. *International Islamic Court of Justice*
6. *Independent Permanent Commission of Human Rights*

7. *Committee of Permanent Representatives*
8. *General Secretariat*
9. *Subsidiary Organs*
10. *Specialized Institutions*
11. *Affiliated Institutions*

CHAPTER IV

Islamic Summit

Article 6

The Islamic Summit is composed of Kings and Heads of State and Government of Member States and is the supreme authority of the Organisation.

Article 7

The Islamic Summit shall deliberate, take policy decisions and provide guidance on all issues pertaining to the realization of the objectives as provided for in the Charter and consider other issues of concern to the Member States and the Ummah.

Article 8

1. *The Islamic Summit shall convene every three years in one of the Member States.*
2. *The Preparation of the Agenda and all necessary arrangements for the convening of the Summit will be done by the Council of Foreign Ministers with the assistance of the General Secretariat.*

Article 9

Extraordinary Sessions will be held, whenever the interests of Ummah warrant it, to consider matters of vital importance to the Ummah and coordinate the policy of the Organisation accordingly. An Extraordinary Session may be held at the recommendation of the Council of Foreign Ministers or on the initiative of one of the Member States or the Secretary-General, provided that such initiative obtains the support of simple majority of the Member States.

CHAPTER V

Council of Foreign Ministers

Article 10

1. *The Council of Foreign Ministers shall be convened once a year in one of the Member States.*
2. *An Extraordinary Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers may be convened at the initiative of any Member State or of the Secretary-General if such initiative is approved by a simple majority of the Member States.*
3. *The Council of Foreign Ministers may recommend convening other sectorial Ministerial meetings to deal with the specific issues of concern to the Ummah. Such meetings shall submit their reports to the Islamic Summit and the Council of Foreign Ministers.*
4. *The Council of Foreign Ministers shall consider the means for the implementation of the general policy of the Organisation by:*

- A. *Adopting decisions and resolutions on matters of common interest in the implementation of the objectives and the general policy of the Organisation;*
- B. *Reviewing progress of the implementation of the decisions and resolutions adopted at the previous Summits and Councils of Foreign Ministers;*
- C. *Considering and approving the programme, budget and other financial and administrative reports of the General Secretariat and Subsidiary Organs;*
- D. *Considering any issue affecting one or more Member States whenever a request to that effect by the Member State concerned is made with a view to taking appropriate measures in that respect;*
- E. *Recommending to establish any new organ or committee;*
- F. *Electing the Secretary General and appointing the Assistant Secretaries General in accordance with Articles 16 and 18 of the Charter respectively;*
- G. *Considering any other issue it deems fit.*

CHAPTER VI

Standing Committees

Article 11

1. *In order to advance issues of critical importance to the Organisation and its Member States, the Organisation has formed the following Standing Committees:*
 - A. *Al Quds Committee*
 - B. *Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs (COMIAC)*
 - C. *Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC)*
 - D. *Standing Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation (COMSTECH).*
2. *The Standing Committees are chaired by Kings and Heads of State and Government and are established in accordance with decisions of the Summit or upon the recommendation of the Council of Foreign Ministers and the membership of such Committees.*

CHAPTER VII

Executive Committee

Article 12

The Executive Committee is comprised of the Chairmen of the current, preceding and succeeding Islamic Summits and Councils of Foreign Ministers, the host country of the Headquarters of the General Secretariat as well as the Secretary-General as an exofficio member. The Meetings of the Executive Committee shall be conducted according to its Rules of Procedure.

CHAPTER VIII

Committee of Permanent Representatives

Article 13

The prerogatives and modes of operation of the Committee of Permanent Representatives shall be defined by the Council of Foreign Ministers.

CHAPTER IX

International Islamic Court of Justice

Article 14

The International Islamic Court of Justice established in Kuwait in 1987 shall, upon the entry into force of its Statute, be the principal judicial organ of the Organisation.

CHAPTER X

Independent Permanent Commission on Human Rights

Article 15

The Independent Permanent Commission on Human Rights shall promote the civil, political, social and economic rights enshrined in the organisation's covenants and declarations and in universally agreed human rights instruments, in conformity with Islamic values.

CHAPTER XI

General Secretariat

Article 16

The General Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary-General, who shall be the Chief Administrative Officer of the Organisation and such staff as the Organisation requires. The Secretary-General shall be elected by the Council of Foreign Ministers for a period of five years, renewable once only. The Secretary-General shall be elected from among nationals of the Member States in accordance with the principles of equitable geographical distribution, rotation and equal opportunity for all Member States with due consideration to competence, integrity and experience.

