

The Position of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation on the Palestinian Issue

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Abstract: The current study discusses the evolution of the position of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation on the Palestinian issue since its establishment until the present time, in which the Palestinian issue is experiencing a critical circumstance in light of the ongoing Israeli aggression on the Palestinian territories since October 7, 2023. The importance of the role of the OIC lies in the fact that the OIC is considered the most prominent international organization representing Islamic countries, while the Palestinian issue is considered one of the most prominent issues for Islamic peoples and countries. The study discusses the organization's positions on the Palestinian issue and the factors influencing it. The study examines the most prominent achievements made by the organization in supporting the Palestinian issue, as well as the most prominent challenges facing the OIC in taking a more effective position in favor of the Palestinian issue. The study relies on the descriptive analytical approach and the comparative approach. Regarding data sources, the study relies mainly on analyzing many decisions and summits of the OIC, speeches by secretaries-general and officials, and official reports published on the organization's website. It also relies on secondary sources such as previous research and studies, newspaper articles, and specialized books. The study concluded that one of the most important achievements is the decision of the OIC rejecting the displacement of Palestinians from the Gaza Strip.

Keywords: Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), Palestinian issue, International organizations, Gaza

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The position of the OIC on the Palestinian issue

There is a historical link between the establishment of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and the Palestinian issue. The OIC was established by a decision issued by the historic summit held in Morocco on September 25, 1969 in response to the crime of burning Al-Aqsa Mosque in occupied Jerusalem. This relationship between the establishment of the organization and the Palestinian issue places a greater responsibility on the OIC, as the Palestinian issue is considered the main reason behind the establishment of the OIC. The goal was also, in one way or another, to move and cooperate jointly with Islamic countries against Israel regarding the Palestinian issue (Mahmood 2019, 45).

On the other hand, the OIC recognized the Palestine Liberation Organization as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and the OIC countries supported the membership of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the United Nations as an observer in 1974. In any development related to the attacks on Jerusalem, the OIC would hold an extraordinary summit, as happened in July 1980. The OIC is the second largest intergovernmental organization after the United Nations, with 57 member states, and represents the collective voice of the Islamic world, and seeks to protect its interests. Since the issue of Palestine is classified as a central issue in the Islamic world, the OIC, whose charter was established according to basic goals, including strengthening solidarity among members, has a great responsibility regarding the issue of Palestine, which has been living under Israeli occupation since 1948 (İhsanoğlu 2010, 124–125). In addition to the above, the OIC is a large organization in terms of the number of members, and the OIC has strong relations with other international organizations such as the United Nations, the European Union, and other organizations (OIC 2025, 6).

The Organization of Islamic Cooperation's Concern in the Palestinian issue

The OIC has a fundamental interest in the Palestinian issue. If we look at the work program of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, it consists of 18 areas, the top priority of which is the issue of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif. The Al-Quds Committee is one of 4 committees affiliated with the Organization of Islamic Cooperation. From a legislative standpoint, the Charter of the OIC stipulates several issues that support the Palestinian people, including enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their right to self-determination and establish their sovereign state with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital, and preserving the historical and Islamic identity of the city of Jerusalem. Perhaps these principles are emphasized in all Islamic summits that are held periodically every 3 years or in the periodic decisions related to Palestine during the meetings of the foreign ministers of the member states (Kalin 2006).

From an administrative standpoint, if we look at the structure of the OIC, we find that the Department of Palestine and Al-Quds Affairs was established as a main department in the General Secretariat, headed by an Assistant Secretary-General in accordance with Article 18 of the Charter of the Organization, which states that “one position of Assistant Secretaries-General shall be allocated to the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine, provided that the State of Palestine appoints its candidate for this purpose” (Hashmat 2011, 121). To see the extent of the organization’s interest in the Palestinian cause and the issue of Jerusalem, we review the tasks of the Department of Palestine and Jerusalem Affairs in the Organization of Islamic Cooperation.

