SENATE OF PAKISTAN

PAKISTAN WORLDVIEW

SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Report 6

PAKISTAN AND THE OIC

September, 2005

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

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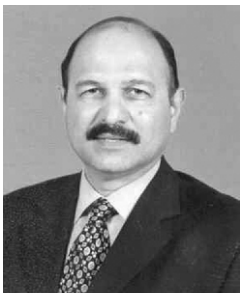
Senate Foreign
Relations Committee
Chairman



FROM THE CHAIRMAN'S DESK

The current report 6th in the series of the Reports of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, on the subject of "Pakistan and the OIC" is a major documentation of the OIC, covering all major aspects of the Organization, since its inception.

OIC over a period of years has emerged as the sole spokesman of the Muslim Ummah. It is true that the Organization has not lived up to the expectations of Muslims. However, the factors for its inaction have not entirely been of inertia but a host of international factors and organizational problems have been responsible for this state of affairs.

It is most heartening that now there is a growing realization that OIC must be in sync with the contemporary world otherwise it would lose its relevance.

This realization was the motivation for the historic initiative taken by President Musharraf in the last Summit held in Malaysia in 2003 to establish a Commission of Eminent Persons, which should look into all aspects and make recommendations for OIC's reform and restructuring, both in terms of organizational structure and the ideological policies.

Pakistan has played a pivotal role in the deliberations of the OIC since its inception. The first Summit was held in Rabat, but it was related to a single issue the desecration of Al-Aqsa Mosque. It was the Lahore Summit in Pakistan in 1974 that expanded the scope of the activities of OIC and provided it organizational framework. The Lahore Summit, attended by 37 heads of governments and states enabled OIC to be the most representative and authentic voice of the Muslims all over the world. It was at Lahore that the PLO was first recognized as the sole representative of the Palestinian people.

Pakistan, since then have given full support, political and otherwise and energized the Organization by taking bold political initiatives, be it the situation in Bosnia, Kashmir or any other issue.

Contd.....

.....from the Chairman's Desk

Since 9/11 there has been a radical transformation in the political landscape and international attitudes. Regrettably Muslims have become the target and identified as terrorists and extremists. Islam has been demonized as a religion advocating violence.

This is a great challenge to Muslim Ummah and the critical need of the hour is that the true picture of Islam is presented as a religion of peace, harmony and tolerance. Policies and organizations that engage in terrorism and extremism using a religious label are strongly rejected and eradicated.

Pakistan under its President has taken the lead. His concept of Enlightened Moderation is the path forward for the challenges the Ummah faces today. President Pervez Musharraf has conveyed this message through all international fora.

It is gratifying that the Kuala Lumpur Summit endorsed this concept and the members states were asked to prepare a strategy and plan of action enabling the Muslim Ummah to meet the challenges of the 21st Century. The establishment of the Commission of Eminent Persons was to carry the process further and implement OIC resolutions, the first serious attempt to rejuvenate the OIC since its inception in 1969.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has focused on the OIC in this issue. This Report, indeed, is a valuable and comprehensive document, and would be a reference point for researchers and historians. I am confident that this initiative of ours will receive appropriate recognition and appreciation as a seminal publication on the subject.

MUSHAHID HUSSAIN SAYED

OIC in Brief

OIC in Brief

Introduction

The Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) is an inter-governmental organization grouping fifty-six States from East Asia, Africa and Gulf Arab Regions, which represent one-quarter of the membership of the United Nation. These States decided to pool their resources together, combine their efforts and speak with one voice to safeguard the interest and ensure the progress and well-being of their peoples and those of other Muslims in the world over. The basic objective of the OIC is to strengthen Islamic solidarity and co-operation in the areas of economic, social, cultural and knowledge among its members. The official languages of the OIC are Arabic, English and French.

Background

The Organization of the Islamic Conference was established on 12 Rajab 1389H (25 September 1969) when the first Conference of the Muslim World Leaders was held in Rabat (capital of the Kingdom of Morocco). The Conference was held in wake of the criminal arson attack against the Holy Mosque of Al-Aqsa on 21 August 1969 at the hands of Zionist elements in the occupied city of Al-Quds. This perfidious and terrorist crime was a violation of the Muslim's sanctities, dignity and faith and was denounced and condemned by the entire world. The leaders of the Islamic World were duty-bound to respond to this blatant challenge which came in the form of aggression against the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, the first of the Two Qiblas and third Holiest Mosque, through the reaffirmation of their unity and aligned stand. Thus, they came to the historical decision of establishing an international organization whose mission would be that of meeting the Islamic Ummah's need to crystallize its unity and express its solidarity.

Six months later, in March 1970, the first Conference of the Islamic States Foreign Ministers was held in Jeddah, during which the Organization's General Secretariat was set up to undertake the task of coordinating among the Member States. The Conference designated a Secretary General for the Organization and elected a provisional seat for it in the city of Jeddah until the liberation of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the Organization's permanent seat.

In March 1972, the city of Jeddah hosted the Third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers where “The Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference” was approved. They were convinced that their common belief constituted a strong factor for rapprochement and solidarity between Muslims and determined to preserve Islamic spiritual, ethical, social and economic values and to consolidate the bonds of the prevailing brotherly and spiritual friendship amongst their people and to protect their freedom and the common legacy of their civilization founded particularly on the principles of justice, toleration and non-discrimination.

Activities

The OIC is involved in creating economic co-operation to promote trade and investment, as well as socio-economic development through:

- Strengthening human resources development, small and medium sized enterprises, financial sector and economic management
- Promoting cross border investment opportunities

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.....OIC in Brief

- Trade, technology and technical co-operation programs
- Developing physical infrastructure

The implementation of the Strategic Plan of Action (SPA) was adopted at the 7th Summit in 1994 to strengthen economic and commercial cooperation among OIC member states. The SPA had identified 10 priority areas for cooperation including food, agriculture and rural development; industry; energy and mining; foreign trade; transport and communications; tourism; money; banking and capital flows; technology and technical cooperation; human resource development and environment. However, the participation in the implementation of the proposed projects of the SPA remains voluntary for member states.

The OIC Charter

The OIC Charter, approved in March 1972, included a commitment to act through all means, both political and military, for the liberation of the Holy City of Al-Quds from the Zionist occupation.

The Charter also bore the Islamic States' resolution to act in unison for the establishment of world peace, and reaffirmed these States' commitment to the United Nation's Charter and to the fundamental human rights. The Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference was also registered at the United Nations on 1st February 1974.

The main objectives of the Charter were to:

1. Strengthen:
   a) Islamic solidarity among Member States
   b) Cooperation in the political, economic, social, cultural and scientific fields
   c) The struggle of all Muslim people to safeguard their dignity, independence and national rights.
2. Coordinate action to:
   a) Safeguard the Holy Places;
   b) Support the struggle of the Palestinian people and assist them in recovering their rights and liberating their occupied.
3. Work to:
   a) Eliminate racial discrimination and all forms of colonialism;
   b) Create a favorable atmosphere for the promotion of cooperation and understanding between Member States and other countries.

The Charter also enumerates the principles governing OIC activities, namely:

- Full equality among Member States
- Observation of the right to self determination and non-interference in the internal affairs of Member States
- Observation of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of each State

Contd.....

.....OIC in Brief

- The settlement of any dispute that might arise among Member States by peaceful means such as negotiations, mediation, conciliation and arbitration
- A pledge to refrain, in relations among Member States, from resorting to force or threatening to resort to the use of force against the unity and territorial integrity or the political independence of any one of them.

Main Bodies

The OIC is composed of the following main bodies:

- The Conference of Kings and Heads of State and Government, is the supreme authority of the Organization which meets once every three years to lay down the Organization's policy.
- The Conference of Foreign Ministers, which meets once a year to examine a progress report on the implementation of its decisions taken within the framework of the policy defined by the Islamic Summit

The OIC's Committees

The Organization set up a number of Committees to ensure the coordination of its activities and alignment of its views and stands and the attainment of optimal results in all fields of political, economic, social, scientific and intellectual Cooperation. The Committee's actions are of particular importance as it acts mostly at a ministerial level, and in the past under the chairmanship of Heads of States such as the Al-Quds Committee (chaired by His Majesty the King of Morocco), the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs (CQMIAC, chaired by H.E. the President of Senegal), the Standing Committee for Economic and Trade Cooperation (COMCEC, chaired by the President of Turkey), the Standing Committee for Scientific and Technological, Cooperation (COMSTECH, chaired by the President of Pakistan), and the Islamic Peace Committee.

The fifteen Committees that were set up are concerned with important issues, such as those regarding Palestine, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina etc. The number of institutions involved in the achievement of the Organization's objectives include twenty-one cultural, scientific, economic, legal, Fiqh, financial, sports, technical, educational, vocational, informational, social and human-affairs institutions. These were categorized according to their position within the framework of the OIC (the Parent Company) and were thus compartmentalized into subsidiary organs, specialized institutions and affiliated institutions. Their headquarters have been distributed among the various Islamic capitals and cities which are acting for the achievement of their aspirations in the service of the Islamic Ummah. The major headquarters include:

a) Islamic Development Bank - IDB, seated in Jeddah;

b) Islamic Scientific Educational and Cultural Organization, ISESCO, seated in Rabat;

c) Islamic Fiqh Academy, seated in Jeddah;

d) Islamic University in Say, (Niamey, capital of Niger) for French speakers;

e) Islamic University in Mbali, Kampala (capital of Uganda) for English speakers;

f) Islamic University in Kuala Lumpur (capital of Malaysia);

Contd.....

g) Islamic University in Dhaka, Bangladesh;
h) Islamic Institute for Science and Technology in Dhaka, Bangladesh;
i) Islamic States Broadcasting Organization, in Jeddah;
j) Islamic International News Agency in Jeddah; and
k) Islamic Centre for Research, Art and Culture, IRCICA seated in Istanbul.

Member States

The fifty-six member states compromise of countries from East Asia, Africa and Gulf Arab Regions. A complete list of these countries is given below:

Afghanistan	Cameroon	Indonesia	Maldives	Palestine	Togo
Albania	Chad	Iran	Mali	Qatar	Tunisia
Algeria	Comoros	Iraq	Mauritania	Saudi Arabia	Turkey
Azerbaijan	Djibouti	Jamahiriya	Morocco	Senegal Sierra Leone	Turkmenistan
Bahrain	Egypt Gabon	Jordan	Mozambique	Somalia	Uganda
Bangladesh	Gambia	Kazakstan	Niger	Sudan	UAE
Benin	Guinea	Kuwait	Nigeria	Surinam	Uzbekistan
Brunei	Guinea Bissau	Kyrgyztan	Oman	Syria	Yemen
Burkina Faso	Guyana	Lebanon Malaysia	Pakistan	Tajikistan	

In addition, the list of observers is given below:

STATES

- Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Central African Republic
- Republic of Cote d'Ivoire.
- Thailand

MUSLIM COMMUNITIES

- Turkish Community of Kibris.
- Moro National Liberation Front.

INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- United Nations Organization
- Non-Aligned Movement
- League of Arab States
- Organization of African Unity.
- Economic Cooperation Organization

Pakistan's Role in the OIC

Pakistan's Role in the OIC

Pakistan with its legacy rooted in the Islamic faith and its consistent support for Muslim causes, as well as in response to the overwhelming public support for the cause of liberation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, became a founding member of the OIC in 1969.

Relations with the Islamic world are the corner stone of the foreign policy of Pakistan. As a founding member of the OIC, Pakistan has an abiding commitment to the purposes, principles and objectives of its Charter. Pakistan has played an important role in strengthening cooperation among Muslim states by its active participation in the programmes and activities of the OIC. The efforts by Pakistan have received due acknowledgment in the OIC signified by its membership of all key Standing Committees, subsidiary organs and specialized agencies of the OIC. Pakistan is also a key member of the OIC Contact Groups/Ad-hoc Committees on critical issues of the Islamic world - Palestine, Afghanistan, Jammu & Kashmir, and Somalia.

Pakistan is the Chairman of the OIC Standing Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation(COMSTECH) which has its Headquarters in Islamabad. Pakistan also hosts the Secretariat of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ICCI), which is located in Karachi.

The Headquarters of the Islamic Telecommunication Union would also be established in Islamabad. Pakistan is also an active member the Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States (PUOICM).
Mr. Sharif-ud-Din Pirzada a noted Lawyer and a former Foreign Minister of Pakistan served as the Secretary General of the OIC from 1984 to 1988.
Pakistan hosted the second Islamic Summit Conference in Lahore on 22-24 February 1974. Pakistan also hosted the Second Conference of the OIC Foreign Ministers (ICFM) held in Karachi from 26-28 December 1970, Eleventh ICFM in Islamabad from 17-22 May 1980 and the Twenty-first ICFM held in Karachi on 25-29 April 1993. The Special Sessions of the OIC Foreign Ministers Conference in 1980 and in 1994 were also held in Pakistan.
To commemorate fifty years of the Independence of Pakistan, an Extra-ordinary Session of the Islamic Summit was held in Islamabad on 23rd March 1997. A large number of the Islamic Heads of State and Government, in a grand gesture of solidarity with Pakistan attended the Summit and conveyed their full support to the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of Pakistan on this auspicious occasion.

OIC Secretary General's first visit to Pakistan

Upon an invitation by the Government of Pakistan, the OIC Secretary General, H.E. Professor Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu, concluded a highly successful first official visit to Pakistan from 01-03 February 2005.

During his visit, the Secretary General visited Karachi and Islamabad and called on H.E. President General Pervez Musharraf and H.E. Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz. He also held an extensive meeting with the Foreign Minister, H.E. Mr. Khurshid Mahmud Kasuri, who hosted a luncheon in his honour. All these meetings received prominent coverage in the electronic and print media.

OIC Resolutions

The OIC has extended strong and unanimous support to Pakistan on all issues of concern to us. The OIC has three Jammu & Kashmir related Summit and Ministerial resolutions. These resolutions express the Islamic world's solidarity with the Government of Pakistan and the Kashmiri people in their struggle for the right of self determination and call for a peaceful settlement of the Jammu & Kashmir Dispute in accordance with the United Nations Security Council resolutions. The OIC resolutions also condemn the continued massive violations of human rights and call for the respect of the human rights of the Kashmiri people. The resolutions affirm that any political process/elections held under foreign occupation cannot be a substitute to the exercise of the right of

self determination by the people of Kashmir as provided in the Security Council resolutions. The resolutions call upon India to allow international human right groups and humanitarian organizations to visit Jammu & Kashmir. The resolutions support the initiative of the Government of Pakistan to engage India in a serious, substantive and meaningful dialogue for resolution of all outstanding issues including the core issue of Jammu & Kashmir and encourage India to reciprocate positively. The resolution express deep concern at the prevailing tension that threatens the security and peace in the region as a result of large scale deployment of Indian troops in the Indian held Jammu & Kashmir.

They also request the Secretary General OIC to appoint a Special Representative on Jammu & Kashmir and to send a fact finding mission to Jammu & Kashmir. The resolutions appeal to the member states, Islamic Development Bank, Islamic Solidarity Fund and other philanthropist Organizations to mobilize funds and contribute generously towards providing humanitarian assistance to the Kashmiri people. The resolutions provide for the invitation to the Kashmiri leaders to all OIC Conferences.

The OIC has a resolution on the destruction of Babri Masjid. The resolution strongly condemns the destruction of Babri Mosque by Hindu extremists holding them responsible for this outrageous act of desecration and sabotage. The resolution expresses deep regret over the failure of Indian authorities to take appropriate measures to protect this important Muslim holy site. The resolution also strongly condemns the systematic killing of thousands of innocent Muslims in various parts of India and expresses deep concern over the safety and security of the Muslim minority in India. The resolution calls upon the Government of India to ensure the safety and protection of the Muslims and all Islamic holy sites throughout India and to take immediate steps to implement its solemn commitment to reconstruct the Babri Mosque on its original site and to punish those guilty of desecrating a revered religious symbol of the Islamic World. The resolution demands the removal of make-shift Hindu temple put together on the site of the Babri Mosque and immediate steps for the protection of three thousand other mosques in India.

The OIC resolution on destruction of Charar-e-Sharif Complex and the Shrine of Shah-e-Hamdan and other religious sites in the Indian Occupied Kashmir strongly condemns the burning of these holy places. It expresses deep concern over the Indian Government's action that led to the loss of life in these incidents and the desecration of the sanctity of these holy places. The resolution urges the international community to exert utmost efforts to protect the basic rights of Kashmiri peoples, to safeguard their religious and cultural rights and their Islamic heritage.

The OIC has also rendered its unconditional support to Pakistan's resolutions on Security and Disarmament related issues. These resolutions pertain to regional military balance, regional arms control and disarmament, and assurances on the non use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear weapon states.

The OIC has also given full support to our resolution on the UN Reforms and the Expansion of Security Council. This resolution affirms the member states direct and vital interest in determining the outcome of the on- going process of UN Reforms and Security Council Expansion. This resolution provides for the establishment of the OIC open-ended Contact Group on this issue at the UN Headquarters in New York and to hold regular meetings in order to safeguard the interest of the member States in this process. This Group has made valuable contributions in safeguarding the interests of Islamic countries in the process of UN reform. The resolution recognizes the need for the reform and democratization of the Security Council in order to reflect the current political realities in the international relations, to enhance representation of the developing countries and to significantly improve the working method and the procedures of the Security Council for transparency in its decision making process.

The OIC has been a forum of strong and credible political and economic support to the Government of Pakistan. This relationship has gained strength over a period of time.

Tenth OIC Summit Conference, Malaysia

The 10th Summit level conference of the OIC was held in Putrajaya, Malaysia from 16-18 October, 2003. Pakistan actively participated in the proceedings and deliberations of the Summit. The Pakistan delegation to the Summit was led by President General Pervez Musharraf. The delegation to the preparatory Foreign Ministerial meeting was led by Foreign Minister Mr. Khurshid M. Kasuri.

The Putrajaya Summit evolved a consensus on a wide range of political issues confronting the member states. The Summit unanimously adopted Pakistan's two resolutions on Jammu and Kashmir. These resolutions strongly condemned the continuing massive human right violations of the Kashmiri people, and called for a peaceful settlement of the Kashmir issue, in accordance with the relevant UN Security Council resolutions. The Summit endorsed the President's offer to India of a cease-fire along the Line of Control and a general cessation of violence in the Indian held Kashmir on the basis of reciprocal obligations. In a landmark development, the Summit approved President Pervez Musharraf's concept of Enlightened Moderation as well as his proposal to establish a Commission of Eminent Persons to reform and reinvigorate the OIC and to prepare an action plan for Muslim Ummah.