Article 17

The Secretary General shall assume the following responsibilities:

- A. Bring to the attention of the competent organs of the Organisation matters which, in his opinion, may serve or impair the objectives of the Organisation;*
- B. Follow-up the implementation of decisions, resolutions and recommendations of the Islamic Summits, and Councils of Foreign Ministers and other Ministerial meetings;*
- C. Provide the Member States with working papers and memoranda, in implementation of the decisions, resolutions and recommendations of the Islamic Summits and the Councils of Foreign Ministers;*
- D. Coordinate and harmonize, the work of the relevant Organs of the Organisation;*
- E. Prepare the programme and the budget of the General Secretariat; f. Promote communication among Member States and facilitate consultations and exchange of views as well as the dissemination of information that could be of importance to Member States;*

- F. *Perform such other functions as are entrusted to him by the Islamic Summit or the Council of Foreign Ministers;*
- G. *Submit annual reports to the Council of Foreign Ministers on the work of the Organisation.*

Article 18

1. *The Secretary-General shall submit nominations of Assistant Secretaries General to the Council of Foreign Ministers, for appointment, for a period of 5 years in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical distribution and with due regard to the competence, integrity and dedication to the objectives of the Charter. One post of Assistant Secretary General shall be devoted to the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine with the Understanding that the State of Palestine shall designate its candidate.*
2. *The Secretary-General may, for the implementation of the resolutions and decisions of the Islamic Summits and the Councils of Foreign Ministers, appoint Special Representatives. Such appointments along with mandates of the Special Representatives shall be made with the approval of the Council of Foreign Ministers.*
3. *The Secretary-General shall appoint the staff of the General Secretariat from among nationals of Member States, paying due regard to their competence, eligibility, integrity and gender in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical distribution. The Secretary-General may appoint experts and consultants on temporary basis.*

Article 19

In the performance of their duties, the Secretary-General, Assistant Secretaries General and the staff of the General Secretariat shall not seek or accept instructions from any government or authority other than the Organisation. They shall refrain from taking any action that may be detrimental to their position as international officials responsible only to the Organisation. Member States shall respect this exclusively international character, and shall not seek to influence them in any way in the discharge of their duties.

Article 20

The General Secretariat shall prepare the meetings of the Islamic Summits and the Councils of Foreign Ministers in close cooperation with the host country insofar as administrative and organizational matters are concerned.

Article 21

The Headquarters of the General Secretariat shall be in the city of Jeddah until the liberation of the city of Al-Quds so that it will become the permanent Headquarters of the Organisation.

CHAPTER XII

Article 22

The Organisation may establish Subsidiary Organs, Specialized Institutions and grant affiliated status, after approval of the Council of Foreign Ministers, in accordance with the Charter.

Subsidiary Organs

Article 23

Subsidiary organs are established within the framework of the Organisation in accordance with the decisions taken by the Islamic Summit or Council of Foreign Ministers and their budgets shall be approved by the Council of Foreign Ministers.

CHAPTER XIII

Specialized Institutions

Article 24

Specialized institutions of the Organisation are established within the framework of the Organisation in accordance with the decisions of the Islamic Summit or Council of Foreign Ministers. Membership of the specialized institutions shall be optional and open to members of the Organisation. Their budgets are independent and are approved by their respective legislative bodies stipulated in their Statute.

Affiliated Institutions

Article 25

Affiliated institutions are entities or bodies whose objectives are in line with the objectives of this Charter, and are recognized as affiliated institutions by the Council of Foreign Ministers. Membership of the institutions is optional and open to organs and institutions of the Member States. Their budgets are independent of the budget of the General Secretariat and those of subsidiary organs and specialized institutions. Affiliated institutions may be granted observer status by virtue of a resolution of the Council of Foreign Ministers. They may obtain voluntary assistance from the subsidiary organs or specialized institutions as well as from Member States.

CHAPTER XIV

Cooperation with Islamic and other Organizations

Article 26

The Organisation will enhance its cooperation with the Islamic and other Organizations in the service of the objectives embodied in the present Charter.

CHAPTER XV

Peaceful Settlement of Disputes

Article 27

The Member States, parties to any dispute, the continuance of which may be detrimental to the interests of the Islamic Ummah or may endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, seek a solution by good offices, negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement or other peaceful means of their own choice. In this context good offices may include consultation with the Executive Committee and the Secretary-General.