To see the extent of the organization’s interest in the Palestinian cause and the issue of Jerusalem, we refer here to the tasks of the Department of Palestine and Jerusalem Affairs in the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, which begin with following up on the implementation of decisions, recommendations and plans related to the affairs of Palestine and Jerusalem issued by the Islamic Summit Conferences, Councils of Foreign Ministers and Ministerial Meetings. The tasks of the Department of Palestine Affairs also include preparing political, economic, social, cultural and media reports that lead to supporting the struggle of the Palestinian people, helping them regain their legitimate rights, and providing member states, the Organization’s agencies and relevant bodies with these reports.

In addition to the above, there is coordination of efforts, positions and policies towards the city of Jerusalem as a central issue, following up on the implementation of the Organization’s decisions related to it with regard to monitoring and confronting Israeli violations and Judaization policies, implementing the strategic plan for the development of Jerusalem, activating twinning agreements with it and contributing to preserving its Arab identity and protecting its holy sites. At the media level, the functions that are carried out include preparing the appropriate media line to publicize the Palestinian cause and expose Israeli violations of the sanctity of holy places, coordinating media activity with specialized agencies, monitoring the activity of the Israeli occupation in all its forms, especially the policies of colonial settlement, Judaization, and forced displacement, and proposing the necessary measures to confront this.

With regard to follow-up, this unit follows up on what is happening in the United Nations and other international forums regarding the issue of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif in all fields and coordinating the role of the Islamic Group through the organization’s external offices. In addition to the above, the General Secretariat is represented in conferences, seminars, meetings and other events held in the field of Jerusalem and Palestine affairs, following up on the implementation of the decisions issued regarding the Islamic Office for the Boycott of Israel, and following up on the policies of the Israeli occupation related to colonial settlement, the apartheid wall, and daily attacks and violations in the occupied Palestinian territory (COMPASS 2020).

These tasks are not limited to the management of Palestine and Jerusalem affairs,

but there are sub-administrative units and offices that follow this administrative unit. Administrative units affiliated with the management of Palestine and Jerusalem affairs include:

Islamic Office for the Boycott of Israel: The Islamic Office for the Boycott of Israel was established based on Resolution No. 15/12-S issued by the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in 1981. It works to achieve the efforts of the General Secretariat in implementing the decisions issued regarding the Islamic Office for the Boycott of Israel, and to follow up on the policies of the Israeli occupation related to colonial settlement, the racist separation wall, and daily attacks and violations in the occupied Palestinian territory.

Representative Office of the Organization in Palestine: It was established based on Resolution No. 42/40-S issued by the forty-second session of the Council of Foreign Ministers in 2015. It works to develop a mutual relationship based on cooperation, coordination and consultation with the State of Palestine, based on the objectives, principles and decisions of the Organization, in a way that contributes to strengthening its role towards supporting the rights of the Palestinian people and building their national institutions, meeting their needs, enhancing their steadfastness, and preserving their sanctities.

Palestine and Occupied Arab Territories Affairs File: It follows up on four sub-files, namely ministerial meetings, the peace process, relations with international organizations, as well as the issue of refugees and UNRWA.

Jerusalem Affairs File: It follows up on four sub-files, namely the strategic plan for the development of Jerusalem, Israeli violations in Jerusalem, and twinning with Jerusalem, as well as following up on the work of the Jerusalem Committee and the Bayt Mal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency.

Development Affairs File: It follows up on four sub-files, namely development and humanitarian aid, media and cultural activities, development funds, and the Organization's affiliated agencies, in everything related to the issue of Palestine and Jerusalem.

Groups of committees related to the issue of Palestine and Jerusalem:

1. Al-Quds Committee

The Al-Quds Committee was established in accordance with Resolution No. 1/6-S issued by the Sixth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Jeddah during the period from 12 to 15 July 1975 (in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia). It aims to follow up on the implementation of the decisions taken by the OIC related to the Arab-Israeli conflict, follow up on the decisions of other international bodies that support or are consistent with the position of the Organization, communicate with any other

bodies, and propose what it deems appropriate to the member states to implement the decisions and achieve its objectives and take whatever measures it deems appropriate towards emerging situations within the limits of these powers.