Formation of OIC Commission of Eminent Persons (CEP)

Formation of OIC Commission of Eminent Persons (CEP)

The OIC Commission of Eminent Persons was established during the 10th OIC Summit held in Putrajaya, Malaysia in October 2003. This was the first meeting of the Commission, while the second and final meeting of the Commission was recently concluded in Islamabad in May 2005. The Commission was established pursuant to an initiative of President Pervez Musharraf of Pakistan, which was unanimously adopted under Resolution No. 45/10-P(IS) entitled "Islam and the Muslim World in the 21st Century The Path of Enlightened Moderation" during the 10th OIC Summit in Putrajaya, Malaysia in October 2003 and reiterated under Resolution No. 50/31-P during the 31st Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in Istanbul, Turkey in June 2004.

Under the provisions of these two resolutions, the Chairman of the OIC Summit was mandated to constitute an OIC Commission of Eminent Persons in order to finalize recommendations on the following three areas. These finalized recommendations were to be submitted to the next ICFM in Sana'a in June 2005 and subsequently adopted by an Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Summit Conference:

(i) To prepare a strategy and plan of action enabling the Islamic Ummah to meet the challenges of the 21st century.

(Ii) To prepare a comprehensive plan for promoting universally and in particular within Islamic societies, policies and programs for promoting enlightened moderation.

(iii) To prepare recommendations for reform and restructuring of the OIC system, taking into account the efforts already initiated in this regard, as well as the question of voluntary financing of OIC's activities and programs.

The Commission comprises eminent Islamic scholars and intellectuals from 17 OIC member states and Secretary General (OIC). It has been mandated to prepare a strategy and plan of action enabling the Islamic Urnmah to meet the challenges of the 21st century, to prepare a comprehensive plan for promoting universally and in particular within Islamic societies political and programs for promoting enlightened moderation; and prepare recommendations for reform and restructuring of the OIC system.

"The main purpose of this commission is to devise a strategy and a plan of action to revitalize the OIC so that it becomes an effective representative of the Muslim Ummah," Senator Mushahid Hussain Syed told a news conference. Hussain said the concept behind this initiative was that in the current geopolitical scenario, most of the issues that are of concern to the world largely pertain to the Islamic World.

"These include longstanding and unresolved disputes like Palestine and Kashmir as well as the image of Islam and Muslim, but what is missing is an organized, well-thought strategy and a plan of action on the part of Muslim countries to meet some of the challenges in the fields of politics, security, economy, science and technology and media as well as the OIC as an organization."

The 16-member body includes five representatives each from Muslim countries in Asia, Africa and the Arab states. Apart from Pakistan, other countries which are members of the Commission of Eminent Persons inclcude Iran, Malaysia, Indonesia, Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Qatar, Yemen, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Nigeria, Turkey, Kazakhstan, Palestine and Egypt.

Islamabad Meeting of the OIC Commission of Eminent Persons

May 28 - 29, 2005

Islamabad Meeting of the OIC Commission of Eminent Persons (CEP)

May 28 - 29, 2005

Recommendations of the First Meeting of OIC Commission of Eminent Persons

The Secretary General elaborated the following three priority areas for reform of the Organization. All these three priority areas were strongly supported by the Commissioners and subsequently incorporated in the Group's final recommendations:

(i) Revision of the outdated OIC Charter, including the need for elaborating a disciplined criterion for OIC's membership.
(ii) Radical reform of the OIC General Secretariat by employing qualified and committed personnel, in a transparent manner.
(iii) Establishment of an effective mechanism for implementation of OIC Summit and Ministerial resolutions, through possibly the two Summit and Ministerial Troikas and the host country.

First Meeting of the OIC Commission of Eminent Persons, January 2005 Malaysia

The Commission of Eminent Persons held its first meeting in Malaysia in January 2005. Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed, Pakistan's representative at the meeting, presented the OIC's Commission of Eminent Persons a proposal that Islamabad should be the next venue of the meeting of the CEP which was unanimously accepted. At that meeting a number of recommendations were debated and discussed and it was decided that these would be finalized in the next meeting in Islamabad.

The final recommendations of the Commission would be presented before an extraordinary special summit of the Muslim leaders to be convened by the OIC in Mecca in November 2005, Pakistan's representative added.

A small group of these commissioners also visited the OIC Secretariat in Jeddah for an on-the spot understanding of the functioning of the organization and to explore ways and means to improve 'so that it becomes a body that reflects the new realities where the OIC can be an effective and credible platform representing voice and aspirations of the Muslims'.

Final Meeting of the OIC Commission of Eminent Persons, 28-29 May 2005, Islamabad

The second and final meeting of the Commission of Eminent Persons was held in Pakistan's capital Islamabad on May 28 to furnish recommendations for the Organization of the Islamic Conference restructuring. The two-day meeting is part of the OIC's plan to implement a Pakistan-sponsored resolution entitled 'Islam and Muslim World in 21st Century: The Path of Enlightened Moderation'.

The meeting was chaired by H.E Foreign Minister Dato Sri Syed Hamid Albar of Malaysia and was assisted by Senator Mushahid Hussain who also represents Pakistan in the CEP and the Secretary General OIC.

The Commissioners in their deliberation analyzed the challenges faced by the OIC members in political security, economic, education and media domains. They identified, inter alia, continued marginalization of the Islamic countries in international affairs, issues of democracy and good governance, foreign occupation of Muslim peoples and territories, economic underdevelopment, low quality of education_ inadequate scientific and technological research and the need to project a positive image of Islam and Muslim people, as the main challenges.

They recommended strengthening the unity and cohesion amongst Muslim states through full implementation of OIC resolutions, coordination at international fora including the United Nations and extending moral political and diplomatic support to the oppressed Muslim communities and minorities especially those facing foreign occupation. They further stressed the need for the international community to address the root causes of terrorism and to evolve effective coordination for countering this scourge.

Integration of the Islamic economies was the main proposal to enhance economic development and growth in the Islamic world. The commission also

proposed formulation of innovative schemes to eradicate poverty such as micro credit, promoting small and medium enterprises and promulgating land reforms. Enabling women to play their full role in all aspects of the society and to create conducive environment for growth of children were highlighted among key priorities for the Islamic countries.

The Commission stressed that broad ranging OIC reforms including amending its Charter, providing it with adequate financial resources well trained man power and structural change in the Secretariat were imperative to rejuvenate the Organization so its can play its role as the sole voice of the Islamic Ummah.

The meeting outlined a comprehensive plan to implement the strategy of "Enlightened Moderation" internally by rejection of terrorism, religious extremism and promotion of moderation, good governance, rule of law, democratic reforms and separation of powers between the various organs of state.

On the external front, there was a consensus that Islamic world should avoid either confrontation or capitulation in dealing with Western world and forging close cooperative relations with other civilizations. Creation of enabling environment to facilitate East-West cooperation including provision of assistance, funding and transfer of technology to Muslim countries has also been identified as a major aspect of enlightened moderation. Countering manifestations of extremism in other civilizations and religions was also recommended as an important plank of the Strategy.

The document will be submitted for the consideration and approval of the Extraordinary Summit of the Organization of Islamic Conference scheduled to be held in Makkah later this year. The initiative is aimed at making the pan-Islamic body dynamic, credible and forward-looking to enable it to respond to the multiple challenges and opportunities that the Muslim world faces.

The meeting concluded with appreciation for President Pervez Musharraf and Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz for their important policy important policy guidelines to the Commission's deliberation. The Commissioners also thanked Senator Mushahid Hussain and his team for providing support for successful conclusion of the important task entrusted by the OIC Heads of States.

Address of President Pervez Musharraf

to the OIC Commission of Eminent Persons (CEP)

May 29, 2005

Address of President Pervez Musharraf to the OIC Commission of Eminent Persons (CEP)

May 29, 2005

Addressing the CEP, on Sunday, the May 29, 2005, President General Pervez Musharraf said that the efforts to reform the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) are aimed at achieving socio-economic development in the Muslim countries and urged the Western powers to help resolve long-standing political disputes to drive the humanity out of its present turmoil.

"The Muslim world seeks to achieve the long-desired socioeconomic development but at the same time the world powers must help resolve political disputes affecting the Muslims with justice," he said.

Addressing the OIC Commission of Eminent Persons, the President underscored the need to shun a confrontationist approach to overcome problems retarding development of the Muslim world.

The President said the strategy of enlightened moderation offered a win-win for both the world at large and the Muslim countries.

"We are not getting together for a confrontationist approach but to evolve a strategy to emancipate ourselves,

Socially, economically, to seek resolution of disputes and to rid the world of the malaise of extremism - we must emanate this message to the world," the President said.

The vast majority of people in the Muslim countries are moderate but a small minority of extremists, who are tarnishing the image of Islam and harming the interests of the *OIC* countries.

"We must follow the true spirit of Islam and seek knowledge in fields of science and technology to speed up our development. We must not confine *'ilm'* (knowledge) to religious knowledge alone - obscurantist thinking does not offer a way forward - we should follow moderation and enlightenment," the President said.

He referred to a host of low socio-economic indicators prevalent in the OIC' countries and outlined his vision for reforming the Organization of Islamic Conference into it dynamic "voice of the Muslim world" for their durable development.

President Musharraf highlighted the need for having dedicated departments for promoting mutual cooperation.

In particular, he advocated, the setting up of a department of trade and commerce which should help the muslim countries to expand their trade from the current mere 13 per cent to meaningful levels for the goal of socio-economic progress.

The President also pinpointed the importance of having a department of Islamic thought for understanding and promoting real values of Islam and for curbing extremism and terrorism, which run counter to Islamic 'spirit of moderation and enlightenment.

Likewise, he said, a department focusing on improving education in the Muslim countries should aim at sharing knowledge and expertise at higher level through establishment of centres of excellence. A dedicated department should analyze the political disputes affecting the Muslim countries and give recommendations for their settlement, he said.

Another department should focus on improving conditions of women in the Muslim countries by redressing cultural problems hampering their participation in development, the President added.

President Musharraf also called for establishing separate departments for promoting media in the Muslim world.

On funding of the OIC, the President proposed a mechanism of mandatory contributions from member countries. He said the richer countries should come forward with greater contributions to help out the poor countries.

"We should not only aim at having an organized OIC Secretariat but also help each other out the rich must assist the poor members to step up their development. The OIC must have a voice at world forums, at the United Nations and the European Union."

May 29, 2005: President of Pakistan meeting with Members of the OIC Commission of Eminent Persons

Address of Prime Minister of Pakistan

to the Inaugural Session of the 2nd and Final Meeting of the OIC Commission of Eminent Persons

May 28, 2005

Address of Mr. Shaukat Aziz, Prime Minister of Pakistan at the Inaugural Session of 2nd Meeting OIC Commission of Eminent Persons

May 28, 2005

His Excellency, Mr. Dato Seri Syed Hamid Albar, Foreign Minister of Malaysia,

His Excellency, Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu, Mr. Khurshid Mehmood Kasuri, Foreign Minister of Pakistan,

Eminent Commissioners from brotherly OIC countries,

Distinguished guests,
Ladies & Gentlemen,

I also want to welcome the Eminent Commissioners from brotherly Muslim States as well as Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed, the distinguished Commissioner from Pakistan.

It is a great honour for me to address this august gathering and share with you my views about the Islamic world in general and the future of the OIC in particular. This meeting presents a historic occasion where distinguished Islamic intellectuals and experts would finalize a strategy for the Ummah to meet the challenges of the new millennium.

I must compliment the honourable Commissioners for their constructive approach since their first meeting in Putrajaya in January 2005. The perceptive policy statement of the Prime Minister of Malaysia, Mr. Abdullah Ahmed Badawi, at the first meeting of the Commission, set the tone and direction for the Commission's monumental undertaking. He rightfully stressed the importance of addressing the widespread discontent among Muslims the world over about the international community's failure to resolve long standing disputes of which they are victims and to rectify the misperceptions that exist about our religion.

In this context, the strategy of "Enlightened Moderation" propounded by President General Pervez Musharraf, that enjoys full support of the Islamic World, is of vital importance. We believe that restructuring and reform of the OIC in consonance with the concept of "Enlightened Moderation" would enable the Organization to effectively deal with the multifaceted challenges faced by the Islamic Ummah today.

The Commission of Eminent Persons bears the onerous responsibility of chartering a practical course for Islamic countries to enable them to regain their rightful stature in the emerging global order. The outcome of the inaugural meeting of the CEP amply demonstrated the sagacity, wisdom and farsightedness of the Eminent Commissioners who truly represent the aspirations of the Islamic Ummah.

I am confident that during the current meeting the Commissioners would finalize their recommendations for presentation to the 320d ICFM in Sana'a and subsequently to the Extraordinary Summit meeting in Makka in November 2005.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
A far reaching transformation is currently underway in international relations. New threats including nuclear proliferation, terrorism and extremism as well as the increased use of unilateralism have compounded the earlier threats arising from poverty, underdevelopment, territorial disputes, decolonization and denial of justice. The Muslim Ummah is caught in the vortex of this upheaval. A new relationship between Muslims and the West built on mutual respect, tolerance and understanding needs to be evolved to effectively deal with these new and old threats.

Today's world presents enormous challenges and opportunities for the Islamic world to prepare themselves for an effective role commensurate with their collective potential. These challenges were identified in the interim report of the CEP.

In my view, the virtual marginalization of Islamic countries at the global level constitutes the foremost challenge before us. Even those Islamic states which had been endowed with vast natural resources have been unable to transform these assets to gain corresponding political weight and stature. On the contrary, they are under threat of economic isolation and social ferment.

Our image is being shaped by the extreme actions of a tiny minority that exists on the fringes of Muslim societies. As a result, neither Islam nor the Muslim world is seen as it should be in view of the humane and progressive values of our faith. Islam does not believe in the "clash of civilizations". On the contrary, our religion advocates harmony, tolerance, coexistence, peace and compassion. Calling for good governance, justice, ethnic equality, and respect for basic rights emancipation of women, social justice and accountability, Islam prohibits all manifestations of discrimination, racism, and terrorism.

The Quran appreciates the 'diversity of views and considers it a happy sign for mental nourishment and development. It says:
"Had your Lord so wished, He could surely have made all mankind one single community but they continue to hold divergent views".

There is no substitute for dialogue, accommodation and harmony to foster understanding and to evolve an equitable and just global order. Nothing can be resolved through violent means on a permanent basis. Therefore, we should neither believe in confrontation, nor in capitulation.

We must also challenge the insidious attempts on the part of some to demonize and denigrate Islam. We must do so through a comprehensive campaign to promote awareness about the true spirit and teachings of our noble religion.

We strongly believe, as emphasized several times by President General Pervez Musharraf, that the West has to help resolve political disputes affecting the Muslim people through ensuring just and durable solutions based on the aspirations of their people. The West also needs to be more proactive in addressing the socio-economic problems in Muslim societies so as to help ensure progress in the economic and social sectors which would curb extremism and promote Enlightened Moderation. Only then would the world be able to destroy the roots of terrorism and extremism.

We must also address our own weaknesses. A dispassionate study of the state of the Ummah would reveal the inadequate weightage of the Muslims at the international level despite the fact that they represent l/Sth of the world's population; possess 70% of the world's energy resources, and 40% of the global availability of raw material. But the collective OIC share in global trade is barely 6-7%. Their collective GDP amounts to a meager S°A. of the world GDP. The human development indicators of the OIC countries are among the lowest in the world.

In today's globalized world, economic strength determines the status and position of a bloc or a country in the comity of nations. Without economic strength, the Ummah would remain vulnerable to external manipulation.

I remain confident that the Islamic world has the potential to seize the moment and realize the promise of a glorious destiny. The challenges facing Muslims today look formidable but can and should be dealt with collectively and comprehensively. If we do so, I am sure we shall succeed.

Our perpetual dependence on other nations is the reason for our endemic under development. This policy is expendable provided we decide to make use of our resources for the collective good of the Ummah.

We should prioritize economic growth targets and pursue poverty eradication through mutual financial and investment support. The Member States would need to follow a road map that envisages benchmarks and a time line in consonance with the MDGs. In recognition of the demands of contemporary reality a necessary shift in our focus from geo-strategic to geo-economic perspectives is required.

The OIC countries must begin focused efforts to ensure poverty eradication, human development, higher education, scientific and technological development and sustained economic growth without which the dream of peace and prosperity within our societies will remain elusive. This can be done because we have the human and material resources.

We must realize that we have to depend on ourselves to change our destiny. We must create interdependence, learning from each other's best practices and using the strength of one to overcome the weakness of the other.

To reap the benefits of science and technology for growth and development we need to create a critical mass of human resource capacity and concrete on indigenous projects and programs. In this regard, setting aside a small portion of our GDP for development of science and technology through COMSTECH and other relevant OIC institutions deserves our priority.

Women constitute half of humanity. The successful utilization of their potential, skills and talents constitutes an important religious, social and development imperative. We must create the enabling environment for women to playa constructive role in our societies.

The sole voice of the Ummah, the OIC, must rise to meet the new and daunting challenges facing the Islamic world. The Organization must become relevant to the new dynamics of the emerging global order. It needs to reorganize and reposition itself to become effective.

The OIC has taken bold initiatives at the UN, both in Geneva and New York, calling for adequate representation of the Ummah in the Security Council if it were to expand on the basis of consensus. While we appreciate this development, we would like the Organization to be able to do more and its members to extend maximum political and financial support to reactivate and re-energize the OIC.

We must also preserve the Islamic identity of the OIC, which has been its raison d'etre. Our desire for interaction with the outside world should not be at the cost of obfuscating our distinct Islamic identity and harming our solidarity.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Establishing a credible international Think Tank to engage intellectuals, religious scholars and writers from the Ummah to highlight the Islamic values of a moderate as well as compassionate society to our distracters merits our serious consideration. I am pleased to note that the Commissioners have also proposed to set up an Islamic Think Tank on the same lines. Pakistan shall fully support this initiative.

In conclusion, I pray that, InshaAllah, with the blessing of the Almighty, we shall be able to close our ranks and unitedly overcome the challenges before the Ummah. To this end your work here is of immense importance. I wish you every success in your noble endeavours.

Thank you.