Article 28

The Organisation may cooperate with other international and regional organisations with the objective of preserving international peace and security, and settling disputes through peaceful means.

CHAPTER XVI

Budget & Finance

Article 29

- 1. The budget of the General Secretariat and Subsidiary Organs shall be borne by Member States proportionate to their national incomes.*
- 2. The Organisation may, with the approval of the Islamic Summit or the Council of Foreign Ministers, establish special funds and endowments (waqfs) on voluntary basis as contributed by Member States, individuals and Organisations. These funds and endowments shall be subjected to the Organisation's financial system and shall be audited by the Finance Control Organ annually.*

Article 30

The General Secretariat and subsidiary organs shall administer their financial affairs according to the Financial Rules of Procedure approved by the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Article 31

- 1. A Permanent Finance Committee shall be set up by the Council of Foreign Ministers from the accredited representatives of the participating Member States which shall meet at the Headquarters of the Organisation to finalize the programme and budget of the General Secretariat and its subsidiary organs in accordance with the rules approved by the Council of Foreign Ministers.*
- 2. The Permanent Finance Committee shall present an annual report to the Council of Foreign Ministers which shall consider and approve the programme and budget.*
- 3. The Finance Control Organ comprising financial/auditing experts from the Member States shall undertake the audit of the General Secretariat and its subsidiary organs in accordance with its internal rules and regulations.*

CHAPTER XVII

Rules of Procedure and Voting

Article 32

- 1. The Council of Foreign Ministers shall adopt its own rules of procedure.*
- 2. The Council of Foreign Ministers shall recommend the rules of procedures of the Islamic Summit.*
- 3. The Standing Committees shall establish their own respective rules of procedure.*

Article 33

- 1. Two-third of the Member States shall constitute the quorum for the meetings of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation.*
- 2. Decisions shall be taken by consensus. If consensus cannot be obtained, decision shall be taken by a two-third majority of members present and voting unless otherwise stipulated in this Charter.*

CHAPTER XVIII

Final Provisions

Privileges and Immunities

Article 34

- 1. The Organisation shall enjoy in the Member States, immunities and privileges as necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfilment of its objectives.*
- 2. Representatives of the Member States and officials of the Organisation shall enjoy such privileges and immunities as stipulated in the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of 1976.*
- 3. The staff of the General Secretariat, subsidiary organs and specialised institutions shall enjoy privileges and immunities necessary for the performance of their duties as may be agreed between the Organisation and Host countries.*
- 4. A Member State which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the Council of Foreign Ministers if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the Contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The Council may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member.*

Withdrawal

Article 35

- 1. Any Member State may withdraw from the Organisation by notifying the Secretary-General one year prior to its withdrawal. Such a notification shall be communicated to all Member States.*
- 2. The State applying for withdrawal shall be bound by its obligations until the end of the fiscal year during which the application for withdrawal is submitted. It shall also settle any other financial dues it owes to the Organisation.*

Amendments

Article 36

Amendments to the present Charter shall take place according to the following procedure:

- A. Any Member State may propose amendments to the present Charter to the Council of Foreign Ministers;*
- B. When approved by two-third majority of the Council of Foreign Ministers and ratified by a two-third majority of the Member States, it shall come into force.*

Interpretation

Article 37

- 1. Any dispute that may arise in the interpretation, application or implementation of any Article in the present Charter shall be settled cordially, and in all cases through consultation, negotiation, reconciliation or arbitration;*

2. *The provisions of this Charter shall be implemented by the Member States in conformity with their constitutional requirements.*

Article 38

Languages of the Organisation shall be Arabic, English and French. Transitional Arrangement

RATIFICATION AND ENTRY INTO FORCE

Article 39

1. *This Charter shall be adopted by the Council of Foreign Ministers by two-third majority and shall be open for signature and ratification by Member States in accordance with the constitutional procedures of each Member State.*
2. *The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary General of the Organisation.*
3. *This Charter replaces the Charter of the Organisation of The Islamic Conference which was registered in conformity with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations on February 1, 1974.*

Done at the city of Dakar (Republic of Senegal), the Seventh day of Rabi Al-Awal, One Thousand Four Hundred and Twenty-nine Hijra, corresponding to Fourteenth Day of March Two Thousand and Eight.

