

**REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS
ON ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AFFAIRS ADOPTED BY THE
TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS
(SESSION OF PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT-INTIFADA AL-AQSA)**

**BAMAKO, REPUBLIC OF MALI
4-6 RABIUL THANI 1422-H (25-27 JUNE 2001)**

**Report of the Committee
for economic and Social affairs Of the Twenty-eighth session
Of the Islamic conference of foreign ministers
(session of peace and development-intifada al-aqsa)**

**Bamako, republic of mali
4 - 6 rabiul thani 1422h (25 - 27 june 2001)**

The Economic and Social Affairs Committee of the Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) met on 4 - 6 Rabiul Awal 1421H (25-27 June 2001) to consider items No.68 to No.86 of the Agenda of the Session.

2. The meeting of the Committee was chaired by His Excellency Amadou Sangho, Chief of Mission, Ministry of Economy and Finance of the Government of the Republic of Mali. The General Secretariat of the OIC was represented in the Committee by His Excellency Ambassador Thierno Nabika Diallo, Assistant Secretary General for Economic Affairs and His Excellency Khaled Salem, Assistant Secretary General for Science and Technology.

3. The following subsidiary organs, specialized and affiliated institutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference also participated in the work of the Committee:

- Islamic Development Bank (IDB), Jeddah.
- Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRTCIC), Ankara.
- Islamic Centre for Development of Trade (ICDT), Casablanca.
- Islamic Institute of Technology (IIT), Dhaka.
- Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ICCI), Karachi.

4. The Bureau of the Committee comprised of the following:

Chairman	Republic of Mali
Vice Chairman	Arab Republic of Egypt. State of Palestine. Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
Rapporteur	Malaysia

5. The Committee based its discussion on the draft resolutions agreed by the 24th Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs, held in Jeddah, from 10-14 February 2001 as the working document.

6. The Committee examined and finalized 39 resolutions under the agenda items on Economic Affairs and adopted these resolutions, after making a number of amendments, for consideration and adoption by the plenary.

7. The question of granting the status of an affiliated institution to the Federation of Consultants from the Islamic Countries (FCIC) was raised in the committee by the delegation of Turkey. The Committee felt that it had no competence to discuss the matter at this stage and concluded that the request of the FCIC should be addressed in the first instance to the General Secretariat for its examination and reporting on the matter to the next session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs and thereafter to the 29th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

8. The Committee examined and finalized 9 resolutions on Science and Technology and adopted them for consideration and adoption by the Plenary. It also adopted the Tunis Declaration on Health, Environment and Sustainable Development, together with the resolution on naming IIT as Islamic University of Technology.

9. The Committee expressed its thanks to the chair for conducting the deliberations with wisdom and efficiency.

10. The Chairman expressed his gratitude to the members of the Committee for their full cooperation and earnest deliberations which were imbued with a spirit of Islamic brotherhood

11. The Committee expressed its gratitude to His Excellency President of the Republic of Mali and the Government and people of Mali for hosting the Conference and for the generous hospitality extended to all the delegates.

12. The Committee refers this report along with the attached resolutions to the Plenary for consideration and appropriate action.

Amadou Sangho,
Chairman
Committee for Economic and Social Affairs
of the 28th Session of the
Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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Resolution no. 1/28-e
On Economic problems facing the member states.

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 1/9-E(IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference in Doha;

Also recalling Resolution No. 1/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Further recalling Resolution No. 6/24-E of the 24th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, in which Member States were invited to reinforce Sub-Regional and Regional Markets and relaunch the existing economic integration projects among themselves;

Noting that globalization and increasing liberalization have made the external environment for development crucial particularly since OIC Member States have become more vulnerable to the intense competition and unpredictable fluctuations in international trade, instability in the financial and monetary flows as well as to the changes in technology;

Noting with concern that the world economy faces periodical severe fluctuations and crises in some regions the effects of which spill over globally due to the solid linkages between economies;

Stressing the urgency for the international community to work for a global approach towards financial crisis;