Speech of Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed

at the Inaugural Session of the 2nd and Final Meeting of the OIC Commission of Eminent Persons

May 28, 2005

Speech of Senator Mushahid Hussain at the Opening Session of the 2nd and Final Meeting of the OIC Commission of Eminent Persons

May 28th, 2005

Honourable Prime Minister,
Foreign Ministers of Pakistan and Malaysia,
Distinguished OIC Secretary General,
Members of the Commission of Eminent Persons,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

I wish to extend a very warm welcome to all the distinguished members of the Commission of Eminent Persons(CEP). The vision for reform and restructuring that was debated in October, 2003 at the OIC Summit in Malaysia is InshaAllah being pushed and promoted by these distinguished gentlemen who represent experience, expertise and wisdom from amongst all parts of the Muslim world.

All eyes are on this important meeting since it is the first serious initiative on reform and restructuring since the inception of OIC in 1969. What we say and do here will have a larger resonance because of the impact and linkages of issues in this global, interdependent world.

Yesterday, I was in Korea for a conference of Asian Political Parties and during that meeting, they also unanimously endorsed enlightened moderation as the path forward and they underlined that while terrorism has no religion the international community must examine the root causes of terrorism.

Ladies and Gentlemen, today, May 28, is an important anniversary in our national calendar as it is 8 years to the day that Pakistan became a nuclear power, responding to the Indian nuclear tests in May, 1998. While these tests were important to protect Pakistan's security, they had a broader message that is relevant for the present times since Pakistan became a nuclear power, we have demonstrated that this country is as responsible and mature in its handling of this capability like other developed countries. And, secondly, the nuclearization of South Asia has brought stability to the region, particularly relations between Pakistan and India since it provides for parity and, at the same time, it has been the single most important factor in pushing forward a momentum for peace and normalization of relations in South Asia.

Ladies and Gentlemen, most of the great issues of the day are influenced by debate regarding Islam and the Muslims, whether it is the question of Palestine or Kashmir, the EU talks with Iran on its nuclear programme, discussions for Turkey's membership of European Union, challenge before the new Pope to build a better relationship between Christianity and Islam, the historic oil pipeline between Azerbaijan and Turkey or the fact that, in the recent past, 3 elections in Europe have seen their outcome influenced in large measure by the Iraq War. My reference is to the recent elections in Britain as well as earlier ones in Germany and Spain.

Ladies and Gentlemen, when we speak of enlightened moderation as the path forward for the Muslim world, we are not just focusing on the challenges of extremism within Muslim societies alone. Extremism is a threat of a universal nature since it reflects an attitude and a mindset based on bigotry or plain ignorance. For instance, the desecration of the Holy Quran or the treatment of the inmates of Guantanamobay reflects a mindset that is neither enlightened nor moderate. It is in this context that we have a historic responsibility towards the Muslim Ummah to ensure that the OIC becomes an effective vehicle to represent the voice and aspirations of 1.5 billion Muslims.

Our meeting today and tomorrow will endeavour to cope with these challenges and we already have had substantive and fruitful discussions in Malaysia in January, 2005 at the first meeting of the Commission of Eminent Persons.

- InshaAllah, we shall work to rise to these challenges:
- The challenge of democracy, giving a say to our people in determining their destiny and running the affairs of State;

- The challenge of defence of Islam, by projecting its true image and protecting human rights and the rights of women and all other oppressed sections of our societies;

- The challenge of development of our societies through education, economic progress, poverty alleviation and youth empowerment;

- The challenge of ensuring that the OIC has a voice in determining the direction of the United Nations reforms particularly the proposed expansion of the UN Security Council which should make that body more representative and not just increase it members. As of now while most issues deal with Islam and the Muslims, neither the OIC nor any Muslim country do not seem to figure any reform in the UN Security Council;

- The challenge of the "Battle of Ideas" which is being fought in the media, in think tanks, in academic institutions and in parliaments where, more often than not the Muslim response is tasked and reactive and moment to moment lacking in a cohesive well thought out strategy.

Ladies and Gentlemen, however, the initial signs are good. The winds of change are blowing across the Muslim world with an acceptance that democracy is the destiny of Muslims and elected institutions are dotting the political map of the Muslim world with increasing speed and on a large scale. This is also reflected in the fact that the OIC Secretary General is the first democratically elected holder of this high office. Then, within a space of 4 months the Commission of Eminent Persons is holding its 2nd meeting, preparing a strategy and a plan of action based on consensus and consultation. The time has come for the Muslim elites, be they political, economic or intellectual, to show their leadership by taking positions through decisions that are implementable. Our margin of error is extremely limited and our actions should speak louder than our words. In any case, we need to change the work culture of OIC by injecting life, vigor and dynamism by discarding the tendency for passing long resolutions or making long speeches that really don't amount to anything, since, unfortunately there is no follow up.

The Muslim world should stop blaming others for our own failings because the fault lies within. In the last quarter of a century we have seen a number of opportunities being squandered and our energies wasted on squabbling with each other. It is time to give priority to our own people and to their welfare so that the gap between the ruler and ruled is bridged. Let it not be said that at the turn of the 21st century our generation too did not prove ourselves equal to the task of reform, rejuvenation and restructuring, which is the need of the hour. On all issues that impact Muslims, the OIC must be the pivotal player and not merely an observer from the sidelines. That is our challenge and, InshaAllah, we will meet it with all the will, creativity and commitment at our command. Thank you.

Luncheon Briefing of Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed

to Editors/Senior Journalists on the Meeting of OIC Commission of Eminent Persons

Luncheon Briefing of Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed to Editors/Senior Journalists on the meeting of OIC Commission of Eminent Persons

May 30th, 2005

I wish to extend a very warm welcome to all the distinguished members of the media. The vision for reform and restructuring that was debated in October, 2003 at the OIC Summit in Malaysia is now being implemented as was evident from the two day meeting of the Commission of Eminent Persons (CEP) of the OIC.

All eyes were on this important meeting since it is the first serious initiative on reform and restructuring since the inception of OIC in 1969. What we do will have a larger resonance because of the impact and linkages of issues in this global, interdependent world.

Most of the great issues of the day are influenced by debate regarding Islam and the Muslims, whether it is the question of Palestine or Kashmir, the EU talks with Iran on its nuclear programme, discussions for Turkey's membership of European Union, challenge before the new Pope to build a better relationship between Christianity and Islam, the historic oil pipeline between Azerbaijan and Turkey or the fact that, in the recent past, 3 elections in Europe have seen their outcome influenced in large measure by the Iraq War. My reference is to the recent elections in Britain as well as earlier ones in Germany and Spain.

When we speak of "Enlightened Moderation" as the path forward for the Muslim world, we are not just focusing on the challenges of extremism within Muslim societies alone. **Extremism is a threat of a universal nature** since it reflects an attitude and a mindset based on bigotry or plain ignorance. For instance, the **desecration of the Holy Quran or the treatment of the inmates of Guantanamo Bay reflects a mindset that is neither enlightened nor moderate.** It is in this context that we have a historic responsibility towards the Muslim Ummah to ensure that the OIC becomes an effective vehicle to represent the voice and aspirations of 1.5 billion Muslims.

Our meeting for the last two days endeavoured to cope with challenges already discussed in Malaysia in January, 2005 at the first meeting of the Commission of Eminent Persons.

In Islamabad, we worked to rise to these challenges:

- The **challenge of democracy**, giving a say to our people in determining their destiny and running the affairs of State;
- The **challenge of defence of Islam,** by projecting its true image and protecting human rights and the rights of women and all other oppressed sections of our societies;
- The **challenge of development** of our societies through education, economic progress, poverty alleviation and youth empowerment;
- The challenge of ensuring that the OIC has a voice in determining the direction of the United Nations reforms particularly the proposed expansion of the UN Security Council which should make that body more representative and not just increase it members. As of now **while most issues deal with Islam and the Muslims, neither the OIC nor any Muslim country do not seem to figure any reform in the UN Security Council;**
- The challenge of the **"Battle of Ideas"** which is being fought in the media, in think tanks, in academic institutions and in parliaments **by establishing an OIC think tank.**

As the Islamabad meeting showed, the initial signs are good. The winds of change are blowing across the Muslim world with an acceptance that democracy is the destiny of Muslims and elected institutions are dotting the political map of the Muslim world with increasing speed and on a large scale. This is also reflected in the fact that the OIC Secretary General is the first democratically elected holder of this high office. Then, within a space of 4 months the Commission of Eminent

Persons is holding its 2nd meeting, preparing a strategy and a plan of action based on consensus and consultation. The time has come for the Muslim elites, be they political, economic or intellectual, to show their leadership by taking positions through decisions that are implementable. Our margin of error is extremely limited and our actions should speak louder than our words. In any case, we need to change the work culture of OIC by injecting life, vigor and dynamism by discarding the tendency for passing long resolutions or making long speeches that really don't amount to anything, since, unfortunately there is no follow up.

The Muslim world should stop blaming others for our own failings because the fault lies within. In the last quarter of a century we have seen a number of opportunities being squandered and our energies wasted on squabbling with each other. It is time to give priority to our own people and to their welfare so that the gap between the ruler and ruled is bridged. Let it not be said that at the turn of the 21st century our generation too did not prove ourselves equal to the task of reform, rejuvenation and restructuring, which is the need of the hour. On all issues that impact Muslims, the OIC must be the pivotal player and not merely an observer from the sidelines. That is our challenge and the Islamabad meeting met that challenge.

Speech of
H.E. Professor Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu

Secretary General of the OIC, at the
2nd and Final Meeting of the
OIC Commission of Eminent Persons
May 28, 2005

Speech of H.E. Professor Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu, Secretary General of the OIC, at the second and final meeting of the OIC Commission of Eminent Persons

28 May 2005

H.E. Mr. Shaukat Aziz, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

H.E. Dato Seri Seyed Hamid Al-Bar,
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Malaysia
Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Asslamu Alaykum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh,

I have the honor to welcome you all in this second meeting of the Eminent Persons Commission (EPC), which the Tenth Islamic Summit Conference held in Putrajaya in October 2005 has entrusted with drawing a strategy and a plan of action to help the Islamic Ummah face the challenges of the 21st century, and outlining a comprehensive plan to reinforce enlightened moderation in the policies and programmes of Islamic societies, in addition to developing a vision for the reform and restructuring of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC).

I have great pleasure to begin my speech by expressing my appreciation and gratitude to H.E. President Pervez Musharraf, to H.E. Mr. Shaukat Aziz, Prime Minister of Pakistan; and to the Government and people of Pakistan for their gracious hosting of this second meeting of the Eminent Persons Commission (EPC). As we all know, this auspicious Islamic endeavor has come about as a result of the successful initiative of H.E. President Pervez Musharraf, which not only captures our aspirations to achieve a noble Islamic objective, but expresses also an urgent Islamic need that grows ever more urgent by the day.

The Islamic Ummah is going through critical and difficult circumstances, whilst vicious campaigns are being launched against it in varying forms. In the midst of this, there came the initiative of President Musharraf's move for enlightened moderation, which has opened for us new vistas of hope to recover from our tumble, and put this crisis behind us, through a united Islamic action, on the basis of the decision taken by the Tenth Islamic Summit held in Putrajaya, Malaysia in October 2003, which recommended that the implementation of the decision should be entrusted to an Islamic Commission of Eminent Persons.

I am gratified to report that the Eminent Persons Commission (EPC) has been hard at work, studying its brief with dedication in full awareness of its responsibilities. That is why it has made considerable strides in this direction as its reconvenes today to complete and finalize its task.

I should like to avail myself of this opportunity to express to Their Excellencies the Members of the Eminent Persons Commission (EPC) my deepest gratitude and appreciation for the excellent job they have done, which has laid the groundwork for a promising Joint Islamic Action (JIA). We hope that this work will create the necessary climate conducive to overcoming the obstacles face by the Islamic Ummah, so that it can unleash its potential to build developed societies for the benefit of Muslims wherein fraternity, love, enlightened moderation, and tolerance may prevail. Such an action will also be conducive to create to the Ummah an entity which unties the ranks of its peoples, unifies their stands, and combines the capabilities of its countries, with a view to empowering and strengthening Islam and Muslims in dignity and stature.

It has been an auspicious sign and good omen that the proceedings of this commission have started in the first weeks of my assumption of office as the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), which has inspired me to make my own contribution-to the best of my judgment-to the successful implementation of this important Islamic action, drawing on my long experience of the work of the Organization and its Joint Islamic Action (JIA).

This has been an opportunity for me to work to ensure that the commission's endeavors within its mandate is complemented with the necessary

harmony with my efforts at the level of the General Secretariat to introduce reforms, reorder its priorities, and create prospects for new activities with the aim of turning the Organization into an effective, proactive institution capable of tirelessly looking after the interests and affairs of Muslims, championing their causes, and defending their rights until our organization is brought at par with the standing of international organizations.

In this regard and within the prerogatives accorded to me, I have introduced several measures and reforms that are fully in consonance with the new course of action that we have adopted. This means that the work for reform and development has been proceeding non-stop in the General Secretariat and that its momentum will pick up speed and grow in competency thanks to the proposals and recommendations you will, undoubtedly, put forward in this connection.

I am also happy to report that in a bid to revitalize the work of the OIC General Secretariat, and to rationalize its work we managed to leave the drafting of resolutions to the concerned member states. The report of Secretary General became very concise and focused. We managed to convince the member states to approve an increase of around 50% in the OIC budget of 2005 which remained static for long years. We also introduced amendments to personnel regulations for the first time since 15 years. We managed to convince member states to adopt measures to deal with the states which did not honour their obligation regarding their mandatory contributions to the budget, along with other measures and incentives to encourage the defaulting members to pay their contributions and liquidate their arrears. We are in the process of reviewing the old and outdated scale of contribution shares. We have introduced a new and transparent accounting system, as we started to recruit officials strictly on merit, and according to job description.

The list is long, and the above is an indicative of the efforts of reforms we are trying to introduce to ameliorate the environment of work and the performance of the General Secretariat.

I am also duty bound to express my thanks and appreciation to the generous donations pledged and paid by certain member states to the budget of the Organisation namely Turkey, Malaysia, Qatar and Kuwait.

Honourable Delegates,

I have great pleasure, as we meet to complete the work of the Eminent Persons Commission (EPC) to commend the pioneering role played by the State of Malaysia, Chairman of the Tenth Islamic Summit Conference, in supporting Joint Islamic Action (JIA) in so may innovative realms, in addition to deploying laudable and successful efforts in the selection of preeminent members of this commission, from amongst the finest scholars and thinkers of the Muslim world, In addition, Malaysia has generously hosted the meeting of the commission and its members in Putrajaya, thus facilitating its work and enabling it to reach invaluable results in its proceedings and deliberations.

In conclusion, I am happy to address my thanks and appreciation to H.E. Mr. Shaukat Aziz, Prime Minister of Pakistan, for gracing this meeting with his personal presence, and for graciously honoring the Headquarters of the General Secretariat in Jeddah with his recent visit. We look forward to his statement and views, which will undoubtedly light the way forward for our deliberations. With Allah's grace and blessings.

I thank you for your kind attention.

Wassalmu Alaykum Warahmatullahi
Wabarakatuh.

Speech of Mr. Hamid Albar

Foreign Minister of Malaysia at the Inaugural Session of the 2nd and Final Meeting of the OIC Commission of Eminent Persons

May 28, 2005

Speech of H.E. Dato' Seri Syed Hamid Albar, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Malaysia and the Chairman of the 10th OIC Summit held at Putrajaya, Malaysia in Oct. 2004, at the second and final meeting of the OIC Commission of Eminent Persons

28 May 2005

His Excellency Khurshid Kasuri, Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan;
His Excellency Professor Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu
Secretary General of the OIC;
Excellencies, Distinguished Members of the OIC Commission of Eminent Persons; Ladies and Gentlemen!

A'ssalamu 'Alaykum Warahmatu Ilahi Wabarakatuh and Good Morning! It is a great honour and privilege for me to say a few words before this august gathering of OIC commissioners coming from different parts of the Muslim world.

At the outset, let me convey my deepest gratitude and appreciation to His Excellency Mr. Shaukat Aziz, Prime Minister of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, for graciously officiating this Second Meeting of the OIC Commission of Eminent Persons in this beautiful city of Islamabad. May I also convey our sincere thanks to the Government and the people of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for the warm welcome and generous hospitality extended to me and the participants of this very important Meeting. We are indeed very grateful to the commitment of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for hosting this meeting here today.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank His Excellency Professor Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu, Secretary General of the OIC and the Eminent Commissioners for their presence.
As all of you are aware, the main objective of this Meeting is to follow up and finalize the Draft Report which contains a range of recommendations and proposals made by the Commission, when it first met in Putrajaya on 27-29 January 2005.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen!

Consistent with the mandate given by the OIC Summit at Putrajaya, the Final Report of the Commission will encompass a strategy and plan of action enabling the Ummah to meet the challenges of the 21st century, recommendations for reform and restructuring of the OIC system and developing strategies for achieving enlightenment and moderation. The aim of enlightenment and moderation can be achieved through an Islamic civilizational approach which we have termed *Islam Hadhari* in Malaysia.

These future-oriented plans are, in fact, intertwined and together they would furnish the Ummah with practical steps and measures for the empowerment of the Ummah and the revitalization of the OIC. As an intellectual product of the Commissioners, the recommendations would embody the results of collective *Ijtihad* and moral courage to change the Ummah from within, for we all know that

اعوذ با لله من الشيطان الرجيم
ان الله لا يغير ما بقوم حتى يغيروا ما با نفسهم

["Allah does not change the condition of a people until they change what is in themselves," (Quran: al-Ra'ad, Ayat 11)]

I do hope that this second and final Meeting would be able to finalize the much-awaited Report, within the allocated time, so that it could be submitted to the forthcoming meeting of the 3211d OICFM, scheduled to be held in Sana'a. Yemen, from 28-30 June 2005.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen!

- It is vitally important for all of us to work closely together to ensure the timeline and full implementation of the recommendations of the CEP given the grave challenges confronting the Ummah in the areas of politics, security, economics, science and technology and media misrepresentation.