Lampiran 2

TEN-YEAR PROGRAMME OF ACTION
TO MEET THE CHALLENGES FACING THE MUSLIM UMMAH
IN THE 21ST CENTURY

THIRD EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF
THE ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE

Makkah al Mukarramah - Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

5-6 dhul qa'dah 1426 h 7-8 December 2005

The Muslim World is faced with grave political, socio-economic, cultural and scientific challenges with implications for its unity, peace, security and development. OIC Member States would need to cooperate decisively in order to face these challenges and to take necessary initiatives to overcome them. It has therefore become imperative for them to take joint actions within the framework of the OIC, based on common values and ideals so as to revive the Muslim Ummah's pioneering role as a fine example of tolerance and enlightened moderation, and a force for international peace and harmony.

Conscious of these challenges and anxious to bring the Ummah out of its present situation into a new reality marked by greater solidarity and more prosperity to achieve its decisive objectives and aspirations, the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Abdullah Ibn Abdulaziz, addressed the pilgrims on Eid Al-Adha Day in 1425 H, and

called upon the leaders of the Muslim Ummah to convene an Extraordinary Conference of the leaders of OIC Member States to consider the issues of solidarity and Joint Islamic Action.

In preparation for this Extraordinary Conference, the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques invited the scholars and intellectuals of the Ummah to meet in Makkah Al-Mukarramah in order to consider the state of the Ummah, develop visions and concepts and propose optimal solutions to the challenges facing the Ummah in all fields. Accordingly, an elite group of Muslim scholars and intellectuals from different countries met in Makkah Al-Mukarramah from 5 to 7 Shaaban 1426 H (9-11 September 2005) and examined the challenges facing the Ummah in the intellectual, cultural, political, media, economic and developmental fields. They also formulated a number of recommendations to effectively address these challenges.

Based on the views and recommendations of scholars and intellectuals, convinced of the potential for the Muslim Ummah to achieve its renaissance, and in order to take practical steps towards strengthening the bonds of Islamic solidarity, achieve unity of ranks, and project the true image and noble values of Islam and its civilizational approaches, a Ten-Year Programme of Action has been developed, which reviews the most prominent challenges facing the Muslim world today, as well as ways and means to address them in an objective and realistic way in order to serve as a practicable and workable programme for all OIC Member States.

In the intellectual and political fields, there are major issues, such as establishing the values of moderation and tolerance, combating extremism, violence and terrorism, countering Islamophobia, achieving solidarity and cooperation among Member States, conflict prevention, the question of Palestine, the rights of Muslim minorities and communities, and rejecting unilateral sanctions. All of these are issues which require a renewed commitment to be addressed through effective strategies. In this context, special attention needs to be given to Africa, which is the most affected region, due to poverty, diseases, illiteracy, famine, and debt burden.

In the economic and scientific fields, the Ummah needs to achieve higher levels of development and prosperity, given its abundant economic resources and capacities. Priority must be given to enhancing economic cooperation, intra-OIC trade, alleviating poverty in OIC Member States, particularly in conflict-affected areas, and addressing issues related to globalization, economic liberalization, environment, and science and technology.

As for education and culture, there is an urgent need to tackle the spread of illiteracy and low standards of education at all levels as well as a need to redress ideological deviation. In the social field, it is imperative to focus on the rights of women, children and the family.

In implementing the new vision and goals for the Muslim world, the role of the OIC is central, which requires its reform in a way that meets the hopes and aspirations of the Ummah in the 21st Century.

To achieve this new vision and mission for a brighter, more prosperous and dignified future for the Ummah, We, the Kings, Heads of State and Heads of Government of the OIC Member States, decide to adopt the following Ten-Year Programme of Action, with a mid-term review, for immediate implementation:

1. INTELLECTUAL AND POLITICAL ISSUES

I. Political Will

1. Demonstrate the necessary political will in order to translate the anticipated new vision into concrete reality and call upon the Secretary-General to take necessary steps to submit practical proposals to the Member States for consideration and subsequent submission to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.
2. Urge Member States to fully implement the provisions of the OIC Charter and resolutions.