2. The Six-Party Committee on Palestine

It was established based on Resolution No. 1/13-S issued by the thirteenth session of the Council of Foreign Ministers in 1982, with the aim of coordinating political positions and efforts and taking all effective steps on the widest possible international scale in the United Nations and its specialized agencies and all other various international organizations and conferences to support the Palestinian cause. Its membership includes the Foreign Ministers of: the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; the Republic of Senegal; the Republic of Guinea; the State of Palestine; Malaysia, and the Secretary-General of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation.

3. Ministerial Contact Group on the Question of Palestine and Jerusalem

It was formed based on the decision of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization No. 7/40/PAL (Conakry, December 2013), and adopted an Islamic action plan to support the Palestinian cause, and protect Al-Quds Al-Sharif from the systematic Judaization policies practiced by the Israeli occupation authorities to change the Arab and Islamic character of the city, change its demographic composition, and isolate it from its Palestinian surroundings. The Ministerial Contact Group is headed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Kingdom of Morocco and includes the Foreign Ministers of the State of Palestine, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Republic of Guinea, Malaysia, the Republic of Turkey, and the Republic of Azerbaijan, in addition to the Secretary-General of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation.

4. Al-Quds Fund and its Endowment

The Al-Quds Fund was established by a decision of the Seventh Conference of Foreign Ministers in 1976, and operates under the supervision of a Board of Directors headed by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the membership of the State of Palestine, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Kingdom of Morocco, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Republic of Guinea, in addition to the Secretary-General of the Organization (OIC n.d.).

In this context, the OIC has affirmed in all its regular and extraordinary summits its support for the Palestinian people, including the 14th Islamic Summit in the

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the 7th Extraordinary Summit held in Istanbul in May 2018, the emergency session of the Council of Foreign Ministers on Al-Quds Al-Sharif in Istanbul in December 2017, and the extraordinary meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers in March 2024 in Saudi Arabia (Republic of Turkey - Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2017).

The position of the OIC regarding the Israeli aggression on Gaza after October 7

With the start of the Israeli aggression on Gaza, there was a rapid response from the OIC. The extraordinary ministerial meeting of OIC was held on October 18, 2023, nearly 10 days after the events of October 7 and the Israeli aggression on the Gaza Strip. The most important point that came out of the meeting was the announcement of the rejection of the Islamic countries of the displacement plans announced by figures in the Israeli government (OIC 2023).

The extraordinary joint Arab and Islamic summit was also held on November 11, 2023 to discuss the Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people, the extraordinary session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Member States of the OIC to discuss the Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people on March 5, 2024, and the fifteenth summit of the Islamic Summit Conference (under the slogan: "Strengthening Unity and Solidarity through Dialogue for Sustainable Development") in Gambia, which was held on May 4-5, 2024, issued decisions on the issue of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif. The most prominent decisions taken by the OIC regarding the Israeli aggression on the Gaza Strip after October 7, 2023 were the decisions issued by the joint Arab and Islamic summit to discuss the Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people, which was held in Riyadh on November 11, 2023. The attendees affirmed the firm positions of the OIC regarding the Palestinian issue, and regarding the recent developments, the rejection of calls to displace the residents of Gaza was firmly emphasized, and the international community was called upon to expedite the provision of humanitarian, medical and relief aid and to open safe humanitarian corridors immediately. It also stressed the need to provide international protection for the Palestinian people and stop the barbaric aggression of the Israeli occupation forces. The statement also affirmed support for the Palestinian government at all levels and its international and legal movement to stop the heinous crimes, including the Israeli occupation authorities' commission of the crime of genocide (OIC 2023).

First, although there was a two-week delay in responding to the call of the State of Palestine to hold an emergency summit on October 28, 2023, it was a good decision to merge the two summits that the OIC and the Arab League decided to organize, as two summits were scheduled to be held at the same time, and thus the merger came to unify efforts. The merger also sent a positive message about the unity of position

in condemning the Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip, the West Bank and Jerusalem, as well as the unity of position in confronting the aggression and the humanitarian disaster it caused. However, on the other hand, there were sources that the Arab countries did not agree to adopt proposals that include pressure measures on the Israeli occupation to stop its aggression, such as international prosecution of Israel for all its crimes against the Palestinian people. Therefore, it can be said here that the decision to merge the two summits addressed the problem of the lack of agreement on the measures.