- In the area of politics, we continue to be marginalized in the setting and influencing of the international agenda;

- In the area of security, we are bogged down by conflict within and among Muslim nations; foreign occupation of Muslim lands continue; there are, tensions arising from Muslim minority status in a number of non-Muslim countries; and extremist tendencies continue to persist among certain segments of our society;

- In the area of economics, we are yet to fully optimize our vast potentials despite our abundant natural and human resources;

- In the area of science and technology, Muslim countries are still lagging behind and are unable to compete with our counterparts from outside the Muslim world. In general, we allocate and spend very little of our resources on Research and Development (R&D);

- In the area of media and public perception, Muslims also suffer from media misrepresentation and negative stereotyping of Islam and the Ummah.

The challenges before us are extremely complex and intricate, demanding our urgent attention and unified action. Indeed with this plethora of challenges, it has become indispensable to prepare a comprehensive strategy and action plan, which is implementable and assured of producing the desired results.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen!

The world today, continues to be plagued by poverty, violence, discrimination, ignorance and terrorism. Islam as the religion of knowledge and peace has a critical role to play in addressing these challenges. In recognition of this situation, Malaysia has adopted the comprehensive Islamic civilizational approach *(manhaj Hadhari* or *Islam Hadhari)* in Malaysia consistent with the teachings of the Quran and Sunnah. The elements of Malaysia's *manhaj Hadhari* emphasize the following:

- Faith and piety in Allah
- A just and trustworthy government
- A free and independent people
- Mastery of knowledge
- Balanced and comprehensive economic development
- A good quality of life
- Protection of the rights of minority groups and women
- Cultural and moral integrity
- Safeguarding the environment
- Strong defence capabilities

The above approach is not intended to be exhaustive nor exclusive. In this way, we believe the objective of enlightenment, moderation, progress and bringing the Muslim communities into the mainstream of international development can be achieved.

Today, OIC is at a defining moment in its history. It is important that the Muslim communities study and understand the methodology of humanistic civilization as contained in the Quran

منهج الحضارة الانسانية فى القران

Malaysia as a Muslim nation endeavours to transform the Muslim community into a successful, progressive and developed society to meet the challenges of our times.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen!

I would like to make a special mention here of the important role played by the Secretary General of the OIC, His Excellency Professor Ekmeleddin, in the First Meeting of the Commission in Malaysia last January. The Secretary General's new work culture and work ethics which he has introduced at the OIC Secretariat deserve our appreciation and support. The new work culture, I believe, would make the "engine" of the OIC, more efficient, responsive and professional. We must therefore work together to ensure the success of the reform agenda.

Malaysia as the Chair of the 10th OIC Summit and our Prime Minister, Honourable Dato' Seri

Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, is fully supportive of the proposed reform of the OIC. I pray to Allah *Subanahu wa Ta'ala* to grant success and blessings to this great effort of self-criticism *(muhasabah)* and reform *(islah)* consistent with some of the ideas of great Allama Iqbal in his book *The Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam.*

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen!

The final Report of the Commission, to my mind, would provide the "New Road Map" for the Ole-and Ummah to follow. It would constitute a holistic agenda of self-renewal for Muslim countries and communities to face the daunting challenges of the 21st century.

The fact that Muslims used to be leaders and pioneers in all fields of knowledge including sciences, arts, architecture, astronomy, mathematics, and medicine at the peak of Islamic Civilization, should spur us harder to regain the lost status. By doing so, *Insha Allah,* we can be in the forefront and leaders again in various fields of knowledge.

We have to think and act as one Ummah. We should not be divided by sectarian or ideological differences. Above all, we must remain united and advance collectively together guided by the teachings of Islam and the traditions of the prophet Muhammad *(S.A.W).*

May I conclude by conveying my deep appreciation to the Honourable President Musharraf and the Prime Minister of Pakistan for gracing this occasion and the organizers of our Meeting for making it possible for us to meet in Islamabad.

I thank you. *Wa Bi'llahi' taufiq Wa'lhidayah Wa'ssalamu Alaikum Warahmatu'llah Wabarakatuh.*

Final Recommendations of the OIC Commission of Eminent Persons (CEP)

Document 1

Challenges of the 21st Century

Document 2

Policies and Programmes for promoting Enlightened Moderation

Document 3

OIC Reform and Restructuring

Final Recommendations of the OIC Commission of Eminent Persons (CEP)

Islamabad, May 29, 2005

INTRODUCTION

Currently, the Muslim world is confronted with grave challenges in the political, security, economic, intellectual, ideological, scientific, technological, information, media and organizational fields. OIC is an important vehicle to assist the Muslim world in meeting these challenges successfully.

The 10th Summit of the OIC decided to constitute a Commission of Eminent Persons through its resolution 45/10-P(IS) to "prepare a strategy and plan of action enabling the Islamic Ummah to meet the challenges of the 21st century; prepare a comprehensive plan for promoting universally and in particular within Islamic societies policies and programmes for promoting enlightened moderation; and prepare recommendations for reform and restructuring of OIC system".

The Commission of Eminent Persons (CEP), which consists of 17 countries from Burkina Faso, Egypt, Gambia, Indonesia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, Turkey, Yemen (list annexed) met under the Chairmanship of Malaysia first on 27-29 January 2005 in Putrajaya and then on 28-29 May 2005 in Islamabad to finalize its recommendations.

The recommendations of the Commission of Eminent Persons (CEP) are contained in the following three documents entitled:

(i) Challenges of the 21st Century;
(ii) Policies and Programme for Promoting Enlightened Moderation;
(Iii) OIC Reform and Restructuring.

These documents with their recommendations are submitted as a whole by the Commission of Eminent Persons (CEP), in fulfillment of their mandate pursuant to the decision of the tenth Summit held in Putrajaya in October 2003, and as recommended by the Inaugural Meeting of the Commission of Eminent Persons held in Putrajaya in January 2005, for the consideration and approval of the Extraordinary Summit of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) in Makkah (November 2005), so that these can be implemented.

Document - 1
CHALLENGES OF THE 21ST CENTURY

POLITICAL

Challenges

i) Continued marginalization of the Ummah in influencing and setting the international agenda
ii) Widening gap between the ruler and the ruled in Muslim societies that have ramifications on politics, economy and culture of the Ummah
iii) Inability of the Muslim countries to practice good governance and transparency

Recommendations

i) Emulate and implement universal good practices including combating corruption, and promoting accountability and transparency in the public and private sector
ii) Study good practices among OIC members on governance including ways of promoting capacity building among less developed OIC countries
iii) Strengthening democracy, civil society, political participation and respect for human rights
iv) Members should be more active in the UN and other organizations
v) OIC members should support candidates of member countries to positions in international organizations
vi) OIC members should be more active in the UN reform process including endeavours to seek adequate representation of OIC members in the United Nations Security Council (UNSC)
vii) More proactive coordination to promote the just causes of the occupied Muslim peoples
viii) Endeavours to improve the situation of Muslim communities/minorities outside OIC membership
ix) Drawing up a plan for OIC unity to gradually integrate in future like other regional entities which could enable Ummah to meet the challenges and demands of globalization in the 21st century

Executing Agencies

i) OIC Summit and ICFM
ii) General Secretariat
iii) OIC Permanent Observer Missions in New York and Geneva and similar Missions at Brussels and Vienna when established
iv) OIC Working Group on Human Rights and Humanitarian and issues in Geneva

SECURITY

Challenges

i) Conflict within and among Muslim nations
ii) Foreign occupation of Muslim lands
iii) Tensions arising from Muslim minority status in a number of countries
iv) Extremist tendencies due to feelings of injustice, hopelessness and desperation

Recommendations

i) Promote Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) and develop a system of collective security that all Muslim countries could bind themselves together internationally to avoid border disputes and conflict
ii) Reactivating the decision to establish an Islamic Court of Justice
iii) The tendency of a fringe within the Ummah to resort to terrorism and violence should be checked through various ways, among them:

- Persuading the big powers to address the root causes of terrorism and intensifying coordination within OIC for combating terrorism; and
- Encouraging interpretations of Islam which emphasize peace and non violence and popularizing principles or

programmes which promote a balanced, contemporary comprehensive and inclusive Islamic civilization (Islam Hadhari approach)

Executing Agencies

i) OIC Summit and ICFM
ii) General Secretariat of OIC
iii) OIC Working Group on Peace and Security in New York and Working Group on Disarmament in Geneva
iv) OIC Think tank (when established), universities and media

ECONOMIC

Challenges

i) Failure to promote and implement sustainable development policies in the OIC world
ii) Failure to eradicate poverty, corruption, disease, and the lack of basic rights and the provision of basic needs
iii) Failure to develop strong economic cooperation despite vast natural and human resources
iv) Globalization and the need to deal with its negative effects

Recommendations

i) Address poverty eradication through measures such as capacity building, micro credit schemes, small and medium enterprises and land reform among other programmes
ii) Promoting economic cooperation and coordination among member countries to enable them to plan and sustainably manage their environment and natural resources efficiently, leading eventually to greater economic integration
iii) Members should be encouraged to sign and ratify all existing intra-OIC trade and economic agreements
iv) Encourage economic regional integration and development through free trade agreements, customs unions, common markets and other activities aimed at enhancing intra OIC trade and development
v) Promote endeavours for institutionalized cooperation between OIC and UN Islamic Development Bank, World Bank, World Trade Organisation, G-8
Vi) Secretary General should be a member of the board of governors of the IDB

Executing Agencies

i) General Secretariat
ii) Islamic Development Bank
iii) COMCEC
iv) ICDT

EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Challenges

i) Low level of contribution towards science and technology, especially in the area of research and development
ii) Lack of quality education and other flaws in the educational system;
iii) Failure to generate creative and innovative ideas

Recommendations

i) Increase budgetary allocation substantially, to provide quality education and enhance research and development
ii) Encourage private sector to contribute to research and development
iii) Establish a consortium for higher education to promote scientific research and provide academic opportunities, inter alia, for those Muslim students who cannot pursue higher education in western institutions due to difficulties arising after the events of 9/11
iv) Enhance exchanges of technologies among OIC countries
v) Strengthen COMSTECH institutionally and financially
vi) Encourage creative, innovative and critical thinking within the education system
vii) OIC to develop standard high school curriculum in order to remove all prejudices about each other and the Secretary General to approach the western countries to remove the bias against Islam and Muslims from their curricula
viii) Special initiatives for women education and female literacy

ix) Modernization of curricula of religious schools

Executing Agencies

i) COMSTECH,
ii) Islamic University of Technology in Dhaka,
iii) FUIW,
iv) IDB,
v) General Secretariat

MEDIA

Challenge

Misrepresentation and negative stereotyping of Islam and the Muslim Ummah.

Recommendations

i) Strengthen understanding and interpretation of the Muslim faith and religion to improve its image and understanding by others
ii) Consider an appropriate media strategy including the engagement of professional entities to improve the image of Islam and Muslims in the west and other parts of non-Muslim world.
iii) Establish a working relationship and better coordination between the Information Department of the OIC and national media of Member States

Executing Agencies

i) General Secretariat
ii) IESCO
iii) IINA

Document - 2
POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES FOR PROMOTING ENLIGHTENED MODERATION

INTRODUCTION

The agenda of Enlightened Moderation consists of a Two-Pronged Approach, i.e.:

a) Addressing the internal problems of the Muslim countries through educational reform, eradication of extremism, radicalism and sectarian violence.
b) Addressing the moral obligation of Western powers which directly or indirectly contributed to the injustices, oppression, aggression and long-standing disputes involving Muslim peoples, and to assist the socio-economic uplift of the poor countries in the South.

1. DEFINITION OF ENLIGHTENED MODERATION

Enlightened Moderation is a concept derived from:
(a) the Quranic description of the Islamic Ummah as an "Ummatan Wasatan" ("A nation in the middle… Al-Baqarah: 143)
(b) the Qur'anic injunction to avoid extremist religious practices (Al-An'am: 153) and
(c) the Prophetic norm which says that "The best way of setting affairs is that which is more moderate" and
(d) the importance that Islam gives to the pursuit of comprehensive knowledge of the world we live in so that our life is enlightened by such knowledge and wisdom.

The essence of moderation is the avoidance of extremes, which may or may not cause unnecessary hardships or burdens for oneself or for others. An attitude or behaviour of moderation which is based on sound rational principles supported by the Qur'an, authentic Hadiths and wisdom (hikmah) is one of the principal characteristics of the believer (mu'min). However, moderation does not imply compromising of principles or purposely falling short in the fulfillment of established religious obligations.

2. INTERNAL-ORIENTED POLICIES

A. Immediate Attention

- Rejection of terrorism and terrorist organizations.
- Rejection of religious extremism and radicalism.
- Rejection of secular extremism or secular radicalism.
- Promotion of the principle and practice of moderation in religious life.
- Promotion of good governance, rule of law and equality before the law.
- Promotion of political participation, representative government or democratic reforms.
- Upholding the principle and practice of the separation of powers, independence of the judiciary and supremacy of justice.
- Promotion of National Integrity Plan to combat and eradicate corruption and mismanagement in public and private sectors.
- Promotion of inter-religious and inter-civilization dialogues with the East and the West.
- Promotion of the idea of peaceful Jihad in many dimensions, i.e. Economic Jihad, Educational Jihad, Intellectual Jihad, Ecological Jihad, Moral Jihad, Jihad Against Poverty, Crime, Drugs, HIV/AIDS etc.

B. Top Priority

- Promotion of a comprehensive, civilisational and contemporary approach (manhaj hadhari) in the development of Muslim society as a strategy for achieving the objectives of Enlightened Moderation. The programme of "Islam Hadhari" followed in Malaysia is an example of such a comprehensive approach based on the fundamental principle of *Iman and Taqwa of Allah*.
- Promotion of the Caring Society based on the Islamic principles of social justice, compassion and egalitarianism.

- Review and reform of Muslim religious education towards a more balanced, holistic and integrated Islamic education, incorporating the fardu'ain and fardu kifayah dimensions.
- Eradication of poverty, illiteracy and child labour or enslavement.
- Promotion of morally sound programmes, films, T.V., cinemas, Internet and controlling the influence of negative elements.
- Rejection of fitnah (slander, defamation) in political culture, media or the Internet.
- Outlawing of deviant teachings, practices and cults by religious authorities.

C. Long Term

- Commitment to life-long education and the mastery of all branches of knowledge.
- Promotion of high ethical values in all aspects of social and national life towards the realization of a Moral Society.
- Changing the narrow and exclusivistic mindset of Muslim groups (jama'ats).
- Promotion of the positive contributions of Islamic civilization in Spain to the West and humanity, in terms of tolerance, peaceful coexistence of three Abrahamic faiths (Islam, Christianity and Judaism) and the development of science and technology by Muslim scholars and scientists.

3. EXTERNAL-ORIENTED POLICIES

A. Immediate Attention

- Avoidance of either confrontation or capitulation in dealing with Western powers.
- Strengthening the existing EU-OIC relationship and forging OIC-Japan, OIC-Korea, OIC-China, OIC-South America relationships and dialogues.
- Rejection of equation of Islam with terrorism.
- Creation of conducive environment or incentives for the West or East Asian countries to provide assistance, funding or transfer of technology towards ameliorating or accelerating the socio-economic development of Muslim countries.
- Promotion of a balanced and radiant image of the true values and principles of Islam through all available means and channels.

B. Top priority

- Creating awareness among western leaders and public a) that Islam had a positive role in the rise of modern Western civilization and b) they have a moral obligation to uplift socio-economic development of countries in the South.
- Drawing the attention of the international community to the dangers posed by the influence of Zionism, Neo-Conservatism, aggressive Christian Evangelicalism, Jewish extremism, Hindu extremism and secular extremism in international affairs and the "War on Terrorism".
- Reliance on diplomacy, international courts of justice and refraining from recourse to the use of force or unilateralism in the resolution of international crises.

C. Long Term

- Entrench the principles of international solidarity in order to bridge the economic and knowledge gap between the rich and the poor; and the North and the South.

4. PROGRAMMES

A. Islamic Religious Education

In addition to the teaching of Islamic aqidah and ibadah, Islamic religious education should aim at promoting the awareness of the following:

- That the Islamic norms and teachings oblige the Muslims to practice the virtues of peace (salam), moderation (tawassut), tolerance (tasamuh), consultation (shura), justice (adalah), balance (tawazun), patience (sabr), freedom (hurriyyah), equity (musawah), brotherhood (ukhuwwah), compassion (rahmah).
- That the Muslim community is meant to be the "best of communities" (khairu ummat) in terms of good conduct and exemplary contribution to human welfare, and "a mercy to all mankind" (rahmatan lil-alamin) in its

relationship with the rest of the world. However, the Muslims are encouraged to seek knowledge and wisdom from all civilizations in the East and in the West.

- That all peaceful efforts and non-violent strivings to promote the wellbeing and progress of the Muslim Ummah or humanity are to be regarded as JIHAD.
- That diversity amongst individuals, cultures, religions and civilizations is to be accepted as an inducement to learn from and about each other, to respect the differences, and to promote peaceful interaction, cooperation and dialogue.
- That Islam upholds the values of human dignity and recognize the equal opportunity of human beings of different religions in inter-personal relationships, in maintaining harmonious interfaith relations and in the entire process of international decision-making.
- That all good works of Muslims and efforts or programmes of Muslim governments to improve the living standards and quality of life of Muslims, to accelerate the socio-economic development of the people, to project a positive image of Islam and Muslims constitute a form of worship (ibadah) to Allah in the larger sense of the word.
- That Muslim females have equal rights as Muslim males and that both are required to pursue knowledge, be given equal opportunities to excel in their respective fields of specialization.
- That the study of natural sciences and their branches is an obligation for all Muslim children in order to understand the wonderful "signs of Allah" in nature and in the whole universe and to harness them for the betterment of human beings.
- That the proper training of teachers and production of textbooks of Islamic religious education to prepare children for the challenges of religious pluralism, globalization, the knowledge-based economy, the revolution of CT and the Moral Society are urgently needed.

B. Islamic Research Institutes, Intellectuals and Scholars

- To produce and articulate a systematic and fresh Islamic political theory and international relations based on the Qur'an, the Sunnah, the Islamic heritage, the contemporary social sciences and a thorough understanding of the realities of the present world and the Muslim Ummah.
- To produce books on the heritage of Islamic Civilization in Spain, the Balkans, Central and South Asia and other parts of the world which focus on inter-religious harmony and tolerance, Muslim economic development and Muslim contributions to the development of modern sciences and technology.
- To promote and disseminate the positive or shari'ah compliant aspects of contemporary modernity and modernization, to be distinguished from the negative or repugnant aspects.
- To undertake research and necessary studies to demonstrate that Islamic principles and values are not in conflict with but are in fact compatible with and reinforce the loftiest human values contained in the current modern international discourse.
- To promote the Islamic principles of respecting cultural, religious and civilisational pluralism as well as the practice of strictly adhering to these principles over the ages. It should be highlighted that Muslim thinkers were the pioneers of dialogue among civilizations and comparative religions in the history of the world.