II. Solidarity and Joint Islamic Action

1. Demonstrate strong commitment and credibility in Joint Islamic Action by effective implementation of OIC resolutions, and to focus on the adoption of implementable resolutions until the Ummah reaches its objectives. In this context, the Secretary General should be enabled to fully play his role in following up the implementation of all OIC resolutions.
2. Affirm commitment to Islamic solidarity among the OIC Member States vis-à-vis the challenges and threats faced or experienced by the Muslim Ummah, and request the Secretary General to elaborate a general framework, in consultation with Member States, on their duties and obligations in this regard, including solidarity and support to Member States who are facing threats.
3. Participate and coordinate effectively in all regional and international forums, in order to protect and promote the collective interests of the Muslim Ummah, including UN reform, expanding the Security Council membership, and extending the necessary support to candidatures of OIC Member States to international and regional organizations.
4. Continue to support the issue of Al Quds Al Sharif as a central cause of the OIC and the Muslim Ummah.
5. Reaffirm previous resolutions and decisions of the OIC on Jammu and Kashmir, Cyprus, Nagorno Karabakh and Somalia and demonstrate solidarity with these Muslim peoples in their just causes.

III. Islam - The Religion of Moderation and Tolerance

1. Endeavour to spread the correct ideas about Islam as a religion of moderation and tolerance and to safeguard Islamic values, beliefs and principles in order to fortify Muslims against extremism and narrow-mindedness.
2. Condemn extremism in all its forms and manifestations, as it contradicts Islamic and human values; and address its political, economic, social, and cultural root-causes, through development programmes and resolution of long-standing conflicts, which are to be faced with rationality, persuasion, and good counsel.
3. Emphasize that inter-civilizational dialogue, based on mutual respect and understanding, and equality amongst people are prerequisites for international peace and security, tolerance, peaceful co-existence, and participation in developing the mechanism for that dialogue.
4. Encourage inter-religious dialogue and underline common values and denominators.
5. Ensure the participation of the OIC and its specialized bodies, as a proactive partner in the dialogue among civilizations and religions, as well as in initiatives and efforts exerted in this regard.
6. Utilize the different mass media in order to serve and defend the causes of the Muslim Ummah, promote the noble principles and values of Islam, and correct misconceptions about it.

7. Strive for the teaching of Islamic education, culture, civilization, and the jurisprudence and literature of difference; call on Member States to cooperate amongst themselves in order to develop balanced educational curricula that promote values of tolerance, human rights, openness, and understanding of other religions and cultures; reject fanaticism and extremism, and establish pride in the Islamic identity.

IV. Multiplicity of Islamic Jurisprudence

1. Underline the need to strengthen dialogue among Islamic Schools, affirm the true faith of their followers and the inadmissibility of accusing them of heresy, as well as the inviolability of their blood, honor and property, as long as they believe in Allah Almighty, in the Prophet (PBUH) and in the other pillars of the Islamic faith, respect the pillars of Islam and do not deny any self-evident tenet of religion.
2. Condemn the audacity of those who are not qualified in issuing religious rulings (fatwa), thereby flouting the tenets and pillars of the religion and the well-established schools of jurisprudence. Consequently, compliance with the principle of fatwa, as approved by scholars, must be observed in line with the relevant provisions of the International Islamic Conference held in Amman in late July 2005 and in the recommendations of the Forum of Muslim Scholars and Intellectuals Preparatory to the Summit convened by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques in Makkah Al Mukarramah from 9 to 11 September 2005.

V. The Islamic Fiqh Academy (IFA)

1. Entrust the Secretary General to invite a group from the members of the Islamic Fiqh Academy and eminent Islamic scholars from outside to prepare a detailed study to develop the IFA's work in accordance with the following objectives, for consideration by the ICFM:
 - a. Coordinate religious ruling (fatwa) authorities in the Muslim world.
 - b. Counter religious and sectarian extremism, refrain from accusing Islamic schools of heresy, emphasize dialogue among them, and strengthen balance, moderation, and tolerance.
 - c. Refute fatwas that take Muslims away from the parameters and constants of their religion and its established schools.

VI. Combating terrorism

1. Emphasize the condemnation of terrorism in all its forms, and reject any justification or rationalization for it, consider it as a global phenomenon that is not connected with any religion, race, color, or country, and distinguish it from the legitimate resistance to foreign occupation, which does not sanction the killing of innocent civilians.
2. Introduce comprehensive qualitative changes to national laws and legislations in order to criminalize all terrorist practices as well as all practices to support, finance, or instigate terrorism.
3. Affirm commitment to the OIC Convention on Combating Terrorism, participate actively in international counter-terrorism efforts, and endeavor to implement the recommendations of the International Conference on Combating Terrorism, held in Riyadh in February 2005, including the establishment of an International Center for Combating Terrorism, as well as the

recommendations of the Special Meeting of OIC Foreign Ministers on Terrorism, held in Kuala Lumpur in April 2002.

