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İKO Genel Sekreteri İhsanoğlu'ndan AB liderlerine vizyon çağrısı (orjinal metin)

Brüksel'de düzenlenen Crans Montana Forumu'nun açılış oturumunda Avrupa Komisyonu Başkan Yardımcısı Jacques Barrot ile birlikte ana konuşmacılar arasında yer alan İKO Genel sekreteri Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, konuşmasında ABD Başkanı Obama'nın Kahire konuşması ile Arap barış girişiminin Batı-Islam ilişkilerinde yeni bir vizyonel çerçeve ortaya koyduğunu vurgulayarak bu resmin içinde Avrupa'nın ve Avrupa Birliği'nin yer ve rolünün ne olacağını sorguladı.

İhsanoğlu, şimdiki AB liderlerine 1963'te Türkiye'ye tam üyelik perspektifi veren Ankara Anlaşması'nı hazırlayan ve imzalayan Avrupalı liderler gibi uzun vadeli bir vizyon geliştirmelerini telkin etti.

İhsanoğlu Türkiye'nin AB tam üyeliğinin, İsrail ile Filistin, ABD ile İslam dünyası ve İslamiyet ile Hıristiyanlık arasında tarihi uzlaşmalar yaratılmasına ve İslam medeniyeti ile Müslümanların Avrupa kimliğinin oluşmasındaki katkılarını kabul edecek yeni bir Avrupa kimliği anlayışına dayanacak daha geniş bir küresel barış ve istikrar formülünün ana unsurlarından biri olabileceğini ifade etti.

ABHaber,Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu'nun konuşmasını yayımlıyor:

SPEECH BY
HIS EXCELLENCY PROF. EKMELEDDIN IHSANOGLU
SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE
ORGANISATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

AT THE
TWENTIETH SESSION OF THE
CRANS MONTANA FORUM
BRUSSELS – BELGIUM

24 – 27 JUNE 2009

Mr. Chairman,
Honourable Ministers,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am very pleased to participate, for the first time, in this Forum, and I am also thankful for the opportunity to address this distinguished audience on today's main topic: strategies towards the East, Africa and the Arab World. These three names and their geographical locations constitute parts of the Muslim world.

But, before I go any further, I would like to thank Ambassador Jean-Paul Canteron, Chairman and Founder of Crans Montana Forum, for his kind invitation to take part in this year's session.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

There is no doubt that we are living in an ever changing world, where the forces of change are proceeding in a variety of courses, running in parallel directions or in crossing ones.

When we look to the situation of the world few years ago and compare it with today's world, we see that the current of the river of change is progressing rapidly, altering in its trail the world's economic and political map, and constantly shifting the balance of power to new directions that we cannot foretell or discern their ultimate destination.

In the tumultuous course of the ongoing movement of change, we witness the emergence of new centres of powers, as well as the decline of the fortune of old powers. We also see the rise of new strong grouping or blocks not known before.

It is not long time ago, since we lived the disintegration of the Soviet Union, and the end of the former bipolar world, putting a sudden end to an era characterized by the dominance of the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union on the world affairs. Today, we see new economic groupings forging their way towards prominence as in the case of the European Union. We are also observers and eyewitnesses to the rapid ascension of China and India to the rank of potential superpowers, while we are all affected by the recent international financial and economic crisis, which has loosened the grip of the U.S. and the West on the command of the world's economy, portending the advent of imminent new realities on the world's balance of power.

This fluctuating and unsteady situation will be entrenched as a result of the expected new alignments and partnerships in the Asian realm (Russia-China) and the expected economic alliances in Latin America.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

These major global developments raised legitimate questions about the future of the Muslim world and its role in this rapidly changing realities. A strong urge to examine this matter in earnest, and to chart a plan to safeguard and protect the interests of the Muslim world, were voiced. Calls on Muslim rulers, officials, politicians and intellectuals for action were repeatedly raised.

There was a general consensus among Muslim leaders that despite Muslim world's enormous natural resources, its large and strategic territories, its significant demographic weight with almost one-fourth of the world populations, its role at the world does not commensurate with its real worth, and is still largely marginalized.

There was also a general consensus that the era of globalization is the era of major groupings that does not leave room for any individual action or single State, no matter how big, or rich.

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Based on these findings, the Muslim leaders, empowered by their strong bond of collective Islamic solidarity which unites them and taking stock of an in depth debate and consideration in 2005, seem to have found the answer to their predicament. To that effect, an OIC Extraordinary Summit of Heads of States and Governments of its Member States convened in Makkah to discuss the future of the Muslim world.

The OIC Extraordinary Summit opened the doors of the OIC and the Muslim world to engage in an unprecedented internal and intergovernmental reform process with a view to freeing the Muslim world from the shackle of the past and usher in a new era of progress, prosperity and unity. This move was followed by concrete action which yielded positive results, promising to change the reality of the Muslim world. The blue print of this developmental scheme took form of a ten-year programme of action, encompassing all aspects of life. As a result of this historic and unprecedented move, a new image of the Muslim world is emerging.

Today, the OIC has a new Charter with a new vision, objectives and principles enabling the Muslim world to address the 21st Century challenges.

It has an elaborate plan to promote human rights, the rule of law, good governance and furthering civil liberties in the Muslim world, including having a Permanent and Independent Human Rights Commission which we hope to put in place by 2010.

It has reformed major OIC institutions to cope with the requirements of their specializations.

It has programmes and funds for social development destined mainly to poverty eradication.

It has schemes for introducing quality education, while focusing on science and technology.

It has a programme to promote intra-OIC trade with the ultimate objective of creating a free-trade zone. The programme is functioning rapidly.

It has a scheme to raise 20 Universities in its Member States to the level of the World's Best 500 Universities.

It has put in place an OIC Action Plan for the promotion and empowerment of women and for the good upbringing of children, the youth and the elderly.

The OIC is now in the forefront of the battle against terrorism, with substantial plans to eradicate the ideological structure of fanaticism and extremism.

In one word, the OIC is gathering the building blocks it needs to construct a new Muslim world; a world rooted in the realities of the 21st Century, and actively contributing to the efforts of humanity in its quest for international progress, prosperity, peace and security.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

A look at the new features of the Muslim world reveals its new image. Only four years after the adoption of the Ten-Year Programme of Action, we observe the emergence of a new Muslim world, more confident, more effective and more trustworthy. The Muslim world has three OIC Member States in the G-20 Group, four non-Permanent Members in the UN Security Council, one OIC Observer is a Permanent Member of the UN Security Council.

Today, as the OIC is going through a period of major reforms and substantive overhaul, it is effectively striving to support and contribute to the socio-economic development efforts of its Member States. Our coordination and cooperation efforts in this field are complemented with our active search for engagement with the international community.

Building capacity within OIC for conflict resolution and peace making was the theme of the brain storming session of the last OIC Council of Foreign Ministers Meeting held in Damascus last month.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

With the new opening and approaches announced by President Barack Obama recently in Cairo, expressing his willingness to improve U.S. relations with the Muslim world and putting an end to the period of clashes and misunderstanding, we feel very optimistic to see that the language used by the U.S. is very close, if not identical, to our language about how we see the world and about how we conceive the possible solution to contemporary challenges facing humanity.

We hail this trend and wish that under his leadership, and with the cooperation and support of the true peace-loving people in the world, the world will go into an epoch of peace, security and prosperity for all.

I must also add that in my opinion and I believe it is the opinion of many, success of our efforts to achieve this dream will depend, more than anything else, on putting a final end to the sufferings of Palestinian nation once and for all during President Obama's tenure of first four years.

I believe that the Arab Peace Initiative and President Obama's speech provide us with a strategic long term vision. Then, would it be irrelevant if I ask where is the role or place of Europe or European Union in this vision? Can the so-called Western and Muslim Worlds dispel all the misunderstanding and differences without a sincere and positive contribution from Europe?

Do the European leaders have a vision or share a common understanding on this point? What about the founding fathers of the dream of a united Europe? When they foresaw a role for Turkey within the future of Europe with the signing of Ankara Agreement in 1963, were they motivated by a vision? Were they more visionary than the European leaders of today?

When today's leaders of Europe regress on previous commitments for giving full membership vision to Turkey, on seemingly cultural and religious presumptions which are related to short term political objectives, are they really acting in line with a visionary approach and serving the long term interests of Europe?

Ladies and Gentlemen,

From a different angle, historic reconciliations between Palestinians and Israelis, between the US and the Muslim World, and on another track, between Islam and Christianity, coupled with a vision of European Union having Turkey as a full member, and a new understanding or redefinition of the identity of Europe recognizing the role of Islamic civilization and contributions of Muslims in its formation as a component, can these all together propel us to a more prosperous and peaceful world?

I leave the answers to you and thank you for your kind attention.

Daha fazla bilgi için:

<http://www.oic-oci.org/>

ABHaber, 25-06-2009 14.03 (TSİ)

YORUMLAR

Bu haber için hiç yorum yapılmamıştır, ilk yorum yapan siz olun!

BU HABERE YORUM YAZIN

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