C. The Media

- To develop the potential of the Muslim media (print and electronic) to become a powerful tool for educating, enlightening and empowering the Ummah.
- Intensify the publication of Islamic materials through the collaboration of print and electronic media so as to enhance the awareness of the values of Islam among the global community as well as the Ummah itself.

D. Communication, Outreach and Da'wah Organizations

- To reflect to the world the universality of Islamic teachings and values.
- To promote Islam and Muslims as constituting a contemporary civilisation which recognises and respects the diversity of cultures, religions and civilisations.
- To work together to effectively counter the anti-Islamic propaganda in the international media.
- Promote the idea that the campaign against terrorism can only be won through comprehensive and balanced measures, in particular by squarely addressing the root causes of terrorism, including poverty, intolerance, injustice and foreign occupation.
- Improve the method of da'wah by using the up-to-date technology to spread the message of Islam to the Ummah in the popular media and popular culture particularly Internet.
- Engage international journalists in intellectual and humane discourse.

E. Education and Peace

- Promote the quality of teachers, better curricula and educational materials for Islamic educational institutions as part of the efforts to prepare the Ummah to meet the new positive and negative consequences of the globalization process.
- Integrate modern science and technology, as well as information and communication technology, into Islamic educational institutions.

F. Role of Women and Children

- Support all undertakings to enhance the capacity and the role of women in the Muslim community in accordance with Islamic values of equality and justice for the betterment of human kind.
- OIC or any member state to organize regular international conferences on the Progress of Women and children in a Muslim country or outside the Muslim World.

G. Implementation of these recommendations will rest with Member States, in their national programmes and priorities, and collectively through the General Secretariat and its subsidiary bodies and organs, under the direction of the Secretary General of the OIC who will furnish periodic reports on its implementation and progress, to the ICFM, obtaining where required the information and views of the member states in respect of suggested national implementation. For this purpose, it is further recommended that the Secretary General set up a mechanism within the General Secretariat for assisting in the implementation and reporting on the follow-up to the strategy of Enlightened Moderation proposed by President Pervez Musharraf of Pakistan.

Document - 3
OIC REFORM AND RESTRUCTURING

Challenges

i) Structural flaws and lack of political will within the OIC
i) Inability of the OIC as an Islamic organization to prove its relevance in today's world and the need to rejuvenate it
iii) Inability of the OIC to implement the resolutions agreed upon
iv) Inability to implement agreed programmes due to lack of funding

Recommendations

OIC Charter

i) OIC must be restructured, reformed and revitalized including necessary changes in OIC charter and its name
ii) Maintenance of criteria for membership to preserve and promote its Islamic character.

Office of the Secretary General

i) OIC Secretary General's role should both be strengthened and fully supported. He should be given the full authority both to employ and terminate the services of OIC personnel including restructuring existing departments.
ii) OIC General Secretariat should recruit officials on merit, nominated by those Member States, which make regular contributions and should be offered attractive financial incentives.
iii) The Secretary General could consider appointing his Special Representatives both for fact finding as well as resolution of conflicts/disputes
iv) OIC's relations with important international/ regional organizations should be strengthened and fully utilized to actively voice all Muslim causes

New Departments

i) The OIC should renew its emphasis on issues such as conflict resolution; inter-faith dialogue; human rights; democracy; good governance and combating Islamophobia, etc.
ii) The OIC General Secretariat should enhance the capacity of the General Secretariat through restructuring to deal effectively with subjects such as, Islamic thought; enlightened moderation, higher education with a focus on science and technology, health care and women's development.
iii) Therefore, the OIC General Secretariat would establish departments of Conflict Resolution, Enlightened Moderation, Women Development, NGOs and Muslim Minorities and a Strategic Planning Unit, and Consortium of Higher Education.
iv) An OIC Think Tank to promote Islamic thought to respond effectively to ideological and intellectual challenges of the 21 Century and to interact more proactively with universities and intellectuals in the West. Members of the Think Tank should also include personalities who have expert knowledge of the problems of Muslim communities in their particular regions and countries

New Observer Missions

Establish new overseas Missions of the OIC Secretariat

Restructuring of Existing Departments

i) Restructuring of Dawa department and establish Dawa and Islamophobia department
ii) IINA should be activated for projection of OIC position.
iii) A strong Information Department at the OIC Secretariat should be established to assist the OIC Secretary General for projection of OIC and updating of the OIC website
iv) Strengthening the Department of Palestine and Jerusalem in the light of new OIC vision

Implementation of Resolutions

i) Member States must demonstrate strong political commitment and provide the requisite financial backing to implement Summit and Ministerial resolutions, within specified time frame

ii) An executive body, comprising Summit and Ministerial Troikas, the OIC host country and the Secretary General, should be expeditiously established to implement Summit and Ministerial resolutions. The concerned Member States should be invited to participate in the deliberations of these meetings.
iii) A Council of Permanent Representatives of OIC member states in Jeddah should be established for an effective coordination, implementation and follow-up

Executing Agency

General Secretariat

Financial Arrangements Including Voluntary Funding

i) Member States must pay their assessed mandatory contributions on time and in full.
ii) Penalties should be imposed on those Member States that have defaulted on their mandatory annual contributions for three consecutive years such as suspension of rights to table resolution or participate in decision making, to avail IDB facilities and services, and enjoy recruitment privileges.
iii) The budget of OIC and its subsidiary bodies should be progressively increased to the level of comparable organizations to make it more effective.
iv) In addition, new proposals for voluntary funding for OIC's activities should be explored. An endowment could be created through donation of land by affluent OIC Member States and construction of buildings on those lands, which are financed by the IDB.
v) Stringent and transparent financial procedures should be adopted by the Secretariat.

Outcomes of the Conference (May 30, 2005)

An expert panel of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) has called for restructuring the body to help it work effectively in meeting the challenges faced by Muslims worldwide. This was stated by Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed and Ahmed Daud, advisor to the Turkish prime minister on foreign affairs, while addressing a news conference here Monday after a meeting of the OIC's commission of eminent persons.

They said the commission had suggested the body should play a significant role in resolving political issues of Muslims and should not be confined only to organizing conferences. They said that there was a need to revise the OIC's charter to make it a more vibrant body.

They said that the two-day meeting of the panel held very constructive discussions for reforming and restructuring the OIC and identified various challenges being faced by Muslims that should be resolved. The meeting decided to establish a think tank to respond to contemporary challenges.

It also condemned extremism whether by Muslims or others, including the desecration of the Quran and maltreatment of prisoners at the US military prison at Guantanamo Bay in Cuba. The meeting described both acts as a manifestation of extremism.

Hussain said the meeting framed suggestions in three major areas including revival of the OIC to represent the voice of Muslims, strengthening the vision of enlightened moderation adopted by the OIC summit in 2003 and OIC reforms. He said the meeting also identified challenges facing Muslims including democracy, defending the image of Islam, development of Muslim societies, empowerment of women and cooperation in higher education and academic research.

Daud said the commissioners were of the view that it was impossible to restructure the OIC without strengthening its secretariat. He said it was a big organization but had a very small budget. Daud described the commission's meeting with President Pervez Musharraf and Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz as reflective of the political will to bring Muslim countries closer. To a question, he said the OIC had a very clear criteria and no non-Muslim country could become its member.

Answering another question, Daud said trade among the OIC countries was at a very low level and this needed to be increased. The OIC commission had suggested that decisions should be taken to devise a mechanism for promoting trade and economic ties between Muslim countries.

ANNEXURES

A- Enlightened Moderation:
President's Address to UNGA, September 2003

B- President's Address
to the 10th OIC Summit

C- Resolution No. 45/10
"Islam and the Muslim World"

D- A Plea for Enlightened Moderation
Article by the President of Pakistan

E- "Muslim Hands should Shape Ummah Destiny"
Address of Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed
to the OIC Foreign Ministers, Sana'a - June 30, 2005

F- Pakistan and the Muslim Ummah
By Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada, Former Secretary General, OIC,
December 11, 2003

A- Enlightened Moderation

President's Address to the UN General Assembly

September 24, 2003

The President's Initiative of Enlightened Moderation

In a landmark achievement for Pakistan, the Putrajaya Summit unanimously endorsed the strategy of Enlightened Moderation envisioned by the President of Pakistan. In its Resolution entitled "Islam and the Muslim World in the 21st Century - the Path of Enlightened Moderation", the Summit requested the Chairman of the OIC to constitute a Commission of Eminent Persons from the member states to prepare a strategy and plan of action enabling the Ummah to meet the challenges of the 21st century, to prepare a comprehensive plan for promoting Enlightened Moderation, as well as to prepare recommendations for reform and restructuring of the OIC. The Commission would submit its recommendations to an Extra-ordinary OIC Summit to be held before the end of 2004.

Enlightened Moderation is a two-pronged strategy, aimed at promoting the internal and external aspirations of the Islamic world in the changed global scenario. The first prong of the strategy, to be delivered by Muslim countries, entails fight against extremism and focus on socio-economic and Human Resource development in the Muslim countries. The second prong, to be simultaneously executed by the US/West, is designed to resolve the political disputes of the Islamic world, like Palestine and Kashmir, on the basis of justice and fair play. Similarly, the West shall come forward to help the Islamic countries in meeting their socio-economic deficits so as to accelerate the process of internal reform and development.

Mr. President,

1. It is with great pleasure that I extend to you our warmest felicitations on your election. I also congratulate your predecessor, H.E. Mr. Jan Kavan, for his effective leadership during the last Session of the General Assembly.

2. We support Secretary-General Kofi Annan's efforts to infuse a new sense of mission in the United Nations and maintain the centrality of its role in the promotion of global peace and security. We pay tribute to the memory of Mr. Sergio de Mello and the other UN officials who sacrificed their lives in the service of peace.

Mr. President,

3. When the Berlin Wall collapsed, hopes revived for a new age of cooperation and peace, free of ideological confrontations. Sadly, these hopes were dashed:

- by the ethnic cleansing in Bosnia, and then in Kosovo;
- by the failure to end the occupation of Palestine, leading to the revived Intifada against Israeli occupation;
- by the brutal suppression of the Kashmiris demand for self-determination and freedom from Indian occupation;
- by the unending war in Afghanistan and the international neglect which created a climate in which extremism and terrorism could breed;
- by the series of international financial crises and the rise of poverty as a consequence of unequal economic globalization.

4. The terrible terrorist atrocity of 9/11 jolted the foundations of the international system. The response has weakened Al-Qaeda. But, it has not eliminated its associates. Terrorists have struck repeatedly around the world in Indonesia, Tunisia, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Russia, Kenya and in Pakistan.

5. The tragedy of 9/11 transformed security policies and changed geopolitical calculations. Pakistan took a strategic decision, based on the principles of humanity and our national interest, to support the war on terrorism. Our intentions should be in no doubt. Our actions speak louder than words. Our capabilities were limited but have been progressively improved. We are acting against Al-Qaeda and its associates effectively. We have also acted against other organizations or groups involved in any form of terrorism. Pakistan will remain in the forefront of the war on terrorism.

6. The war against terrorism must be fought comprehensively, on a global front, with vision and understanding. It should not erode the moral values of our societies. It must not be hijacked by those who seek to use it as an excuse to suppress other peoples. It must not be allowed to engender a clash of civilizations a clash between Islam and the West.

7. It is unfortunate that great religions which should be a source of hope, tolerance and peace are seen as being pitted against each other. Many Muslims believe their eternal Faith is being demonized. They see Muslim peoples being cruelly suppressed for demanding freedom and equality or targeted for discrimination and worse.

8. On the other hand, the West perceives the Islamic world as volatile and hostile, bent upon striking at Western values. Muslims are often seen as fanatics, extremists and terrorists.

9. In this volatile milieu, the recent war in Iraq has evoked negative reactions in most Arab and Islamic countries.

10. This moment in history calls for reflection, introspection and action. The thesis of a clash of civilizations is a travesty. We must bridge the gulf of misunderstanding between Islam and the West. We must be the catalysts of change, not the prophets of doom.

11. Islam is a faith of peace, harmony and justice. Islam is democracy in action. It upholds human rights, social equality, non-discrimination, freedom of speech. The protection of minorities is an article of faith in Islam. It does not discriminate on the basis of color, caste, creed or religion. Our Faith is dynamic, promoting constant renewal and adaptation, through the process of Ijtehad (or interpretation through consultations), Islam's vision is not trapped in any one period of history; it is modern and futuristic. Islam must not be confused with the narrow vision of a few extremists.

Mr. President,

12. I believe the way forward is to adopt a two-pronged strategy a double pincer to build harmony, promote moderation, oppose extremism, and ensure justice. I call this strategy: “Enlightened Moderation”.

13. On the one hand, Muslim nations must assume their responsibility for internal reform and renewal. They are at the cross roads. They must eschew extremism and confrontation. They must embrace the march of human civilization. They must address the deficits in their social and economic development. They must seek science and technology, higher education and human resource development.

14 The international community, specially the advanced countries of the West, must deliver the other pincer in the strategy of “Enlightened Moderation”. They can do so:

- by helping to resolve the political disputes and situations where Muslim peoples are being suppressed, such as in Palestine and Kashmir;
- by rejecting attempts to equate terrorism with Islam; and
- by assisting the Muslim World in poverty alleviation and socio-economic development.

15. The United Nations has a crucial role to play in the conception and execution of the strategy of “Enlightened Moderation”.

Mr. President,

16. In this context, it is clear that a consensus must be quickly evolved at the United Nations on ways to restore Iraq's stability, security and sovereignty. Iraq cannot be allowed to remain an open wound. This will impact on the region and could inject a new dimension to the campaign against terrorism and extremism. The consensus evolved must enable the Iraqi people, through an inclusive political process, to determine the sequence of steps leading to a fully representative Iraqi government and an end to occupation. The Iraqi people should assume control of their resources and political destiny as soon as possible. They must receive the full support of the international community, including Iraq's neighbours and the Arab and Islamic countries, in building security and reconstructing their country. Pakistan would be prepared to help in a collective UN-sanctioned Arab and Islamic effort to help the Iraqi people, if they wish us to do so.

17. Endeavours to stabilize Iraq will be enhanced by progress in promoting peace with justice in the Middle East. Hopes for a just and comprehensive peace were aroused earlier this year by the "Quartet's Road-Map". These hopes have been progressively dimmed. But, failure is not an option. The fate of the Palestinian people is the principal factor in determining public and political perceptions in the entire Islamic world. It is only progress towards a just peace that can marginalize the extremists. Therefore, we must revive faithful implementation of the Road-Map and realize the vision of two States, Palestine and Israel, living side by side in peace within recognized boundaries.

Mr. President,

18. We must ensure the successful implementation of the Bonn process in Afghanistan. The international stabilization force (ISAF) should be expanded and enlarged to ensure security and control over all parts of Afghanistan by President Karzai's government. Pakistan will continue to contribute to interdicting and arresting Al-Qaeda and associated terrorists. We will further intensify our economic cooperation with Afghanistan. It is essential that Afghanistan's territory is not used by third countries for interference or terrorism against Afghanistan's neighbours.

Mr. President,

19. Jammu and Kashmir has been rightly described as the most dangerous dispute in the world. A just solution of this dispute holds the key to peace and security in South Asia.

20. I am glad that India has stepped back from its dangerous and failed experiment in "coercive diplomacy" last year. Despite some improvement in atmospherics, India continues to suppress the legitimate struggle of the Kashmiri people to exercise their right to self-determination in accordance with the UN Security Council resolutions. It refuses Pakistan's offers of dialogue to address and resolve the Kashmir dispute.

21. India cites "cross-border" terrorism to refuse a dialogue. It knows fully well that the Kashmiri struggle is indigenous. India seeks to exploit the international anti-terrorist sentiment after 9/11, to de-legitimize the Kashmiri freedom struggle. On the contrary, it is India which violates international law by refusing to implement Security Council resolutions and perpetrating gross and consistent violations of human rights in Kashmir.

Mr. President,

22. Once again, from this august rostrum, I invite India to join Pakistan in a sustained dialogue to resolve the Kashmir dispute. I am convinced that, with goodwill, we can find a just solution which is acceptable to India, to Pakistan and, above all, to the Kashmiri people.

23. I also invite India, jointly with Pakistan, to observe a complete ceasefire along the Line of Control in Kashmir.

24. Pakistan would also be prepared to encourage a general cessation of violence within Kashmir, involving reciprocal obligations and restraints on Indian forces and the Kashmir freedom movement.

25. And, if India is genuinely concerned about cross-LOC infiltration, we ask that it agree to a viable mechanism to monitor this on both sides. The UNMOGIP could be enlarged for this purpose.

Mr. President,

26. Apart from addressing Kashmir, sustainable security in South Asia requires India and Pakistan to institute measures to ensure mutual nuclear restraint and a conventional arms balance. Unfortunately, India is embarked on a massive build-up of its conventional and non-conventional military capabilities advanced offensive aircraft, ballistic and cruise missiles, ABM systems, nuclear submarines and an aircraft carrier. This will destabilize South Asia and erode strategic deterrence. Those powers which desire peace, stability and security in South Asia and oppose the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction must review their decisions to offer such major strategic weapons systems to India. They must contribute to maintaining arms restraint and a military balance in South Asia.

Mr. President,

27. The crises and conflicts of the last decade have enhanced, not diminished, the relevance of the United Nations. The United Nations remains the central forum for dialogue and diplomacy. It must be strengthened. The Security Council must be made more representative by increasing the number of non-permanent members. New permanent members will only expand inequality. States which occupy and suppress other peoples, and defy the resolutions of the Security Council, have no credentials to aspire for permanent membership.

Mr. President,

28. We are on the cusp of a new Millennium. It is a decisive moment in history. We must decide whether to flow with the currents that threaten confrontation and the collapse of our civilization, or muster the collective will to chart the course of history towards a peaceful and cooperative global society. The leaders assembled here bear an enormous responsibility:

- to rescue our world from war and violence, poverty and pestilence;
- to redress inequity and impoverishment which breeds despair and destruction;
- to collectively construct a new global architecture of peace and prosperity for all peoples and nations.

I thank you, Mr. President.