4. Support efforts to develop an International Code of Conduct to Combat Terrorism and to convene an international conference or a special session of the UN General Assembly to reiterate the international consensus on establishing a comprehensive strategy to combat this dangerous phenomenon.

VII. Combating Islamophobia

1. Emphasize the responsibility of the international community, including all governments, to ensure respect for all religions and combat their defamation.
2. Affirm the need to counter Islamophobia, through the establishment of an observatory at the OIC General Secretariat to monitor all forms of Islamophobia, issue an annual report thereon, and ensure cooperation with the relevant Governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in order to counter Islamophobia.
3. Endeavor to have the United Nations adopt an international resolution to counter Islamophobia, and call upon all States to enact laws counter it, including deterrent punishments.
4. Initiate a structured and sustained dialogue in order to project the true values of Islam and empower Muslim countries to help in the war against extremism and terrorism.

VIII. Human Rights and Good Governance:

1. Seriously endeavor to enlarge the scope of political participation, ensure equality, civil liberties and social justice and to promote transparency and accountability, and eliminate corruption in the OIC Member States.
2. Call upon the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers to consider the possibility of establishing an independent permanent body to promote human rights in the Member States, in accordance with the provisions of the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam and to also call for the elaboration of an OIC Charter for Human Rights. Introduce changes to national laws and regulations in order to guarantee the respect of human rights in Member States.
3. Mandate the OIC General Secretariat to cooperate with other international and regional organizations to guarantee the rights of Muslim Minorities and Communities in non-OIC Member States, and promote close cooperation with the Governments of the States hosting Muslim communities.

IX. Palestine and the Occupied Arab Territories

1. Make all efforts to end the Israeli occupation of Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem, the Syrian Golan and the full completion of the Israeli withdrawal from all remaining Lebanese territories, in compliance with Security Council Resolution 425, and extend effective support for the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the establishment of their independent State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.
2. Maintain a united stand on the comprehensive resolution of the Palestinian question according to OIC resolutions, UN resolutions, including UN Security Council Resolutions 242, 338, 1515 and UN General Assembly Resolution 194, the Arab Peace Initiative, and the Roadmap, in

coordination and consultation with the UN, the Quartet, and other stakeholders, such as to make full withdrawal as a prerequisite for establishing normal relations with Israel, and for providing the OIC with a greater role in establishing peace.

3. Emphasize the central importance of the cause of Al-Quds for the Muslim Ummah, the need to establish the Palestinian rights in the city, preserve its heritage as well as its Arab and Islamic identity as a symbol of solidarity and the meeting point of divine religions; underline the sanctity of Al-Aqsa Mosque and its premises against violations and the need to protect the other Islamic and Christian holy places, counter the judaization of the Holy City, and support the efforts of Al-Quds Committee under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Mohamed VI; call for support to Baytmal Al-Quds and Al-Aqsa Fund, support the steadfastness of Al-Quds population and institutions, and establish Al-Aqsa University in Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
4. Extend full support to the Palestinian Authority in its efforts to negotiate for the inalienable Palestinian rights and extend necessary assistance to ensure control of all Palestinian territories, international crossings, reopen Gaza airport and seaport, and connect Gaza with the West Bank in order to ensure free movement of the Palestinians.
5. Work together with the international community to compel Israel to stop and dismantle its settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories and the occupied Syrian Golan; remove the racist separation Wall built inside the Palestinian territories, including within and around the city of Al-Quds, in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions and the Opinion of the International Court of Justice (ICJ).

X. Conflict Prevention, Conflict Resolution and Post-conflict Peace Building

1. Strengthen the role of the OIC in conflict prevention, confidence-building, peacekeeping, conflict resolution and post-conflict rehabilitation in OIC Member States as well as in conflict situations involving Muslim communities.
2. Enhance cooperation among the OIC Member States and between the OIC and international and regional organizations in order to protect the rights and interests of the Member States in conflict prevention, conflict resolution, and post-conflict peace-building.