Emphasis on the resolutions of the United Nations and relevant international organizations

The OIC resolutions are guided by the resolutions of the United Nations and the resolutions issued by the Security Council, and are also keen to refer to the legal opinions issued by the International Court of Justice. We note here that this has been used previously, as it emphasized the request of the United Nations for an opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legal implications of the policies and practices of the Israeli occupation in Palestine and the consequences of this occupation and the illegal practices associated with it. The OIC also takes into account the resolutions issued by the Non-Aligned Movement, the African Union and the League of Arab States, which affirm that the Israeli colonial occupation of the Palestinian territories and discrimination against the Palestinians are the root causes of the recurring tensions, instability and prolongation of the conflict in the region.

After October 7, the United Nations held an emergency session on October 26, 2023. Therefore, as the Islamic Summit was an opportunity to reaffirm previous resolutions that supported the Palestinian cause, especially the rights of the Palestinian people to freedom and an independent sovereign state, the Islamic Summit meeting also welcomed UN Resolution No. A/ES-10/L.25 adopted by the tenth emergency session on October 26, 2023 (UN News 2023). In brief, the UN resolution referred to the Security Council resolutions related to the protection of civilians in armed conflict, including those related to children and armed conflict. The resolution also referred to the need to adhere to the principles of distinction, necessity, proportionality and precaution in conducting hostilities. It stressed the need to protect civilians in accordance with international humanitarian law and international human rights law. The UN resolution stressed the need to seek accountability and ensure independent and transparent investigations in accordance with international standards. The resolution also expressed concern about the humanitarian catastrophe in the Gaza Strip and its far-reaching effects on the civilian population. The resolution called for full, immediate, safe, sustainable and unhindered access for humanitarian assistance. From another perspective, the UN resolution supported efforts to deliver

humanitarian aid without restrictions or conditions to meet the minimum basic needs of the population, as well as supporting regional and international efforts aimed at achieving an immediate cessation of hostilities, ensuring the protection of civilians, and providing humanitarian aid.

Therefore, we can summarize the UN resolution in calling for an immediate, permanent and sustainable humanitarian truce leading to the cessation of hostilities and then the commitment of all parties to international law and international human rights law. At the level of the humanitarian situation, the United Nations called for the provision of basic goods and services to civilians throughout Gaza on a continuous and unhindered basis, and for immediate, full, sustainable, safe and unhindered access to aid provided by humanitarian organizations. In light of the Israeli decisions and practices, the United Nations called for the cancellation of the Israeli order to evacuate civilians from the northern Gaza Strip, and the rejection of any attempts to forcibly transfer civilians, the immediate release of all civilians detained illegally, and the United Nations also called for the protection of all civilian and humanitarian facilities, including hospitals, medical facilities, means of transportation, schools, places of worship, humanitarian and medical workers and journalists, and stressed the urgent need to establish a protection mechanism to ensure the protection of the Palestinian civilian population (UN General Assembly 2023).

Although these nine items included in the UN resolution are positive items and are all in the interest of the Palestinian people, it must be noted that the level of the OIC resolutions should be higher than the ceiling of the UN resolutions, which include many countries that support Israel, while all member states of the OIC should support the Palestinian cause. The OIC resolution began its position on what is happening in Palestine by emphasizing a number of determinants adopted by the OIC regarding the Palestinian issue, the first of which is emphasizing the centrality of the issue and the organization standing with all its capabilities by the Palestinian people as a brotherly people in their struggle to liberate their land and their right to self-determination and to live in their independent sovereign state on the lines of June 4, 1967 with Jerusalem as its capital. The resolution issued by the OIC at the extraordinary joint Arab and Islamic summit included 31 items, and the current paper divides the resolution items into several categories including: affirmation of previous resolutions or principled positions, rejection of policies and attempts, condemnations, procedures and positions, demands, support for initiatives, monitoring and documentation and diplomatic work (Rahman 2023, 112–125).