B- President's Address to the 10th OIC Summit at Putrajaya

October, 2004

Mr. Chairman,
Mr. Secretary-General.
Majesties and Royal Highnesses,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen!

1. It is a pleasure and an honour to be here in fraternal Malaysia, together with so many great leaders from the Islamic world. Our welcome has been warm and gracious. We express our gratitude to His Excellency Prime Minister Mahathir Muhammad, and to the government and people of Malaysia.
2. The enterprise and energy, progress and prosperity achieved by Malaysia, under Prime Minister Mahathir's sagacious leadership, is an example and beacon for the entire Islamic world.
3. I wish also to thank our outgoing Chairman, His Highness Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al-Thani. We are grateful for his wise guidance of the OIC since our Ninth Summit in Doha.
4. Allow me also to pay rich tribute to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. We are confident that the Kingdom, under the Khadim al Harmain Sharifain, will continue to provide its invaluable support to the OIC, which has its home in Jeddah.

Mr. Chairman

5. We meet in a turbulent and troubled moment in history. The world is in turmoil. Reliance on military action and force define solutions to world disputes. Foreign occupation persists. Suppression of peoples has intensified. Power asymmetries are widening. Terrorism has spread. Economic recession threatens. Poverty is growing. Inequality is increasing.
6. The Islamic world is in the vortex of this emerging global crisis. Most of those under foreign occupation are Muslim peoples. Witness the tragedies of Palestine and of Kashmir. Witness the wanton attack against Syria and last year's “coercive diplomacy” against Pakistan. Islamic nations are perceived as the sponsors of terrorism and proliferators of Weapons of Mass Destruction. Muslims are subjected to discrimination and exclusion. The insidious thesis of an inevitable clash of civilisations between Islam and the West is being openly propounded.
7. The question that arises is; should we adopt a confrontationist militant course? Will this lead to our emancipation and to the resolution of our problems? I am afraid this will only play into the hands of those who desire a clash of civilisations and to our own detriment.
8. We must recognize that, unfortunately, the crisis confronting the Islamic world is not only external. It is also internal. It is rooted in our own weaknesses and vulnerabilities. It flows from our economic, social and human underdevelopment; from our dependencies and vulnerabilities; from the divisions and differences within, and amongst, our societies and states.

Excellencies, Dear brothers,

9. We are at a defining moment in history; we can either seize the moment, and define history; or we can let the moment define our destiny. We must turn challenge into opportunity. We must reflect and act quickly and collectively for the sake of our suffering peoples and of our future generations. We must act to keep alive the immutable message of Islam and the glorious legacy of which we are the heirs.

Mr. Chairman,

10. The message brought by Islam in the 6th century that of humanity, egalitarianism, moderation, tolerance, co-existence was revolutionary in its appeal. That is why Islam emerged so swiftly as a distinct political, economic and social order. Islamic civilization flourished. Unfortunately, however, neither Islam nor the Muslim World today is known with reference to true Islamic teachings, our glorious past, or our core humanistic values.

11. Increasingly, our image is being shaped by the extremist actions of a tiny minority that exists on the fringes of Muslim societies. The practices and professions of this extremist minority are in conflict with the true teachings of Islam. This minority interprets our progressive and forward-looking religion in a very narrow, rigid and static framework. Some of our mosques and Madrassas are being misused to propagate the extremist version of our moderate religion. It seeks to cynically manipulate the anger in our societies against Western policies to sell sectarianism and anti-modernism.
12. Their acts of violence, perpetrated in the name of our noble Faith, are abhorrent and unacceptable. Such actions do not promote the just causes that these extremists claim to espouse. Their actions further equip our detractors to demonize Muslims and project Islam as a religion of violence.
13. Those who pay for the acts of these extremists are the majority of Muslims who are moderate and tolerant, as prescribed by Islam. They suffer discrimination and exclusion and oppression. We must break our silence. The terrorists and extremists do not represent Islam or Muslims. We must not allow them to hijack our religion, to preach religious and sectarian hatred with impunity, and to tarnish the image of Islam and Muslims. We must reclaim our Faith from these usurpers and project the real moderate and tolerant spirit of Islam to the world.

Mr. Chairman,

14. A clash of civilizations is inconceivable for Muslims. In our own interest and in the interest of the Global Society the world must join to avert this clash. We should take the lead in pioneering a new global pact between civilizations. We must evolve and execute a clear strategy and plan of action. After considerable reflection, I have, in all humility, suggested a two-pronged strategy to advance the internal and external aspirations of the Islamic world. I call this Strategy: "Enlightened Moderation".
15. The first prong of this strategy has to be executed by us, ourselves. We have to address and overcome our internal weaknesses and vulnerabilities of the Islamic world, while simultaneously rejecting recourse to militancy and extremism. Our shortcomings are visible. Our human development indicators are among the lowest in the world; poverty is pervasive; literacy is less than 50%; institutions of higher learning are insignificant.
16. Poverty and illiteracy breed extremism and orthodoxy. Our economic underdevelopment consigns us to the margins of international power structure. Our intellectual impoverishment diminishes our ability to defend our just causes. Our shortage of scientific skills erodes our ability to energize our economies, to compete commercially and to cater for the defence of our countries.
17. Today, in the Islamic world, there is a disconnect between promise, potential and reality. Promise of a glorious destiny; potential of immense resources that we possess; and the reality of our failure to rise to the challenge of projecting the full weight and strength of the Ummah.
18. To promote dynamic development, prosperity and peace within our nations and societies, we must focus on poverty reduction, employment generation, expansion of production, science and technology, higher education, health and human resource development.
19. This will require considerable and focused investment of resources. These are limited but can be generated, domestically and externally, by policies that place the interests of our peoples at the center of our political agendas. We can also help each other. Collectively, we can, and must, assist the poorest amongst our members.
20. Socio-economic progress and growing prosperity will also provide the best antidote to extremism and violent proclivities which accompany it.

Mr. Chairman,

21. With the Muslim World executing one prong of the strategy of rejecting extremism in favour of self emancipation through human resource development, it is in the wider

interest of the international community to simultaneously deliver the second pincer in the Strategy of Enlightened Moderation for global peace and harmony. It can do so in two principal ways:

One, by helping to secure just solutions for the political disputes where Muslim peoples are being unjustly oppressed.

Two, by assisting the Muslim World in its internal strategy of socio-economic development within the Strategy of Enlightened Moderation.

Quite clearly this strategy of 'Enlightened Moderation' cannot be one sided, that the Muslim World responds positively while the West shows inaction in its prong. Both the prongs have to be launched simultaneously and both must succeed.

Excellencies, Dear Brothers & Sisters,

22. It is quite evident that world order and global peace cannot be restored without addressing the conflicts which beset the Islamic world today. Failure in resolving these disputes will be disastrous and cannot be accepted.
23. So long as justice is not done for the Palestinian people, it will be difficult to contain public anger in the Islamic world or to defeat extremism. The Quartet's Road Map and the principle of land for peace set out in Crown Prince Abdullah's Plan, to realize the vision of two States, Palestine and Israel, living side by side in peace within secure and recognized boundaries, must be implemented faithfully.
24. Iraq remains an open wound on the body politic of the Muslim World. International approach must be guided by the objective of restoring Iraq's sovereignty and political independence; ensuring its unity and territorial integrity; upholding the right of the Iraqi people to determine their own future and control their natural resources. The political and stabilization processes in Iraq should involve and be owned by the Iraqi people, led by the United Nations.
25. In Afghanistan, the international community has an obligation to ensure the successful implementation of the Bonn process. The international stabilization force, ISAF, should be enlarged to ensure security and control over all parts of Afghanistan by President Karzai's government. Pakistan will continue its actions on the border to interdict and arrest Al-Qaeda and associated terrorists.

Excellencies, Dear Brothers,

26. The plight of the people of Jammu & Kashmir is also a core Islamic cause. They are struggling like the people of Palestine for their right of self-determination recognized and promised to them in a series of Security Council Resolutions. Seven hundred thousand Indian troops have tried for over 12 years to brutally suppress the Kashmiri struggle. Eighty thousand Kashmiris have paid the ultimate sacrifice of their lives, for freedom. India must be made to realize that it cannot succeed in its strategy of military suppression of the Kashmiris. Its confrontation with Pakistan is dangerous and pointless. We have shown that Pakistan will never submit to Indian military coercion or blackmail.

Mr. Chairman,

27. At the UN General Assembly, on 24 September, I proposed an action plan for peace between India and Pakistan. Unfortunately, India has rejected the action plan. This Conference should ask India to reconsider its rejectionist and belligerent posture. It will, I am confident once again, uphold the Kashmiris' right of self-determination.

Excellencies, Dear Brothers & Sisters,

28. The just and peaceful resolution of these, and other disputes, involving Muslim peoples will automatically marginalize those extremist groups in the Islamic world who preach violence and terrorism as the means of vengeance and redress against the West.

Mr. Chairman,

29. The OIC has a critical role to play in the successful execution of the strategy of Enlightened Moderation. It is the only forum that reflects the collective voice of the Islamic Ummah. The twin principles of our Organization reflected in our Charter were "unity within" and "solidarity without." The member-states of the OIC are committed to make, I quote, "endeavors to enhance human well-being, progress and freedom everywhere and resolved to unite their efforts to secure universal peace which ensures security, freedom and justice for their people and all people throughout the world."

30. It is self-evident that our Organization has not lived up to the high objectives and principles. A considerable measure of the onus of failure rests with Member States. Yet, it is also clear that our Organization needs reform and restructuring to enable it to respond to the challenges and opportunities facing the Islamic world at this critical moment in history. The OIC should become the catalyst for the Ummah's re-generation. It must transform itself into a dynamic functional organization.

Excellencies, Dear Brothers & Sisters,

31. To realize the vision of internal revival and external action I have outlined, I would like to propose a set of actions for your consideration:

a. This Summit Conference may request the Chairman of the Islamic Conference to constitute a Commission of eminent persons, drawn from African, Arab and Asian member states. This Commission should:

(1) **(Firstly)** Develop a strategy and a plan of action for enabling the Ummah to meet the challenges of the 21st century in consonance with traditions of tolerance, emancipation and human exaltation.

(2) **(Secondly)** Evolve clear recommendations for the reform and restructuring of the OIC system, including the General Secretariat, infusing dynamism into them.

(3) **(Thirdly)** Consider the question of establishing an Islamic Development Fund for financing OIC's activities and programmes through mandatory contributions as a percentage of the GDP of each Member State.

b. **Finally,** to steer this effort towards fruition, we should convene an Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Summit Conference to consider and approve recommendations of the Summit-level Commission by the end of 2004.

Mr. Chairman,

32. The time has come to rise above our differences, build on our convergences, and create a bright image for our nations. We will give our people the dignity, fulfillment and development that they aspire for. And we will speak to other nations of the world with confidence and ask them to join us in our quest to ensure justice, to wipe out poverty, and spread enlightenment.

33. This is possible only with a changed mindset, a new outlook on the present challenges and our response, and greater vigor in our efforts within a restructured OIC. Allow me to conclude with a verse from our national poet, Allama Muhammad Iqbal. In his book Zarb-e-Kaleem, Iqbal prays:

خدا تجھے کسی طوفاں سے آشنا کر دے
کہ تیرے بحر کی موجوں میں اِضطراب نہیں

Khuda tujhe kisi toofan sey ashna kar de,
Keh tere beher ki mojon mein iztrab nahin!

May God introduce your spirit to a [new] tempest,

For there is hardly a stir in the waters of your sea!

I thank you, Mr. Chairman.

C- Resolution of OIC Summit "Islam and the Muslim World"

Resolution No. 45/10-P(IS) on Islam and the Muslim world in the 21st Century The path of Enlightened Moderation

October, 2003

The Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Knowledge and Morality for the Progress of Ummah), held in Putrajaya, Malaysia, from 20 to 21 Shaban, 1424H (16-17 October 2003).

Reaffirming its commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Resolutely determined to preserve Islamic spiritual, ethical, social and economic values, which will remain one of the important factors for achieving progress of mankind;

Determined to consolidate the bonds of prevailing brotherly and spiritual friendship among their people, and to protect their freedom, and common legacy of their civilization and basing themselves on the principles of justice, tolerance and non-discrimination;

Resolutely determined to enhance human well being, freedom and progress everywhere by uniting their efforts in order to secure universal peace which ensures security, freedom and justice for their people and all people throughout the world;

Mindful of the transformation that has taken place in the global strategic, political and economic situation and the challenges that it poses to Islamic States and Muslims the world over as well as the opportunities that exist to pursue the common vision of a peaceful and progressive Islamic Ummah as envisioned by the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Mindful also of the need to reform, revitalize and restructure the Organization of the Islamic Conference with a view to enhancing its efficacy in addressing the political, economic, social and cultural challenges faced by the Islamic world and Muslim societies as a whole;

Determined to contribute to working together with the international community in promoting peace and prosperity for the peoples of the world and to forge harmony, tolerance and understanding among all peoples and to seek a just resolution of all conflicts and disputes;

1. Requests the Chairman of the Islamic Summit Conference to constitute a Commission of Eminent Persons from Member States to:

a) prepare a strategy and plan of action enabling the Islamic Ummah to meet the challenges of the 21st century;
b) prepare a comprehensive plan for promoting universally and in particular within Islamic societies policies and programmes for promoting Enlightened Moderation in true consonance with the injunctions of Islam and its principles of tolerance, emancipation and exaltation of humankind;
c) prepare recommendations, for reform and restructuring of the OIC system taking into account the efforts already initiated in this regard, as well as on the question of voluntary financing of OIC's activities and programmes.

2. Further requests the Chairman of the Islamic Summit Conference to head the Commission and to take appropriate steps for finalization of its recommendations in consultation with all Member States within one year of the Commission's constitution.

3. Decides to consider the report and the recommendations of the Commission at an Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Summit Conference to be held by the end of 2004, with an interim report to be considered at the 31st ICFM.

4. **Pays a special tribute to the President of Pakistan General Pervez Musharraf for his timely and important initiative on "Enlightened Moderation".**

D- A Plea for Enlightened Moderation

Muslims must raise themselves up through individual achievement and socioeconomic emancipation.

By Pervez Musharraf

The world has been going through a tumultuous period since the dawn of the 1990s, with no sign of relief in sight. The suffering of the innocents, particularly my brethren in faith the Muslims at the hands of militants, extremists and terrorists has made it all the more urgent to bring order to this troubled scene. In this spirit, I would like to set forth a strategy I call Enlightened Moderation.

The world has become an extremely dangerous place. The devastating power of plastic explosives, combined with high-tech remote-controlled devices, as well as a proliferation of suicide bombers, has created a lethal force that is all but impossible to counter. The unfortunate reality is that both the perpetrators of these crimes and most of the people who suffer from them are Muslims. This has caused many non-Muslims to believe wrongly that Islam is a religion of intolerance, militancy and terrorism. It has led increasing numbers of people to link Islam to fundamentalism; fundamentalism to extremism, and extremism to terrorism. Muslims can protest however vigorously they like against this kind of labelling, but the reality is that such arguments are not likely to prevail in the battle for minds. To make things even more difficult, Muslims are probably the poorest, most uneducated, most powerless and most disunited people in the world.

The stark challenge that faces anyone with compassion for the common heritage of mankind is determining what legacy we will leave for future generations. The special challenge that confronts Muslims is to drag ourselves out of the pit we find ourselves in, to raise ourselves up by individual achievement and collective socioeconomic emancipation. Something has to be done quickly to stop the carnage in the world and to stem the downward slide of Muslims.

My idea for untangling this knot is Enlightened Moderation, which I think is a win for all for both the Muslim and non-Muslim Worlds. It is a two-pronged strategy. The first part is for the Muslim World to shun militancy and extremism and adopt the path of socioeconomic uplift. The second is for the West, and the United States in particular, to seek to resolve all political disputes with justice and to aid in the socioeconomic betterment of the deprived Muslim World.

We need to understand that the root cause of extremism and militancy lies in political injustice, denial and deprivation. Political injustice to a nation or a people, when combined with stark poverty and illiteracy, makes for an explosive mix. It produces an acute sense of hopelessness and powerlessness. A nation suffering from these lethal ills is easily available for the propagation of militancy and the perpetration of extremist, terrorist acts. It is cannon fodder in a war of terrorism.

I would be remiss if, in defense of the people of my faith, I did not trace the genesis of the Muslims' being labelled as extremists or terrorists. Before the anti-Soviet Afghan war, the sole cause of unrest and concern in the Muslim World was the Palestine dispute. It was this issue that led to a unity of Muslims in favour of Palestinians and against Israel. The Afghan war of the 1980s, supported and facilitated by the West as a proxy war against the Soviet Union, saw the emergence and nurturing of pan-Islamic militancy. Islam as a religion was used to harness worldwide Muslim support. Subsequently the atrocities and ethnic cleansing against Muslims in Bosnia, the Chechen uprising, the Kashmir freedom struggle and the invigorated Palestinian Intifada all erupted in the '90s after the Soviet disintegration. To make matters worse, the militancy that was sparked in Afghanistan which should have been defused after the Cold War was instead allowed to fester for a decade.

During this time, hostility among fighters from the Muslim World turned multidirectional, seeking new conflict zones in places where Muslims were suffering. Enter the birth of al Qaeda. Meanwhile, the Palestinian Intifada kept gathering momentum, uniting and angering Muslims across the globe. And then came the bombshell of Sept. 11, 2001, and the angry reaction of the United States against the Taliban and al Qaeda in Afghanistan. All subsequent reactions of the United States its domestic responses against Muslims, its attitude toward Palestine and the operation in Iraq led to total polarization of the Muslim masses against the United States. It is not Islam as a religion that has created militancy and extremism but rather political disputes that have led to antagonism among the Muslim masses.

This is all history now. What has been done cannot be undone. But this situation cannot be allowed to fester; a remedy must be found. I call on the West to help resolve these political disputes with justice, as part of a commitment to a strategy of Enlightened Moderation.

When I think of the role of Muslims in today's world, my heart weeps. What we need is introspection. Who are we, what do we as Muslims stand for, where are we going, where should we be headed and how can we reach it? The answers to these questions are the Muslim part of Enlightened Moderation.