XI. Reform of the OIC

1. Reform the OIC through restructuring, and consider changing its name, review its Charter and activities and provide it with highly qualified manpower, in such a manner as to promote its role, reactivate its institutions and strengthen its relations with the officially recognized NGOs in the OIC Member States; empower the Secretary-General to discharge his duties and provide him with sufficient flexibility and the resources that enable him to carry out the tasks assigned to him and strengthen all OIC specialized and affiliated organs in order to allow them to play their aspired role, and reinforce coordination with the General Secretariat, and request it to review the activities of these organs and recommend the dissolution of those that prove to be inefficient.
2. Establish a mechanism for the follow-up of resolutions by creating an Executive Body, comprising the Summit and Ministerial Troikas, the OIC host country, and the General Secretariat.

The Member States concerned should be invited to participate in the deliberations of these meetings.

3. Mandate the Secretary-General to prepare a study to strengthen the role of Islamic Solidarity Fund and develop it, and submit the study to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.
4. Urge Member States to pay in full and on time their mandatory contributions to the General Secretariat and Subsidiary Organs, in accordance with relevant resolutions, in order to enable Member States to avail themselves of the facilities and services offered by OIC subsidiary organs and specialized and affiliated institutions.

II. DEVELOPMENT, SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC ISSUES

I. Economic Cooperation

1. Call upon the Member States to sign and ratify all existing OIC trade and economic agreements, and to implement the provisions of the relevant OIC Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation among OIC Member States.
2. Mandate COMCEC to promote measures to expand the scope of intra-OIC trade, and to consider the possibility of establishing a Free Trade Area between the Member States in order to achieve greater economic integration to raise it to a percentage of 20% of the overall trade volume during the period covered by the plan, and call on the Member States to support its activities and to participate in those activities at the highest possible level with delegations possessing the necessary expertise.
3. Promote endeavors for institutionalized and enhanced cooperation between OIC and regional and international institutions working in the economic and commercial fields.
4. Support OIC Member States in their efforts to accede to the World Trade Organization (WTO), and promote concerted positions between the Member States within the WTO.
5. Call upon the OIC Member States to facilitate the freedom of movement of businessmen and investors across their borders.
6. Support expanding electronic commerce among the OIC Member States and call on the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry to strengthen its activities in the field of data and expertise exchanges between chambers of commerce of the Member States.
7. Call upon the Member States to coordinate their environmental policies and positions in international environmental for a so as to prevent any adverse effects of such policies on their economic development

II. Supporting the Islamic Development Bank (IDB)

1. Establish a special fund within the IDB in order to help address and alleviate poverty, and provide job opportunities; and commission the IDB Board of Governors to establish this special fund, including mechanisms for its financing.
2. Mandate the Islamic Development Bank to coordinate with the OIC General Secretariat in order to make the necessary contacts with the World Health Organization and other relevant

institutions to draw up a programme for combating diseases and epidemics, to be financed through the special fund that will be created within the IDB.

3. Commission the IDB Board of Governors to take necessary measures for ensuring a substantial increase in the Bank's authorized, subscribed, and paid-up capital, so as to enable it to strengthen its role in providing financial support and technical assistance to OIC Member States, and strengthen the Islamic Corporation for Trade Finance recently established within the IDB.
 4. Urge the IDB to develop its mechanisms and programmes aimed at cooperation with the private sector and to consider streamlining and activating its decision-making process.
 5. Urge the IDB and its institutions to promote investment opportunities and intra-OIC trade, and to conduct other feasibility studies to provide the necessary information to develop and promote joint ventures.
- III. Social solidarity in the face of natural disasters
1. Islam advocates solidarity with, and assistance to, all the needy without discrimination, which requires the Islamic States to develop and adopt a clear strategy on Islamic relief action and support the trend towards cooperation and coordination between individual relief efforts of Islamic States and Islamic civil society institutions on the one hand, and international civil society institutions and organizations on the other hand.
 2. Help countries affected by these disasters to rebuild their buffer stocks.
- IV. Supporting development and poverty alleviation in Africa
1. Promote activities aimed at achieving economic and social development in African countries, including supporting industrialization, energizing trade and investment, transferring technology, alleviating their debt burden and poverty, and eradicating diseases; welcome the New Economic Partnership for African Development (NEPAD), adopt to this end, a special programme for the development of Africa.
 2. Call upon the Member States to participate in international efforts to support programmes aimed at alleviating poverty and capacity-building in the Least-Developed Member States of the OIC.
 3. Urge donor Member States to cancel bilateral and multilateral debts to low-income Member States.
 4. Urge international specialized institutions and organizations to exert greater efforts to alleviate poverty in the Least-Developed Member States and assist Muslim societies, the refugees and displaced in the OIC Member States, and Muslim Minorities and Communities in non-OIC Member States; urge States to contribute to the World Fund for Solidarity and Combating Poverty.
- V. Higher Education, Science and Technology
1. Effectively improve and reform educational institutions and curricula in all levels, link postgraduate studies to the comprehensive development plans of the Islamic World. At the same

time, priority should be given to science and technology and facilitating academic interaction and exchange of knowledge among the academic institutions of Member States, and urge the Member States to strive for quality education that promotes creativity, innovation, and research and development