In addition to the traditional position in previous OIC resolutions such as condemning the Israeli aggression and condemning the killing of civilians and emphasizing the need to break the siege, the need to release all prisoners and stop all attacks on Al-Aqsa Mosque, it announced support for the steps taken by the Arab Republic of Egypt to confront the consequences of the Israeli aggression on Gaza and supporting its efforts to bring aid into the sector immediately, sustainably and

adequately. The OIC clearly condemned the displacement of about one and a half million Palestinians from the north of the Gaza Strip to its south, and considered it a war crime according to the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and its annex of 1977. The organization announced its rejection of the forced displacement or deportation of the Palestinian people, whether inside Gaza or the West Bank, to any other destination whatsoever.

In addition to rejecting the displacement of the Palestinian people, the decisions of the OIC emphasized the rejection of any proposals that would consolidate the separation of Gaza from the West Bank, which indicates that the OIC is aware of the danger of this separation between Gaza and the West Bank. Therefore, the organization saw that any future approach to Gaza must be in the context of working on a comprehensive solution that guarantees the unity of Gaza and the West Bank. This also confirms the commitment of the OIC to establish a Palestinian state on the borders of June 4, 1967. At the international level, the OIC called on the Security Council to take a decisive decision to stop the aggression, and called on all countries to stop exporting weapons and ammunition to the occupation authorities, which its army uses to kill the Palestinian people (Kulaklıkaya 2025, 37–52).

At the legal level, it requested the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court to complete the investigation into the war crimes committed by Israel against the Palestinian people. A decision was also issued to establish a legal monitoring unit to prepare legal pleadings on all violations of international law and international humanitarian law. In addition to supporting the legal and political initiatives of the State of Palestine, including the advisory opinion process at the International Court of Justice. In light of the deteriorating situation in Gaza and in order to mitigate the effects of the massive destruction of the Israeli aggression, the OIC did not neglect the importance of financial contributions, as it decided to work on activating the financial safety net to provide financial contributions and financial, economic and humanitarian support not only to the Government of Palestine but also to UNRWA, while emphasizing the need to mobilize international partners to rebuild Gaza.

The OIC continues to follow all developments in the Palestinian issue. For example, one of the last positions before completing this study was the condemnation issued by the Secretary-General of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, Hussein Ibrahim Taha, of the irresponsible statements of Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu regarding the Arab Republic of Egypt, where Netanyahu justified the illegal presence of the Israeli occupation forces in the Salah al-Din “Philadelphia” axis. The OIC considered Netanyahu’s statements as an evasion of his responsibility for disrupting the ceasefire agreement and prolonging the Israeli military aggression, genocide, starvation, siege and forced displacement of the Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip.

Accordingly, the Secretary-General called on the international community to assume its responsibilities towards imposing an immediate and comprehensive

ceasefire and ensuring the complete withdrawal of Israel, the occupying power, from the Philadelphia corridor and all parts of the Gaza Strip, in implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2735 of 10 June 2024. In the same context, the Secretary-General of the Organization condemned the presentation by the Israeli Prime Minister of a map that does not include the occupied West Bank, considering it an extension of racist and illegitimate Israeli policies based on denying the existence and legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and constituting an attempt to consolidate the regime of occupation and illegal colonial settlement on the occupied Palestinian territory (OIC 2024).

Challenges facing the OIC regarding the Palestinian issue

Most international organizations suffer from problems in the inability to influence the current international reality, and this weakness is due to many factors, including the preference of countries for their national interests, which leads to difficulty in consensus, as well as the influence of the great powers and their dominance over decisions, and the lack of implementation of sanctions. When we look at the reality of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, some of the problems that all international organizations suffer from also apply to the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Finnemore and Sikkink 1998, 887–917)

From another perspective, if we look at the countries of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, we find that not a single country among its members is a permanent member of the Security Council. Therefore, the decisions of the OIC will be under the umbrella of larger international institutions such as the United Nations and its Security Council. In addition, external interference and pressure from major countries will continue to have a significant impact, which makes it necessary for the OIC to strive hard to have a place among the permanent members of the Security Council.