We have a glorious past. Islam exploded on the world scene as the flag bearer of a just, lawful, tolerant and value-oriented society. We had faith in human exaltation through knowledge and enlightenment. We exemplified tolerance within ourselves and toward people of other faiths. The armies of Islam did not march forward to convert people by the sword, despite what the perceptions may be, but to deliver them from the darkness through the visible example of their virtues. What better projection can be found of these deeper values of Islam than the personal example of our Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H.), who personified justice, compassion, tolerance of others, generosity of spirit, austerity with a spirit of sacrifice, and a burning desire to make a better world.

Today's Muslim World is distant from all these values. We have been left far behind in social, moral and economic development. We have remained in our own shell and refused to learn or acquire from others. We have reached the depths of despair and despondency. We need to face stark reality. Is the way ahead one of confrontation and militancy? Could this path really lead us back to our past glory while also showing the light of progress and development to the world?

I say to my brother Muslims: The time for renaissance has come. The way forward is through enlightenment. We must concentrate on human resource development through the alleviation of poverty and through education, health care and social justice. If this is our direction, it cannot be achieved through confrontation. We must adopt a path of moderation and a conciliatory approach to fight the common belief that Islam is a religion of militancy in conflict with modernization, democracy and secularism. All this must be done with a realization that, in the world we live in, fairness does not always rule.

The Organization of Islamic Conferences (OIC) is our collective body. We need to infuse new life into it; it is now in a state of near impotence. The OIC must be restructured to meet the challenges of the 21st century, to fulfil the aspirations of the Muslim World and to take us toward emancipation. Forming a committee of luminaries to recommend a restructuring of the OIC is a big step in the right direction. We have to show resolve and rise above self-interest for our common good in the very spirit that Islam teaches us.

The world at large and the powers that be must realize that confrontation and force will never bring peace. Justice must be done and be seen to be done. Let it not be said by future generations that we, the leaders of today, took humanity toward the apocalypse.

'The Washington Post'
June 1, 2004

E- "Muslim Hands should Shape Ummah Destiny"

Address of Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed to the OIC Foreign Ministers - Sana'a, June 30, 2005

Intellectuals in Makkah on September 9, will set the stage for the extraordinary Islamic Summit in Makkah later this year, and he expressed the hope that the recommendations of the CEP would find approval by the Muslim Heads of State and Government. He also thanked Malaysia, Yemen, Saudi Arabia and Turkey for the role they had played in promoting this process and he also appreciated the active contribution of the OIC Secretary General in this regard. He added, for its path, Pakistan had launched this initiative of reform of OIC and Pakistan would continue to push this process at all Islamic forums since this was need of the hour. He also said that it is imperative for reform that we speak frankly, tell the truth and shun hypocrisy and falsehood in all its forms and manifestation.

Senator Mushahid Hussain also attended meeting of the OIC Contact Group on Kashmir and met Foreign Ministers including those of Turkey and Malaysia regarding the OIC reform process. He also exchanged views with the OIC Secretary General on this issue.

(Courtesy Daily, 'The News')

F- Pakistan and the Muslim Ummah

By Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada
Former Secretary General, OIC

December 11, 2003

Pakistan is a founding member of the Organization of the Islamic Conference. It has played a vital role in the establishment of the Organization and a number of its subsidiary organs and affiliate bodies. Pakistan has hosted numerous conferences and meetings, which have facilitated the growth of the institutional infrastructure of the OIC.

The guidelines of Pakistan's diplomacy are derived from the Pakistan Movement and the concomitant historic commitment of the Muslims of South Asia to the achievements of the collective interests of the entire Islamic Ummah of which they regarded themselves as integral component.

It is significant that within one month of the adoption of the Pakistan Resolution in March 1940, the British Government became aware of the far-reaching implications of this historic development. In the letter dated 24 April 1940, Lord Zetland, Secretary of State for India, to Lord Linlithgow, British Viceroy of India observed:

> The Call of Islam is one, which transcends the bounds of country. It still has very considerable appeal as witness, for example Jinnah's insistence on our given undertaking that Indian troops should never be employed against any Muslim State, and solicitude which he has constantly expressed for the Arabs of Palestine:
>
> I cannot help thinking that if separate Muslim State did indeed come into existence in India, as now contemplated by the All India Muslim League, the day would come when they might find the temptation to joint an Islamic Commonwealth of nations well nigh irresistible.

Lord Zetland's "fears" proved prophetic as regards the attitude and pronouncements of the Mus1im League before the establishment of Pakistan and the policies adopted by Pakistan from 1947 onwards.

It appears that in November 1946, an understanding was reached between Mr. Jinnah, President of the All India Muslim league, and Nahas Pasha, President of the Wafd Party in Egypt, to bring into being as soon as practicable a Federation of Muslim States with Cairo as its Centre. In an interview on 7 November 1946, Mr. Jinnah expressed the hope that "a Conference would shortly be held which would be attended by leading representatives of All Muslim countries. The people of Egypt, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Iran and other Muslim countries have many interests in common and could be gained for mutual culture and ideological understanding and advancement through the contacts such a meeting would give.

George Mc Ghee, in his book, "Envoy to the Middle East Adventures in Diplomacy" - recalls his meeting on 9 December 1949, with the then Finance Minister of Pakistan:

> Mr. Ghulam Mohammad turned to the subject that was undoubtedly most in his mind, namely, the International Islamic Conference, called the exposition-and formation of permanent organization to continue the work of the conference. He accepted the responsibility for being the prime mover for an Islamic bloc, an idea originally introduced by Jinnah.

The Conference (from 29 November - 5 December 1949) was attended by industrialists, businessmen and officials from 16 Islamic States, namely:

> Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Muscat, Oman, Afghanistan, Syria, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Maldives, Lebanon and Pakistan.

The Conference was also attended by representatives of Azad Kashmir and Arab League.

The Daily Dawn's editorial on 25 November 1949 stated the Conference constitutes an important step towards fulfillment of a cherished dream of the Quaid-i-Azam.

The proceedings of the International Islamic Economic Conference make fascinating reading. The recommendations made by the various committees reproduced in the Declaration adopted on 5 December 1949 contained the initial blueprints of nearly all the organizations and institutions that have been established within the framework of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

I recall that in or about July 1967, Mr. Adam Malik, the Foreign Minister of Indonesia, had suggested to me to raise the issue about Islamic Conference with the Egyptian and Arab leaders. There was a positive response from Egypt. Pakistan expressed full support for and solidarity with the Arab states during the June 1967 Arab-Israeli war in which Israel occupied the entire West Bank, including the Holy City of Jerusalem. I had the honour as leader of Pakistan delegation at the fifth Emergency Special Session of the UN General Assembly to move in the UN General Assembly Resolution No.527 declaring as invalid the measures taken by Israel to alter the state of Jerusalem and calling upon Israel to rescind all such measures and to desist from taking any such action again in the future, was introduced by me.

The incident of the burning of the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem on 21 August 1969 caused widespread anger and indignation throughout the Islamic world. The Zionist sacrilege exposed the danger posed by Israeli occupation of Jerusalem to the Islamic monuments and holy places in Palestine. The President of Pakistan issued statements on 23 and 28 August 1969 condemning the Zionist desecration of the Al-Aqsa Mosque. Pakistan positively reacted to the move made by King Hassan II of Morocco to convene an Islamic Summit Conference.

The Summit of the OIC, meeting of the Foreign Ministers, and the various committees and activities have been dealt with by the author/editor in his present compilation. I compliment him on the publication of this book and hope this will serve useful reference work. Before concluding, I would like to add that the 10th Summit of OIC held in Malaysia was a great success. The speech of the Chairman, Dr. Mahatir Muhammad was illuminating. The President of Pakistan General Pervez Musharraf's proposal to make OIC as a dynamic organization is fully reflected in the Declaration.

APPENDIXES

- **Declaration of First Islamic Summit**
  Rabat Declaration - September, 1969
- **Declaration of Second Islamic Summit**
  Lahore Declaration - February, 1974
- **List of Members of**
  OIC Commission of Eminent Persons

First Islamic Summit Conference

Rabat , Kingdom of Morocco Rajab 1389 H. - September 1969

DECLARATION OF THE RABAT ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE

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

Representatives of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation attended as observers, convinced that their common creed constitutes a powerful factor bringing their peoples closer together and fostering understanding between them.

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

Expressing their unshakable faith in the precepts of Islam which proclaim the full equality of rights among all men, Affirming their adherence to the Charter of the United Nations and fundamental Human Rights, the purpose and principles of which establish a basis for fruitful cooperation among all peoples.

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

Anxious to promote everywhere welfare, progress and freedom,

Resolved to unite their efforts for the preservation of world peace and security. To these ends

HEREBY DECLARE:

Their Governments shall consult together with a view of promoting between themselves close cooperation and mutual assistance in the economic, scientific, cultural and spiritual fields, inspired by the immortal teachings of Islam.

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

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

HEREBY DECLARE:

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

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

The Heads of State and Government and Representatives declare that the continued threat to the Sacred Shrines of Islam in Jerusalem is the

result of the occupation of this City by the Israeli forces. The preservation of their sacred character and unimpeded access to them require that the Holy City should be resorted its status, previous to June 1967, which was established and sanctified by the history of thirteen hundred years.

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

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

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

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

Moved by the tragedy of Palestine, they affirm their full support to the Palestinian people for the restitution of their rights, which were usurped and in their struggle for national liberation.
They reaffirm their adherence to the principle of peace, but peace with honour and justice.

Second Islamic Summit Conference

Lahore, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 29th Moharram - 1st Safar 1394, February 22 - 24, 1974

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 irn- mediately and submit its proposals to the next Conference of Foreign Ministers for im- mediate 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 pre- sent 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.

Pakistan's Representative to the Commission of Eminent Persons (CEP) of OIC and Chairman, Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mushahid Hussain Sayed has said that Muslim heads can write future destiny of Muslim world through a process of democratic consultation. He urged the Islamic Foreign Ministers to support the reform and structuring of OIC so that it becomes an effective, representative and credible voice of Muslim masses.

Addressing the Islamic Foreign Ministers meeting in Sana'a, Yemen today, Senator Mushahid said that on the proposal of President Parvez Musharraf, which he floated at the Islamic Summit in Malaysia in 2003, and which was unanimously endorsed by the Islamic leaders, the OIC is engaged in the first serious and doable reform process since its inception in 1969. He said that the final recommendations approved at the Islamabad meeting last month, represents the collective wisdom of the Muslim Ummah and the Commission of Eminent Persons has honestly and frankly identified the issues, problems and challenges facing Muslim world. He added that the CEP's recommendations should be seen as a road map for the revitalization of the OIC and a process to provide hope, confidence and faith in the future of this Organization by the Muslim masses.

He said it was unfortunate that while most international issues were linked directly or indirectly to the Muslim world, the role of OIC was hardly there. Our endeavour should be to make the OIC a pivotal player on issues concerning the Muslim world and we should not try to push aside any issue simply because some governments may not like them. He added that issues like democracy, human rights, women's rights, minority rights, role of civil society organizations and the need for a Muslim think tank as well as greater political coordination and economic cooperation within the OIC member states, could no longer be ignored.

Concluding, Senator Mushahid Hussain said that today there was a golden opportunity for Muslim heads to fashion the future destiny of the Muslim world themselves through a “process of democratic consultation”. He added that the upcoming Conference of Islamic Scholars and

OIC COMMISSION OF EMINENT PERSONS
List of Members

1.	H.E. Dr. Cheikh Aboubacar Doukoure	Commissioner (Burkina Faso)
2.	H.E. Mr. Ahmed Kamal Abou El Magd	Commissioner (Egypt)
3.	H.E. Dr. Omar Jah	Commissioner (Gambia)
4.	H.E. KH Ahmad Hasyim Muzadi	Commissioner (Indonesia)
5.	H.E. Gholamali Khoshroo	Commissioner (Iran)
6.	H.E. Senator Zhaibakhan Abdildin	Commissioner (Kazakhstan)
7.	H.E. Prof. Dr. Mohd Kamal Hassan	Commissioner (Malaysia)
8.	H.E. Prof. Tajeddine Al-Housseini	Commissioner (Morocco)
9.	H.E. Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed	Commissioner (Pakistan)
10.	H.E. Ambassador Ahmed Al Farra	Commissioner (Palestine)
11.	H.E. Sheikh Abdul Rahman Bin Abdullah bin Zaid Al-Mahmood	Commissioner (Qatar)
12.	H.E. Mr. Jamil Al-Hujeilan	Commissioner (Saudi Arabia)
13.	H.E. Mr. Moustapha Cisse	Commissioner (Senegal)
14.	H.E. Prof. Abdul Rahim Ali Ibrahim	Commissioner (Sudan)
15.	H.E. Ambassador Dr. Ahmet Davutoglu	Commissioner (Turkey)
16.	H.E. Dr. Abdul Karim Ali Yahya Al-Eryani	Commissioner (Yemen)

PROFILES

- Profile of the Secretary General of OIC
- Profiles of the Chairman and Members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee
- Profiles of Committee Officials

Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu

SECRETARY GENERAL O.I.C.

- Professor of history of science, with special focus on history of science, culture and scholarship in the Islamic world.
- Recognized diplomatic and cultural personality with long and multidimensional experience in representing the Islamic culture and civilization in numerous inter-cultural forums held in the West and the East.

Academic Career:

- Visiting professor at Ludwig Maximilian University, Munich, Germany, 2003.
- Founder and Chair of the first Department of History of Science in Turkey, Faculty of Letters, University of Istanbul, 1984-2000
- Associate professor at Inonu University, Malatya, Turkey,1978-1980
- Lecturer and associate professor at Ankara University, Faculty of Science, Turkey 1970-1 980
- Research fellow at University of Exeter, United Kingdom 1975-1977
- Ph.D. Ankara University Faculty of Science, 1974
- Lecturer of Turkish Literature and Language at Am Shams University, Cairo, 1966-1970
- B.Sc. 1966 Am Shams University, Cairo: M.Sc. 1970
- Cataloger of printed and manuscript books, Cairo - National Library, Dept. of Oriental Studies, Egypt,1962-1966

Languages
Fluent in Arabic and English. Has a working knowledge of French and Persian language.

Prof. Dr. IHSANOGLU has pioneered activities relating to research, publishing, and organized congresses in various fields, including history of arts and sciences, and intercultural relations. He has channeled research findings towards creating awareness of Islamic culture across the world. He has initiated and supervised reconstruction programs for the protection and promotion of the written and the architectural heritage of Islamic civilisation in various countries. The meetings for inter cultural dialogue and promotion of Islam-West relations he actively contributed to include the following, among others:

- Religious Summit Meeting on Mt. Hiei, 3-4 August 1987, Kyoto, Japan, organized by the Japan Conference of Religious Representatives, the Japanese Committee of the World Conference on Religion and Peace and the Japan Religious Committee for the World Federation; 500 participants, which he addressed on behalf of the Muslim world.
- Third Inter-Religious Dialogue on Business Ethics and Monotheistic Religions in the Contemporary World, Saint George's House in Windsor Castle, U.K., 29-31 May 1987; under the patronage of H.R.H. Crown Prince el-Hassan bin Talal and Duke of Edinburgh H.H. Prince Philip - first two meetings in 1984 and 1986 respectively.

- Global Conference of Spiritual and Parliamentary Leaders on Human Survival, Oxford University, 11-15 April 1988, organized by the Global Forum of Spiritual and Parliamentary Leaders on Human Survival, attended by 100 spiritual leaders from all major religions, scholars and another 100 parliamentarians from 52 countries.
- Numerous meetings relating to Muslim minorities.

Designations:

Secretary General of The Organization of The Islamic Conference 2005-

- Director General of the OIC Research Centre for Islamic History, Art, and Culture (IRCICA, Istanbul), 1980 -2004
- President of International Union of History and Philosophy of Science, (IUHPS/DHS) 2001.
- Secretary of the Islamic Conference Organisation International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH), Istanbul, Turkey, 1983-2000.
- Vice Chairman of Al Furqan Islamic Heritage Foundation, London, UK., 1998-
- Founder and Chairman of Turkish Society for History of Science (TBTK), Istanbul, 1989 -
- Honorary Consul of the Gambia, 1990

Memberships and activities

- Governing Board member, Centre of Manuscripts, Library of Alexandria, Egypt, 2003.
- Advisory Board member, Tufts University, Fares Center for Eastern Mediterranean Studies, USA, 2002
- Member of the Scientific Committee of ALECSO for the preparation of "Encyclopaedia of Renown Arab & Muslim Scholars", 2001
- Member of the 333rd Publications and I s!aticn of the Ministry of Ou Turkey, 1974-1980 and 1999
- Advisory Board member, Centre of Islamic Studies, School of Oriental & African Studies (SOAS), University of London, England, 1998
- Advisory Board member of Centre for Middle Eastern Studies (CMES), Harvard University, USA, 1992-1996
- Cultural Centre of the Atatürk Supreme Council for Culture, Language and History, Ankara, Turkey
- OMETAR Project Director (history of science, education & technology databank collection), Istanbul, 1995
- Member of Scientific Council and Board of Consultants of Encyclopaedia of Mekka tul-Mukkarama
- Medina tul-Munawwara and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 1994
- Member of Advisory Board and Experts Board of Al Furqan Islamic Heritage Foundation, London, 1991
- Project Director and editor of UNESCO's Work on Various Aspects of Islamic Culture, 1988 - 2003
- Project Director of Islamic Civilization in the Malay World 1987-1998.
- Member of the Académie Internationale d'Histoire des Sciences, Paris
- International Society for History of Arabic and Islamic Sciences and Philosophy, Paris
- Royal Academy of Islamic Civilization Research, Jordan
- Middle East and the Balkans Research Foundation, Istanbul, Turkey
- Academy of Arabic Language (Jordan), (Syria), and Correspondent Member (Egypt)
- Egyptian History Society, Cairo, Egypt
- Tunisian Academy of Sciences, Letters and Arts "Beit al Hikma", Tunis.
- International Society for History of Medicine, Paris, France Editorial Board
- Editor-in-Chief of IRCICA Newsletter, 1980
- Journal of Islamic Studies (Oxford Centre for Islamic Studies) Cambridge, U.K.
- Arts and the Islamic World, London, U.K.
- Archivum Ottomanicum, Harrassowitz Verlag, Wiesbaden, Germany.
- Bulletin of the Royal Institute for Inter-Faith Studies, Jordan
- Journal of Qur'anic Studies, SOAS, London, U.K.

- Journal for the History of the Exact and Natural Sciences in Islamic Civilization, Barcelona, Spain
- Advisory Board member of Studies in History of Medicine and Science, Hamdard University, India.