2. Assimilate highly-qualified Muslims within the Muslim World, develop a comprehensive strategy in order to utilize their expertise and prevent brain migration phenomenon.
3. Entrust the General Secretariat to study the creation of an OIC Award for Outstanding Scientific Achievements by Muslim scientists.
4. Call upon Islamic countries to encourage research and development programmes, taking into account that the global percentage of this activity is 2% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and request Member States to ensure that their individual contribution is not inferior to half of this percentage.
5. Take advantage of the important results of the World Summit on Information Society, held in Tunis, in which all Muslim States actively participated with a view to close the digital gap between the developed and developing States and request the General Secretariat to follow up these results in order to build the capacities of Member States to adhere to the information society which, in turn, will sustain development in Muslim States.
6. Encourage public and private national research institutions to invest in technology capacity-building, in areas of advanced technologies, such as the acquisition of nuclear technology for peaceful uses.
7. Review the performance of the OIC-affiliated universities so as to improve their effectiveness and efficiency, and call for participation in the two Waqfs (Endowments) dedicated to the two universities in Niger and Uganda, and provide support to the International Islamic University in Malaysia.
8. Call upon the Member States to extend enhanced support to the Islamic University of Technology in Bangladesh in order to enable it to contribute more towards capacity building of the OIC Member States through human resources development.
9. Urge the IDB to further enhance its programme of scholarships for outstanding students and Hi-Tech specializations aimed at developing the scientific, technical, and research capabilities of scientists and researchers in the Member States.

VI. Rights of Women, Youth, Children, and the Family in the Muslim World

1. Strengthen laws aimed at enhancing the advancement of women in Muslim societies in economic, cultural, social, and political fields, in accordance with Islamic values of justice and equality; and aimed also at protecting women from all forms of violence and discrimination and adhering to the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women, in line with the Islamic values of justice and equality.
2. Give special attention to women's education and female literacy.
3. Expedite developing "The Covenant on the Rights of Women in Islam", in accordance with Resolution No. 60/27-P and the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam.
4. Strive to provide free and quality basic education for all children.

5. Strengthen laws aimed at preserving the rights of children, enjoying the highest possible health levels, taking effective measures in order to eradicate poliomyelitis and protect them from all forms of violence and exploitation.
6. Encourage the Member States to sign and ratify the OIC Covenant on the Rights of the Child in Islam, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of the Child in Islam, the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and its annexed Optional Protocols, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and its Optional Protocol with regard to the Girl Child.
7. Call upon all Member States to support and promote youth programmes and youth forums.
8. Call upon the OIC to contribute towards projecting Islam as a religion that guarantees full protection of women's rights and encourages their participation in all walks of life.
9. Accord necessary attention to the family as the principal nucleus of the Muslim society, exert all possible efforts, at all levels, to face up to the contemporary social challenges confronting the Muslim family and affecting its cohesion, on the basis of Islamic values.
10. Establish a Division responsible for Family Affairs within the framework of the General Secretariat's restructuring.

VII. Cultural and Information Exchange among Member States

1. Call upon TV channels and the mass media to deal with international mass media effectively in order to enable the Muslim world to express its perspective on international developments. Call on the mass media in Member States, including satellite channels, to agree on a Code of Ethics that caters for diversity and pluralism and safeguards the Ummah's values and interests. Mandate the Secretary-General to prepare a report to evaluate the current situation of IINA, ISBO, and the OIC Information Department; consider ways and means to activate the role and mechanisms of the media within the framework of the OIC System; and submit proposals, in this regard, to the Islamic Conference of Information Ministers for consideration. Accord attention to Arabic as the language of Qur'an, develop programmes for translation between the languages of the Muslim Ummah, and implement programs of cultural exchanges among the OIC Member States, including Observer States.
2. Strengthen COMIAC in order to give more care to information and cultural issues in Member States. In this context, the Member States should voluntarily support digital solidarity and allow the OIC to actively participate in the efforts to reduce the digital gap.