Despite the theoretical principled support for the Palestinian issue, there are a number of challenges that make the position of the OIC as an international organization less strong. First, it is clear that there are major differences in the views of member states regarding the Palestinian issue. There are member states that reject diplomatic and trade relations with the Israeli occupation state, and there are states that establish diplomatic and trade relations, and recently there have been military relations between some member states and the Israeli occupation state. These differences are also deepening in light of regional conflicts and rivalries between states, as well as in light of sectarian and religious polarization that deepens divisions between Islamic states and weakens their unity.

Although the Palestinian issue is an issue that can be an issue of unification of efforts and not division between Islamic states, therefore the Palestinian issue can be

used as a lever for cooperation. What the OIC is doing can be classified within the framework of soft power, and it has not been able to reach effective punitive measures against the Israeli occupation state, which requires working to develop tools to pressure the Israeli occupation. The OIC is a formation that expresses the reality of the countries of the Islamic world, which suffer from many problems, conflicts, disputes and development issues. Therefore, it can be said that this process is complementary, as there must be cooperation in order to solve the problems and conflicts. At the same time, solving the problems and conflicts contributes to strengthening the reality of the international organization that represents these countries.

Conclusion

There is no doubt that the OIC gives great priority to the Palestinian cause according to its plans and programs, and the organization has been making great efforts since its establishment towards the Palestinian cause, and there are periodic and exceptional meetings to discuss the developments of the Palestinian cause, and these meetings issue important decisions and statements by high-level officials, but all of this collides with the fact that no solution has been reached regarding the establishment of an independent, sovereign Palestinian state.

Regarding the last extraordinary summit held on November 11, 2023, there was an expectation that it would issue decisions that would put more pressure on the Israeli occupation state, such as not allowing the use of American bases in the region, severing diplomatic and economic relations with the Israeli occupation, implementing an oil embargo, and preventing Israeli civil aviation from using Arab airspace. However, the firm position of the OIC regarding the rejection of the displacement of Palestinians from Gaza was important in strengthening the positions of member states to reject this position, especially Egypt. From another angle, there was an explicit call to establish a mechanism for diplomatic and legal action against the Israeli occupation state.

According to a realistic reading, OIC must seek to take more realistic measures to pressure the Israeli occupation state in order to work to stop the genocide in Gaza and stop the attacks on Jerusalem, Al-Aqsa Mosque and the cities of the West Bank, as the ceiling of expectations of the Islamic peoples from the OIC is greater than the decisions that have been taken. It is worth noting in conclusion that the OIC issued a resolution on the issue of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif on May 5, 2024, at the summit held in the Republic of Namibia. The resolution was a confirmation of what was stated at the extraordinary Riyadh summit, with the addition of some points on the necessity of member states supporting the Al-Quds Fund, and activating the ministerial team tasked with an action plan to visit influential capitals to protect the city of Jerusalem from the campaign launched by the Israeli occupation state against the Palestinian people.

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Махмуд Алрантиси

Став Организације исламске сарадње о палестинском питању

Сажетак: Ова студија разматра развој става Организације исламске сарадње (ОИС) о палестинском питању од њеног оснивања до данашњих дана, у време када је палестинско питање у критичној ситуацији услед текуће израелске агресије на палестинске територије која траје од 7. октобра 2023. године. Значај улоге ОИС-а огледа се у чињеници да се ова организација сматра најистакнутијом међународном организацијом која представља исламске земље, док се палестинско питање сматра једним од најважнијих питања за исламске народе и државе. Студија анализира ставове организације према палестинском питању и факторе који на њих утичу. Посебна пажња посвећена је најзначајнијим достигнућима ОИС-а у подршци палестинском питању, као и главним изазовима са којима се организација суочава у настојањима да заузме ефикаснији став у корист Палестине. Студија се ослања на дескриптивно-аналитички и компаративни приступ. Када је реч о изворима података, студија се првенствено заснива на анализи бројних одлука и самита ОИС-а, говора генералних секретара и званичника, као и званичних извештаја објављених на веб-сајту организације. Такође се користе и секундарни извори као што су претходна истраживања и студије, новински чланци и стручне књиге. Студија закључује да је једно од најважнијих достигнућа доношење одлуке ОИС-а којом се одбацује расељавање Палестинаца из Појаса Газе.

Кључне речи: Организација исламске сарадње (ОИС), палестинско питање, међународне организације, Газа