Awards and Honors

·"Commandeur de l'Ordre National du Mérite" conferred by the President of the Republic of Senegal, 2002.

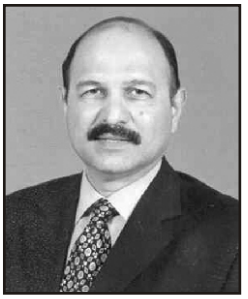
- The World Prize for the Book of the Year, by H.E. President Seyed Mohammad Khatemi, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, 2000
  Dr.h.c. From:
  - Mimar Sinan University, Istanbul, Turkey 1994
  - Dowling College,Long Island, New York, U.S.A., 1996,
  - Academy of Science of Azerbaijan Republic 2000,
  - University of Sofia, Bulgaria 2001,
  - University of Sarajevo, 2001.

- Medal of Distinguished State Service conferred on by the President of the Republic of Turkey, March 2000
- Appointed "Ambassador at Large" by the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1997.
- "Independence Medal of the First Order" conferred by His Majesty King Husein Bin Tallal, 1996.
- Rewarded with the "Certificate of Honour and Distinction" by the Organisation of The Islamic Conference 1995.
- Received the medal of "Distinction of the First Order" from the President of Arab Republic of Egypt in 1990.

Publications

Author of numerous books, articles and papers in different languages on science, history of science, Islamic culture, Turkish culture, relations between the Muslim world and the Western world and Turkish-Arab relations. Author, co-author and editor of publications in the "Series of History of Ottoman Scientific Literature" titled History of Ottoman Astronomical Literature, History of Ottoman Mathematical Literature, History of Ottoman Geographical Literature, History of Ottoman Musical Literature and History of the Ottoman State and Civilization, Vols. 2 (Turkish, English & Arabic). He has many publications in Turkish, English and Arabic, some of which were translated into French, Japanese, Malay, Korean and Bosnian.

Profiles of the Chairman and Members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee



Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed

(PML, Islamabad Federal Capital)

Chairman

Mushahid Hussain Sayed is currently a Senator and Chairman, Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate. He is also Secretary General of the ruling party, Pakistan Muslim League. He has been a Cabinet Minister, Journalist university teacher and political analyst. As Information Minister from 1997 to 1999, Mushahid Hussain was the country's principal spokesman and appeared frequently on international television and radio channels to present Pakistan's position on issues ranging from nuclear weapons to Islam and foreign policy. He was also Leader of Pakistan's Delegation to the UN Human Rights Commission at Geneva in 1993. Amnesty International declared him a 'Prisoner of Conscience' making him the first such Pakistani to be honoured for the year 2000 when he was in detention.

Mushahid Hussain has a Master's degree from the School of Foreign Services in Georgetown University at Washington. While studying in the US, he was President of the Pakistan Students Association and was awarded a Congressional Internship to work in the United States Congress. In Pakistan, he studied at the Forman Christian College in Lahore, from where he received a BA. After completion of studies in the United States, he returned to Pakistan and became Member, Directing Staff of the country's prestigious training institution for civil servants, the Pakistan Administrative Staff College. He then joined Pakistan's oldest seat of learning, the Punjab University, as Lecturer on International Relations in the Political Science Department from where he along with three other teachers was removed on political grounds during Martial Law. In 1982, at age 29, he became the youngest Editor of national English daily, 'The Muslim', published from capital Islamabad, which was respected for its independent positions.

As a specialist on international political and strategic issues, he has lectured widely and his articles have been published in various national and international publications including The New York Times, The Washington Post International Herald Tribune, and Middle East International. He has authored three books.

Membership of Senate Committees:

- Committee on Foreign Relations, Kashmir Affairs and Northern Areas (Chairman)
- Committee on Defence and Defence Production
- Committee on Narcotics Control
- Parliamentary Committee on Kashmir.
- Joint Parliamentary Committee on Balochistan.
- Functional Committee on Government Assurances
- Functional Committee on Human Rights

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Senator Wasim Sajjad

(PML, Islamabad Federal Capital)

Member

Mr. Wasim Sajjad was born on 30th March, 1941. He went to Oxford as a Rhodes Scholar in 1964 from where he obtained the Degrees of M.A. (Jurisprudence) and B.C.L. He is a Barrister-at-Law from the Inner Temple London and an Honorary Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford.

He has a highly distinguished career in politics and public service and has held the office of :-

- **President of Pakistan** (July to November, 1993 and December, 1997 to January, 1998).
- **Chairman Senate of Pakistan** (24th December, 1988 to 12th October, 1999). Elected in 1988 and re-elected in 1991, 1994 and 1997.
- **Federal Minister for Law, Justice & Parliamentary Affairs** (September, 1986 to December 1988). Has also held the portfolio of the **Federal Minister for Interior & Narcotics Control.**
- **Leader of the Opposition in the Senate of Pakistan**, 1988.
- Elected as **Senator** from Punjab on a technocrat seat in 1985. Re-elected in 1991, 1994, 1997 and 2003. Presently he is the **Leader of the House in the Senate of Pakistan** and is a Member of the Pakistan Muslim League.
- A **Lawyer** by profession, he is presently heading his own law firm (**Sajjad Law Associates**) having its Head Office in Islamabad.
- He is the **President** of the **Foundation for Advancement of Science & Technology** and **Chancellor of the National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences.**

He has travelled extensively and visited over fifty countries. He is married and has three children.

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Mian Khursheed Mahmud Kasuri

Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs

Ex-Officio Member

Mian Khursheed Mahmud Kasuri is a member of the National Assembly from NA-140 Kasur III constituency. He is currently Foreign Minister of Pakistan. Mian Khursheed Mahmud Kasuri graduated with a B.A (Hons.) degree from University of the Punjab in 1961, followed by a tripos degree from Cambridge University and qualified as Barrister-at-Law at Gray's Inn London. During his political career, Mian Khursheed Mahmud Kasuri was elected as First Secretary General of Peoples Democratic Alliance and was appointed Federal Minister for Parliamentary Affairs in the interim government of Prime Minister Mir Balakh Sher Mazari.

Mr. Kasuri is an ex-officio member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

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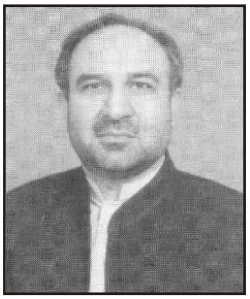

Senator Muhammad Ali Durrani

(PML, Punjab)

Member

Senator Muhammad Ali Durrani, State Minister for Sports, Culture and Youth Affairs, is a leading political activist and grass roots organizer of his party who founded the youth movement "Pasban". He was Secretary General of the National Alliance, a coalition partner of the ruling party. He is also the President of the Wise Education Society and Women Welfare Society. He is the Founder of the Institute of Afghan Affairs (1985) and Education for All (EFA). He has launched campaigns for the Kashmir cause, free employment (1997), Shaukat Khanum Memorial Trust Hospital, collective marriage ceremony, true freedom (2000), and for relief on foreign debt (2001). He played a leading role in the establishment of IJI (1988), Millat Party, National Alliance and the Grand National Alliance. Senator Durrani has visited Europe, Asia and Africa and is married with three sons and a daughter.

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Senator S. M. Zafar

(PML, Punjab)

Member

Senator S. M. Zafar is a prominent lawyer and former Federal Minister for Law and Parliamentary Affairs, Pakistan. He is involved with various developmental works and is Chairman of the Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development and Transparency - PILDAT's Board of Advisors, Chairman of the Human Rights Society of Pakistan as well as of the Senate Committee on Human Rights. He was President of the High Court Bar Association Lahore (1975) and President of the Supreme Court Bar Association (1979). He is also Chairman of the Cultural Association of Pakistan. Senator Zafar has visited the US, Canada, UK, France and Germany. He enjoys farming and has three sons and a daughter.

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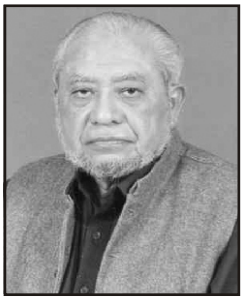

Senator Prof. Khurshid Ahmad

(MMA, NWFP)

Member

A world renowned research scholar, an educationist, an economist, a versatile writer and a preacher of Islam, Prof. Khurshid Ahmad was born on March 23, 1932 at Delhi, India. He holds a Bachelors degree in Law and Jurisprudence, Masters degrees in Economics and Islamic Studies and an Honorary Doctorate (Ph.D) in Education. Prof. Khurshid Ahmad has held the portfolio of the Federal Minister of Planning and Development and has been Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission in the Government of Pakistan from 1978 to 1979. He has written around 30 books in English, over 20 in Urdu and contributed to a large number of magazines. Senator Ahmed was elected as member of the Senate in February, 2003, and is a member of the Senate's Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Kashmir Affairs and Northern Affairs. He previously served as member of the Senate from March 1985 till March 1997. During that tenure he was also Chairman of the Senate Standing Committee on Finance and Economic Affairs from 1991 till March, 1997. He is Vice President (Naib Ameer) of Jama'at-e-Islami Pakistan and Founder and Chairman of both Institute of Policy Studies, Islamabad and the Islamic Foundation, Leicestershire, UK.

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Sardar Mahtab Ahmed Abbasi

(PML-N, NWFP)

Member

Senator Sardar Mahtab Ahmed Abbasi is former Chief Minister of the NWFP and a Federal Minister. He is an experienced politician and one of the prominent leaders of the PML-N.

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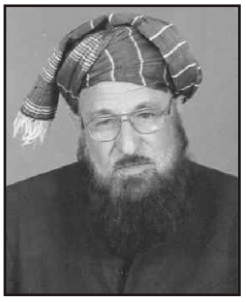

Senator Maulana Sami-ul-Haq

(MMA, NWFP)

Member

Senator Sami-ul-Haq completed education from Jamia Darul Uloom Haqqania Akora Khattak, and received a degree in Tafseer from spiritual leader Maulana Ahmad Ali Lahori. He was awarded an honorary degree from Darululoom Deoband India and Jamia Makka Muazzama, serving as Chancellor and Teacher of Hadith. Senator Maulana Sami-ul-Haq is a central leader of MMA and runs Dar ul Uloom Haqqania, a religious seminary at Akora Khattak, NWFP. He is also the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Religious Affairs and Minorities Affairs, and has been serving in the Senate of Pakistan since 1985. Senator Sami-ul-Haq is the Secretary General of the JUI-S, and Senior Vice President of the Islamic Democratic Alliance. He is Founder and Secretary General of the National Uniformity council (A common council of all religious political parties). He is the also the founder of the monthly Jamia Haqqania Al-Haq, and has authored several religio-political books in Urdu.

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Senator Babar Khan Ghori

(MQM, Sindh)

Member

Senator Babar Khan Ghori is currently the Minister for Ports and Shipping.. He has served as Member of the Sindh Assembly from 1993-1996, and as Member National Assembly from 1997-1999. He has visited the UK, USA, Holland, UAE, Saudi Arabia and France. Senator Ghori is married with two sons and three daughters.

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Senator Nisar A. Memon

(PML, Sindh)

Member

Senator Nisar A. Memon is the former Minister for Information and the former Chief Executive of the IBM Pakistan. He is also Chairman of the Standing Committee on Defence & Defence Production. He previously served as Federal Minister for Information and Broadcasting twice (1993 and 2002); as President of the Overseas investors chamber of Commerce & Industry Pakistan (1994); and as Chairman Board of Directors, Engro Chemicals Limited, Pakistan (2001-2002). He is a Syndicate member of Karachi University and President of The Reformers. Senator Memon has visited Europe, USA, Canada, Middle East, Africa and Central Asia. He is married with two daughters and enjoys reading and playing Golf.

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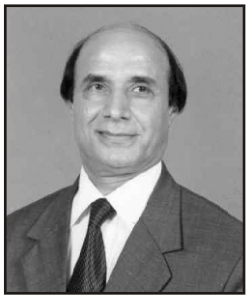

Sardar Muhammad Latif Khan Khosa

(PPPP, Punjab)

Member

Senator Sardar Muhammad Latif Khan Khosa is one of the country's leading lawyers who has actively defended constitutional and political cases of his party leadership. He was President of the High Court Bar Association thrice (1981-82, 1987-88, 1995-96), Member Pakistan Bar Council since 1995, Chairman Executive Committee P.B.C. (1995-96), Chairman Appeal Committee Punjab-1 (1996-2000) and Member Tribunal P.B.C. (1995-2000). He is a Life Member of the High Court Bars of Lahore, Multan and Rawalpindi. He is also Life Member of the Supreme Court Bar Association, and Chairman of Khosa Law Chambers. Senator Khosa has visited the USA, Canada, France, UK, China, Ireland, Dubai and Saudi Arabia. He is married with four sons and two daughters and enjoys cricket, debating and music.

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Rawalpindi: Flat No.3, 1st Floor, Satellite Plaza, Six Road Chowk, Satellite Town

Senator Tariq Azeem Khan

(PML, Punjab)

Member

State Minister for Labour, Manpower Overseas Pakistanis, Senator Tariq Azeem Khan has had considerable experience in Management and Business while living in the UK. He was the Minister for Press and Information at the Pakistan High Commission in London. He is also Information Secretary of the PML-Q. Senator Khan is a regular contributor to television and radio programmes and has authored several articles on political affairs. He has been a member of various delegations to international conferences on issues related to human rights and economic emigration.

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Senator Gulshan Saeed

(PML, Punjab)

Member

Senator Gulshan Saeed is a long-standing political activist and she runs an NGO called Roshan Pakistan. She was a member of the Punjab Social Welfare Board from 1998-2002. She has visited the UK, Thailand, Saudi Arabia, France, Holland and USA. Senator Gulshan Saeed is married with two sons and two daughters.

She is currently the Vice President of the Women's Wing of Pakistan Muslim League, and member of its General Council. She has held assignments of Punjab Social Welfare Board, Bait-ul-Mal Punjab and Chairman Zakat Committee Lahore.

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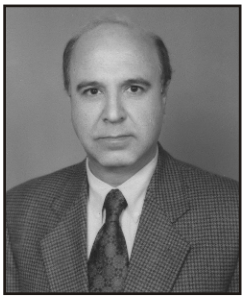
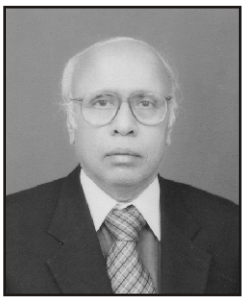
Profiles of Committee Officials



Mr. Iftikhar Ullah Babar

Secretary

Mr. Babar, the Secretary of the Committee, holds the position of the Joint Secretary of Pakistan Senate, which he joined in 1991. With Masters degree in Economics and another in Development Studies from the Hague, Mr. Babar has held senior positions during his 25-year career in different departments of Government of Pakistan. He has accompanied parliamentary delegations to a number of countries and written extensively on the parliamentary procedures, committee system and jurisdiction.



Mr. Tayyab Siddiqui

Consultant

Ambassador (R)

Mr. Tayyab Siddiqui served as Ambassador of Pakistan to Zimbabwe (1986-1990), with concurrent accreditation to Zambia, Botswana and Namibia; to Indonesia (1992-1996), with concurrent accreditation to Papua New Guinea; to Egypt (1997-1999); and to Switzerland (1999-2003), and also to the Holy See and Liechtenstein.

In a 35 - year career as a diplomat, he also served in Pakistan missions in Amman, Beirut, Colombo, Berlin (GDR), Athens, Dhaka and Washington D.C. He was a member of Pakistan delegation to the UNGA for four years (1977-1980).

Ambassador Siddiqui is currently a regular analyst on international affairs with Radio Pakistan and PTV. He also contributes a regular column entitled “Harf-e-Haq” to the Urdu daily, Ausaf.

About the Hanns Seidel Foundation

The Hanns Seidel Foundation (HSF)

The Hanns Seidel Foundation (HSF) is a non-profit organization established in 1967 with its headquarters in Munich. Its activities, financed by the Federal Republic of Germany, by the Free State of Bavaria, and by private donations are organized through four main departments, the Academy for Politics and Current Affairs, the Institute for Adult Civic Education, the Scholarship organization and the Institute for International Contact and Cooperation.

In accordance with the overall mission statement of the HSF, the Institute for International Contact and Cooperation is working in the service of peace, Democracy and Development with projects in currently 60 countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe. In Pakistan the HSF has established and supported Technical Training Centers in the province of Balochistan from 1983 to 1999. Since 1993, when an office of the HSF was opened in Islamabad, its activities have included technical support and staff training for the Secretariats of both houses of the Parliament and cooperation with a number of Institutes, Think Tanks and University Departments, all of which are doing research mainly on issues of current international and regional politics. HSF has assisted in the organization of hundreds of public seminars with its partners in Pakistan, as well as non-public dialogue forums on foreign policy and security matters with experts from neighbouring and European countries.

The HSF is pleased to be associated with the production of Report No.5 on visit to Germany, Belgium and the UK of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

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Brief of the Reports published by the
FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

REPORT NO. 1:
Deals with the visit of the members of British House Commons Foreign Affairs Committee, to Islamabad in May 2004. The major issue was "to discuss matters of mutual interest, particularly the global and regional scenario in the aftermath of 9/11 incident".

The Report covers the proceedings of the meeting and explains the viewpoint of the two countries.

REPORT NO. 2:
Relates to the meeting held on May 28, 2004 on the subject of General Elections in India, its impact on Pakistan and their regional implications. Recognized experts on South Asia were invited to present their assessment and perspective; including former Foreign Minister Abdul Sattar and Foreign Secretary Riaz Khokhar.

REPORT NO. 3:
Is a well-documented treatise on the post 9/11 issue of terrorism and "Enlightened Moderation" advocated by President Musharraf.

The US point of view, both official and nonofficial, is also reflected in the articles and statements by renowned US experts to provide a broader view of the problem, as also divergent perspectives from Pakistan.

REPORT NO. 4:
The report is a unique document as it contains the eye-witness account of the visit of Pakistani journalists, to Occupied Indian Kashmir the first ever by any Pakistani in last 57 years.

REPORT NO. 5:
It is an account of the visit of Foreign Relations Committee to Europe, in particular, Belgium, Germany and the UK. The Report covers meetings with counterparts in these countries and interaction with the resident Pakistan community in the continent

PAKISTAN SENATE

SENATE OF PAKISTAN

SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE