

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Mission Permanente d'Observation  
de l'Organisation de la Conference Islamique  
auprès des Nations Unies



Permanent Observer Mission  
of the Organization of the Islamic Conference  
to the United Nations

البعثة المراقبة الدائمة لمنظمة المؤتمر الإسلامي لدى الأمم المتحدة

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**REPORT  
OF THE MEETING OF THE  
OIC SIX-MEMBER COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE  
PRESENTED TO THE  
ANNUAL COORDINATION MEETING OF  
FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE OIC MEMBER STATES**

**UN HEADQUARTERS – NEW YORK**

**25 SEPTEMBER 2006  
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The OIC Six-Member Committee on Palestine held a meeting at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, on 21 September 2006), under the chairmanship of Professor Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu, Secretary General of the OIC.

II The meeting was attended by Their Excellencies the Foreign Ministers of the Committee Member States, namely:

- Islamic Republic of Pakistan;
- Republic of Senegal;
- State of Palestine;
- Malaysia.

III The Secretary-General opened the meeting with an address in which he reiterated the OIC's unwavering position on the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif. He called for concerted efforts to end Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people, which had become more ferocious after the Palestinian legislative elections.

IV The Foreign Minister of the State of Palestine delivered an address in which he explained in detail the conditions in the Palestinian territories and the escalating Israeli aggression on the Gaza Strip and other Palestinian areas as well as the destruction by Israel of ministries, houses and government facilities and infrastructure. The statement also explained the dangerous situation in the Palestinian territories, particularly the City of Al Quds Al Sharif due to the continued construction of the racial segregation wall, settlement activities as well as Israeli Illegal measures and practices aimed at the Judaization of the Holy City.

V Members of the Committee made inputs in which they reiterated their countries' staunch support for Palestinian rights and unwavering positions. They called on the international community, particularly the Quartet, to assume its responsibilities of stopping Israel's aggression against the Palestinian people, to prevent continued Israeli killings, bombing of homes and targeting of infrastructure as well as government building and installations. They also demanded that pressure should be brought to bear on Israel to halt the construction of the racial segregation wall and all settlement activities, to resume

the peace process in accordance with the set principles, to implement the road map as published and the international resolutions concerning Palestine and the Arab- Israeli conflict. They called for an urgent international peace conference for the purpose of implementing the UN resolutions on the principle of full withdrawal from the occupied Arab and Palestinian lands in return for a lasting and comprehensive peace

VI The Committee forwarded the following recommendations to the Annual Coordination Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the OIC Member States:

1. The meeting affirmed all the relevant resolutions adopted by the Islamic conferences and the Al Quds Committee regarding the question of Palestine, Al Quds and the Arab-Israeli conflict.
2. The meeting reiterated the centrality of the question of Al Quds Al Sharif to the entire Islamic Ummah and the need to preserve its Arab and Islamic character and defend the sanctity of Islamic and Christian sacred places. It renewed its condemnation of Israeli measures aimed at changing the City's condition, demographic composition as well as its Arab and Islamic character, particularly through illegal colonial practices including its settlement activities and the building of racial segregation walls in and around the City and isolating it from its Palestinian neighborhood.
3. The Committee reiterated its principled support for the right of the Palestinian people to attain their national independence and exercise their sovereignty in the context of the Palestinian state with Al Quds Al Sharif as its capital. It emphasized once again, the rights of Palestinian refugees under international law and General Assembly Resolution 194 (III) of 11<sup>th</sup> December 1948. The meeting reiterated its solidarity with the Palestinian people in their struggle for self determination under their legitimate national leadership.
4. It commended the Palestinian legislative elections which reaffirm the ability of the Palestinian people to practice democracy and exercise their right to self determination, to establish their independent state on their national soil, with Al Al Quds Al Sharif as its capital. It called on the international community to respect the democratic choice of the Palestinian people and expressed support for the Palestinian national dialogue which culminated in the signing of the national dialogue document.

5. It condemned Israel Israel for abducting the Speaker and members of the Legislative Council, ministers and elected members of the Municipal Councils, considered such a flagrant violation of international law, held it fully responsible for their lives and safety and demanded their immediate release.
6. It affirmed the illegality of the Israeli measures in Al Quds Al Sharif aimed at annexing, Judaizing and changing the City's demographic and geographic character. It warned on the danger of excavations being made under the Al Aqsa Mosque by Israel and its commencement of the demolition of the Mograbi Gate Hill which links the Al Baraq Square with the blessed Al Aqsa Mosque. It requested the international community, particularly the Security Council and UNESCO to assume the responsibilities of compelling Israel to respect international law and to stop its illegal and illegitimate practices in the occupied City of Al Quds.
7. The meeting strongly condemned the continuation of Israeli policies and practices in the occupied Palestinian territories, including in the City of Al Quds Al Sharif. It also condemned strongly the premeditated killing of Palestinian civilians, including executions without trials and the destruction of infrastructure, ministries, as well as Palestinian government buildings and installations, the blatant demolition of houses, gouging out of farm lands, the arrest and incarceration of thousands of Palestinians, and the imposition of collective sanctions on the entire Palestinian people, including the imposition of stringent restrictions on movements of persons and goods as well as curfews for long periods.
8. The meeting also condemned very strongly the illegal Israeli settlement policy and practices in the Palestinian territories through its settlement activities and the building of expansion wall which causes the confiscation of additional thousands of dounemes and the isolation of tens of Palestinian towns and villages and the expanded destruction of properties and means of livelihood of thousands of Palestinians. The meeting regarded these illegal activities as actual annexation of a large part of Palestinian territories, thus rendering impossible the establishment of a Palestinian state.
9. It condemned the measures imposed by Israel on crossings in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank regions which are in violation of the provisions of international humanitarian law and the crossing agreements reached under the auspices of Quartet. It also cautioned the foolhardiness of proceeding to impose similar

arbitrary measures which will affect various aspects of the daily lives of the Palestinian people.

10. It called on states and bodies that stopped their assistance to the Palestinian people after the Palestinian legislative elections to review their positions and not to punish the Palestinian people for their democratic choices. It urged them to resume the provision of assistance to the Palestinian people and their national authority and help them to build their economy.
11. The meeting condemned Israel's defiance of the advisory opinion issued by the International Court of Justice on 9 July 2004 and its non compliance with the General Assembly resolution ES15/10 of 20 July 2004, as well as its continued construction of the wall on the occupied Palestinian territory, in and around the Al Quds Al Sharif. Consequently, the meeting once again called for the respect of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice and to implement resolution ES-15/10. The meeting called for the imposition of punitive measures against entities and companies that contribute to the building of the wall and against the products of the settlements, settlers and all beneficiaries of the illegal activities in the occupied Palestinian territories, including Al Quds. The meeting called for the following specific measures:
  - a) More measures should be taken in the context of the United Nations in accordance with operative paragraph 5 of resolution ES-15/10. It also called on the Security Council to assume its responsibility by adopting a clear resolution and taking necessary measures in this regard. The Secretary General of the United Nations should speed up work regarding the request of the General Assembly contained in the resolution 15/10 which provides for the establishment of a record of the magnitude of damage caused by the wall and to ascertain that the positions and documents of the UN General Secretariat agree completely with the advisory opinion.
  - b) Concerning Member States, the meeting called for measures, including legislative means at collective, regional and individual levels to prevent products of illegal Israeli settlements from entering their markets under the obligations imposed by international treaties, to prevent Israeli settlers from entering their territories and to impose sanctions on companies and bodies that

contribute to the construction of this wall and such other illegal acts in the occupied Palestinian territories.

- c) The meeting called on all The High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention to abide by the Common Article 1 of the four Geneva Conventions and to take measures to ensure Israel's compliance with the Convention.
12. It emphasized the need to implement the international resolutions relevant to the question of Palestine as well as the principles and resolutions of international law, including the law to protect human beings, particularly the law provided for in the Geneva Convention related to the protection of civilians during wars, adopted on the 12<sup>th</sup> of August 1949.
13. The meeting reiterated its support for comprehensive peace based on relevant United Nations resolutions, including Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 1397 (2002) and 1515 (2003) as well as the agreed principles which call on Israel to withdraw fully from the occupied Palestinian territories, including Al Quds Al Sharif and other occupied Arab lands. In this regard the meeting renewed its support for the Arab peace initiative endorsed by the 14<sup>th</sup> Arab Summit in Beirut, Lebanon on 28 March 2002.
14. The meeting called on the international community and the Quartet to exert necessary efforts to implement the road map so as to achieve its stated objectives in accordance with international law. It expressed its total rejection of positions and measures that contradict the rules of international legality and the authorities of the peace process, including Israeli unilateral measures which attempt to preempt the outcome of negotiations on the questions of final status. It called on States and all international organizations not to recognize or deal with any guarantees or promises that will result in the reduction of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and not reward the Israeli occupation which tries to impose its conditions through the policy of fait accompli.
15. It expressed a strong concern about the tragic conditions of Arab and Palestinian prisoners in Israeli prisons and detention camps and called on the international community - humanitarian and international rights organizations, to put pressure on Israel to release them in line with signed agreements and understanding.

16. It called for more effective participation of the United Nations in ensuring the success of the Middle East Peace Process and affirmed the continued responsibility of the United Nations towards all aspects of the question of Palestine until a just and comprehensive solution is found, which will end the occupation and enable the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable national rights, including their right to return, to self determination and to establish their independent state on their national soil, with Al Quds Al Sharif as its capital.
17. It emphasized the need to continue to ensure that Israeli documents of accreditation at the United Nations do not cover lands occupied by Israel since 1967, including Al Quds Al Sharif.
18. It renewed its demand to states as well as international organizations and bodies to abide by international resolutions concerning the City of Al Quds as an integral part of Palestinian and Arab territories occupied in 1967 and called on them not to participate in any meeting or activity that serves the objectives of Israel in consolidating its occupation and annexation of the Holy City.
19. It emphasized the need to implement the Security Council resolution 237 on the return of displaced Palestinians and the General Assembly resolution 194 on the return of Palestinian refugees to their homes and properties as two important pillars of a just and lasting solution.
20. It emphasized the ongoing responsibility of the United Nations Relief and Work Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) in discharging its duties towards all Palestinians wherever they may be under the General Assembly resolution in this regard.
21. It renewed its call to Member States to abide by the resolutions adopted by the Summit meetings and ministerial conferences on the question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict during voting at the United Nations and at international fora.
22. It decide to mandate the Secretary General to take the necessary measures to enhance communication and coordination on the question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the League of Arab States, the African Union, the Non-Aligned Movement, the

European Union, the United Nations and its specialized agencies  
and to express appreciation for these institutions' solidarity  
stance and support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people.

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