Aware of the need to improve the capacities and modalities of the International financial institutions, with regard to the prevention, management and resolution of international financial crises in a timely and effective manner;

Aware of the fact that, as a result of the current trends of globalization and liberalization, a large number of OIC Member States are bearing a disproportionate share of the adjustment burden;

Recognizing that the effective implementation of the Uruguay Round Agreements would necessitate a certain measure of adaptation in the economic and administrative structures of the Member States to safeguard their interests and to take maximum advantage of the opportunities to be created thereby;

Further aware of the need to further strengthen cooperation and coordination among OIC Member States to ensure expansion in inter-Islamic trade;

Having taken cognizance with appreciation of the studies prepared by SESRTCIC on world economic developments and ICDT on intra-Islamic trade;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the matter,

1. Stresses the need to promptly take practical steps foremost of which is to set up joint investment projects among Member States to achieve economic complementarity between them to ensure economic integration among the OIC Member States with the ultimate objective of establishing an Islamic Common Market or any other form of economic integration, on a step-by-step basis, among OIC Member States, and commends the efforts exerted by the Arab Economic and Social Council to create a major Arab free trade zone and other similar initiatives namely, the ECO, SEACO, ECOWAS, CEMAC and CEMAO.

2. Underlines the need to devise ways and means to minimize the adverse effects of the globalization on the economies of the Islamic world as well as to enable them to harness opportunities provided by globalization.
3. Calls on the international community to adopt appropriate measures to ensure that the benefits of globalization are shared by all countries on an equal basis so as to ensure balanced advantages and obligations of developing including OIC member countries.
4. Calls upon the developed countries for further liberalization and increased access for the products and services where developing countries have a comparative advantage, and access to transfer of technology on concessional terms and have access to investment and technology.
5. Urges Member States to pursue efforts aimed at strengthening economic cooperation and economic policy coordination among them so as to maximize the complementarities in their economies and avoid further marginalization.
6. Urges also Member States to coordinate their efforts aimed at making the necessary contacts with the concerned international parties and organizations so as to safeguard the economic interests of Member States and not to prejudice their exports of various commodities and materials.
7. Calls on the developed countries to create a more practical, equitable and transparent environment enabling developing countries to implement their structural adjustment programmes to enable them to achieve sustainable development and urges them to support the Common Fund established by UNCTAD with a view to stabilizing raw material prices.
8. Notes with appreciation the exchange of views on current world economic issues that are being regularly conducted during the annual sessions of the COMCEC which constitute valuable occasions for the Member States to share their experiences and coordinate their positions on these issues.
9. Notes with concern the extraterritorial application by a number of developed countries of local legislation which adversely affect foreign investments in other countries, including the OIC Member States. Rejects all coercive measures, which are null and void from the perspective of international law; and calls upon the international community to put an end to such practices which impede cooperation in the economic and commercial fields between countries which intend to do so.
10. Agrees on the need to closely monitor the implementation of the Uruguay Round Agreement and requests the General Secretariat and related OIC Institutions to study new and emerging trends and report making proposals to implement technical assistance programmes to assist those Member States which might have difficulties in responding to the new challenges.
11. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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Resolution no. 2/28-e
On supporting the reforms of the
International financial architecture

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 2/9-E(IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling Resolution No. 2/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Recognising that recent South East Asian financial crisis was not only rooted in the macroeconomic vulnerabilities in several of the affected economies but was also caused by weaknesses in the current arrangements that govern the international financial system;

Accepting that the crisis had brought about severe economic and social consequences to the affected countries and that to prevent future vulnerabilities, steps had been taken to improve their macroeconomic management, enhance transparency and disclosure as well as increase corporate governance and draw up policies to strengthen their financial systems;

Recalling that a high degree of agreement has been achieved in the various fora on ways to reform the international financial architecture, particularly in the critical areas of strengthening financial systems, enhancing transparency and disclosure and improving the approaches to crisis prevention and resolution, including by involving the private sector and improved coordination between the international financial institutions;

Further accepting that weaknesses in the arrangements that make up the international monetary system have allowed excessive risk taking, imprudent investor behaviour and speculative activities;

1. Appreciates the contributions and efforts made by the various fora such as the G-7, APEC, ASEAN, the G-15, the G-20 as well as the international financial and regulatory bodies such as the IMF, World Bank, the Bank of International Settlements (BIS) and the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) to strengthen the international financial architecture;
2. Underscores the importance of developing an orderly and strengthened international financial system.
3. Underlines that the reforms of the international financial architecture should aim at addressing the fundamental weaknesses of the free market system and the inherent instability of the international financial system through achieving the following:
 - a. avoid disruptive destabilising capital flows to maximise benefits from globalised capital markets, thereby minimising risk;

- b. contain the adverse impact of currency trading especially on small economies;
 - c. mitigate occurrence of future crisis;
 - d. limit the contagion effect of any crisis; and
 - e. achieve symmetry in good behaviour of governments and the private sector.
4. Stresses the need to maintain the momentum for reforming the global financial architecture and avoid dampening the enthusiasm for this approach in the light of positive impressions derived from the current indicators in world economy.
 5. Agrees that the issue still requires crucial action particularly in areas pertaining to exchange rate systems, the liberalisation of capital accounts and the adoption of monetary and financial policies likely to encourage capital inflow.
 6. Urges that in those areas where recommendations have received broad support, developing, emerging and developed countries expedite the implementation of these proposals so as to enhance global financial stability, and more importantly promote sustainable growth and welfare;
 7. Calls for developing and emerging market economies to be effectively represented in the consultations now underway, as a more inclusive process is the only way to give moral authority to collective decision-making on the reforms of the international financial architecture;
 8. Calls for a greater participation of private sector in the prevention and resolution of financial crisis and the need for standards of transparency and disclosure of economic and financial information to be applied equally to the public and private sectors.
 9. Takes note with appreciation of the study prepared and submitted by SESRTCIC on the subject.
 10. Requests the SESRTCIC, Ankara, to follow-up and study the matter, particularly from the point of view of its implications for the OIC Member States and submit periodic reports to the annual session of the COMCEC and thereafter to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (ICFM).
 11. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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Resolution no. 3/28-e On strengthening the multilateral trading system

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 3/9-E(IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Resolution No. 3/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Reaffirming Member States' commitment to progressive trade liberalisation and cooperation in strengthening the multilateral trading system;

Recalling the related decisions of the COMCEC which have the subject on its agenda as a permanent item;

Appreciating the efforts of IDB and ICDT in assisting and appraising the Member States on matters related to WTO.

Taking note with appreciation of the report submitted by SESRTCIC on the Activities of the WTO;

Recognising that the effective functioning of the multilateral trading system is pivotal in contributing towards enhancing growth and development;

Taking note that the Third WTO Ministerial Conference held in Seattle from 30 November to 3 December 1999, and the fact that the WTO has thus failed to adopt such measures as to resolve problems of concern to the developing countries for implementation of the Uruguay Round Agreements;

Desiring that the multilateral trading system provide equitable benefits for all members through trade liberalisation and fair rules;

1. Calls on OIC Member States who have acceded to the WTO to support and facilitate negotiations for the accession of the other Member States which have not yet joined the WTO.
2. Urges the WTO and its Member States to:
 - i. facilitate the accession of all States to membership to ensure its globalization in decision-making, emphasize the importance of clarity and transparency of membership procedure, and avoid requiring states wishing to adhere to meet unfair requirements or conditions beyond the commitments of member states with equal status on the development scale;
 - ii. stress the need to ensure that political considerations should not impede the process of accession to WTO;
 - iii. accord priority and urgency in addressing implementation problems;
 - iv. ensure that the agenda for further negotiations remains focused, balanced and manageable, taking into account the limited resources and the level of development of many developing countries, in particular the LDCs;
 - v. strengthen the development dimension in multilateral trade agreements, including operationalizing the special and differential treatment provisions such as

extending the transitional period in implementation of the Uruguay Round Agreement;

- vi. reject the inclusion of non-trade issues, such as labour and environmental standards, into the work programme of the WTO, given its detrimental effects to the evolution of a just, free and fair trading environment as reiterated by most WTO members;
 - vii. ensure the availability of sufficient resources for technical cooperation activities to assist developing countries implement WTO agreements and decisions
 - viii. review the structure of the decision making process of the WTO to ensure greater transparency of the WTO process and ensuring effective participation of WTO members in this process;
 - ix. ensure that technical assistance by WTO shall also contribute to capacity building in developing countries, in particular the LDCs.
3. Calls upon the OIC Member States to actively participate in the Fourth WTO Ministerial Conference to be held in Doha, Qatar in November 2001.
 4. Commends the IDB for its sincere efforts to raise awareness among OIC Member States of the wide-ranging impact of the Uruguay Round agreements on economies. In this respect, it calls on the IDB to intensify its efforts to reinforce the building of the capabilities of Member States including its negotiating capabilities and preparing them fully for the negotiations of the coming multilateral trade exchange system in the context of the WTO.
 5. Urges the UNCTAD to undertake studies on the necessary measures to bring about a balance in cost and benefits for the developing countries in adopting the new trade and economic regimes taking into account their different levels of development and ability to compete.
 6. Calls on Member States to consolidate their efforts and coordinate their position in international organizations, in particular in WTO, World Bank and IMF.
 7. Requests the ICDT as well as other competent organs of the OIC to further consider the matter and submit periodic reports to the COM`CEC and the related OIC fora.
 8. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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Resolution no. 4/28-e

On implications of the establishment of regional and international economic groupings on the Islamic world, including the introduction of a single European currency, the euro

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 4/9-E(IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference

Recalling also Resolution No. 4/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Noting with appreciation studies and reports submitted by the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries, the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade and the Islamic Development Bank on this subject;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General in this respect,

1. Urges Member States to intensify trade exchanges between them and to work seriously on removing the obstacles which impede progress in this area.
2. Calls upon Member States to emphasize cooperation more in terms of project oriented integration arrangements.
3. Emphasizes the necessity to give priority to cooperation in the area of physical infrastructure, such as transport and communications, as well as in research, training and technology in these regional arrangements.
4. Requests the developed countries giving preferences to OIC Member States under various schemes to examine the erosion that is likely to occur in these preferences as a result of the implementation of the Uruguay Round Agreements and to consider restoring these losses by other trade concessions or forms of compensation.
5. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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**Resolution no. 5/28-e
On economic problems of the least developed
And land-locked member states**

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 5/9-E(IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Resolution No. 5/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Expressing its profound concern over the serious economic problems faced by the Least-Developed Member States and noting with disappointment the slow progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990, in particular the sharp decline in Official Development Assistance (ODA);

Expressing concern over the lack of access by the Least Developed Member States to private financial flows, and noting with regret the diminishing shares of these countries in official capital flows.

Expressing concern over the sharp decline in the prices of the raw materials produced and exported by the least developed countries; as well as for the marginalisation of the LDCs in the world economy.

Having taken note with satisfaction that the Islamic donor countries continued to provide significant external aid and that the amount of aid distributed to the least developed countries exceeded 0.15 per cent of their Gross Domestic Product;

Notes with appreciation the efforts of UNCTAD in favour of the Least Developed and Land-locked countries and its useful annual Reports on the Least Developed Countries and the Trade and Development Report.

Expressing satisfaction with the IDB's efforts for the extension of assistance to the Least Developed Countries and for the opening of a special account for them as approved by the IDB's Board of Governors at its Seventeenth Annual Session held in Tehran in November 1992;

Noting with appreciation the study prepared and presented by SESRTCIC on the Problems of Least Developed and Land-locked Member States;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General,

1. Emphasizes the importance of achieving reductions in the outstanding debt of the Least Developed Countries to sustainable levels through debt-relief measures, particularly the flexible applications of the eligibility criteria of the HIPC initiative, and making all Least Developed Countries eligible under the initiative, in order to help relieve their financial burdens, enhance their credit-worthiness and improve their external financial prospects.
2. Notes with satisfaction that the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries was held on May 2001 in Brussels from 14 to 20 May, 2001.

3. Calls upon all Governments, inter-governmental and multilateral institutions, to take appropriate steps to fully and expeditiously implement the resolutions and the Declaration of the Conference.
4. Appeals to the international community, and particularly to the developed countries, to fully and expeditiously implement the Programme of Action for 2001-2010 adopted by the Conference and the provisions of other relevant UN resolutions.
5. Decides to set up an open-ended intergovernmental group of experts, including representatives of the OIC General Secretariat, IDB, ICCI, ICDT and SESRTCIC, with the mandate of examining the ways and means of implementing the Programme of Action for 2001-2010 in respect of the Least Developed Countries within the OIC and submitting proposals of intra-OIC cooperation in this regard for consideration by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Minister.
6. Calls upon the international community, to help the LDCs to progressively integrate themselves into the world economy and strengthen LDC's capacity to participate in the multilateral trading system, including facilitating accession to WTO by those LDC's which are not already members.
7. Urges developed countries to increase their contributions and initiate new means within the framework of the International Development Strategy and to follow the example of countries who converted the debts contracted by the least developed countries into grants in order to facilitate the implementation of the structural adjustment measures undertaken by these countries.
8. Expresses concern at the declining trend in the quantity of ODA to the LDCs and stresses the importance of increasing Official Development Assistance (ODA) granted by the developed countries in favour of the developing countries in general and the Least Developed Countries in particular and calls upon developed countries and Member States to continue providing their official development assistance in parallel with facilitating the access of the products of the developing and the least developed countries to the markets of developed countries.
9. Notes with satisfaction the efforts of some Member States to extend assistance in the technical, financial, food and other forms to the least developed Member States and hopes that such assistance will continue.
10. Appreciates the efforts of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry in initiating a proposal of activating private sector in Islamic Least Developed Countries and Land-locked countries by establishing a Network of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in these countries.
11. Notes that the OIC Secretary General has set up a Task Force comprising of representatives of the OIC General Secretariat, IDB, ICDT, ICCI and some selected OIC country Chambers in accordance with Resolution 5/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and appreciates the efforts of the ICCI in the setting up of the Task Force for which fifteen members have confirmed their membership. It was also noted that the ICCI is in contact with the Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry to organise a meeting of the Task Force along with a seminar on SMEs in September 2001.

12. Calls upon the land-locked countries, their transit neighbours and donor countries to implement measures to strengthen further their cooperative and collaborative efforts in dealing with the transit problems in accordance with the Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation between Land-locked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries.
13. Recognizes the necessity to respond effectively to the needs of Land-locked and transit countries so as to allow them to develop their transport infrastructure and road network and called on the developed countries to provide the necessary assistance to promote trade among the various parties.
14. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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**Resolution no. 6/28-e
On eradication of poverty in the least developed
And low-income oic member states**

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 6/9-E (IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Resolution No. 6/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Expressing its concern over the prevalence of poverty and its tragic dimensions which should be checked in time;

Reiterating the need to give special attention to the eradication of poverty, notably in the Least Developed and Low-income Islamic countries;

Acting in conformity with Islamic rules and precepts as well as the OIC Charter and moved by the spirit of Islamic solidarity;

Noting that Micro-Credit programmes by providing access to small capital, contribute towards eradication of poverty through generating productive self-employment, ensuring social and human development, and promoting participatory processes in the societies;

Noting the support to micro-credit extended by various Summits and other high level meetings and noting further that the international community is observing the period 1997-2006 as the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty.

Recognizing that in the process of globalization, the marginalization of many developing countries and particularly the least developed among them have created constraints to the efforts to eradicate poverty;

Noting with appreciation the study prepared and submitted by SESRTCIC on "Eradication of Poverty in the Least Developed and Low-income OIC Member States";

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General on this matter;

1. Reaffirms that the eradication of poverty in all Member States before the end of the next decade should constitute a common objective of OIC Member States.
2. Confirms the link between the acute nature of the poverty phenomenon and the distortion of the socio-economic structures, marginalization in the global economy, and deterioration of terms of trade, due to the inappropriate international conditions, particularly those relating to the requisites of economic growth and development.
3. Urges the developed Industrial States and International institutions to take specific measures for the fulfillment of the commitments made at the World Social Summit, held in Copenhagen, as well as other international fora so as to enable the Least Developed Member States to attain this objective.
4. Encourages incorporation of micro-credit schemes in the strategy of poverty eradication and implementation of related recommendations as reflected in the Plan of Action adopted in the Micro-Credit Summit held from 2-4 February 1997 which launched a global movement to reach 100 million of the world's poorest families for self-employment and other financial and business services by the year 2001.
5. Reaffirms that a favourable international economic environment taking into account the requirements of developing countries, within the framework of the concessions to be granted to them in terms of financial and technical assistance and investment resources; and also, of their access to international markets, raw materials price stability and appropriate structural programmes, is necessary for the success of the struggle being waged by LDCs and low income countries to help them eradicate poverty.
6. Appeals to developed countries that have not yet done so to achieve as soon as possible the agreed target of 0.7% of the GNP for overall official development assistance and, to achieve the 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of GNP for the least developed countries.
7. Urges the LDCs and low income countries to play in a more coordinated manner a more active role in international fora dealing with the eradication of poverty.
8. Requests Member States to intensify implementation of technical cooperation programmes among themselves with a view to improving the health educational, human and housing conditions as well as other basic needs of their respective population.
9. Encourages Member States and competent OIC organs and institutions, particularly the IDB, to support the on-going development programmes of OIC Least Developed Countries and the low income ones, with a view to strengthening their local technical capabilities creating production and job opportunities.

10. Requests the more advanced Member States of OIC to reduce tariff barriers on goods and services of the Least Developed Member States to help them broaden their market base and also to provide long-term FDI to help the latter, inter alia, to avert the risks of fluid capital transactions and speculative investment.
11. Stresses the importance of effective national, financial, monetary, commercial and budgetary policies in the mobilization of national resources making it possible to combat poverty.
12. Reaffirms the need to give special priority, in particular, in the Least Developed and poorer Member States.
13. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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Resolution no.7/28-e
On external debt of african and other
Oic member states

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 7/9-E (IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Resolution No. 7/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Expressing its deep anxiety over the external debts of the developing Member States which have been increasing at an alarming rate for the last few years;

Noting with concern the growing debt-servicing problems of externally indebted developing countries as constituting an element adversely affecting their development efforts;

Noting with satisfaction that the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has written off the official debt of a certain number of least developed/landlocked and/or Sahelian Member States;

Appreciating the initiative of His Highness the Emir of the State of Kuwait, who as Chairman of the Fifth Session of the Organization of the Islamic Summit Conference, declared in his speech to the UN General Assembly on 27/9/1990 that in order to alleviate the burden

of indebtedness of the developing States, the State of Kuwait took the initiative of writing off the interests due on development loans extended to developing States;

Also expressing its appreciation for the efforts made by His Majesty the King Hassan II, may Allah rest his soul in peace, Chairman of the Seventh Islamic Summit and the Secretary General in the framework of the implementation of the resolutions of the Seventh Islamic Summit on the debt of OIC Member States;

Noting with appreciation the study prepared and submitted by SESRTCIC on "The External Debt Situation of Sub-Saharan African OIC Member States";

Having also taken note of the report of the Secretary General,

1. Appeals to international creditors as well as to international financial institutions to continue adopting every necessary measure to cut down the debt of OIC Member States, in particular through staggered settlement of debts, deferred amortization, reduced and favourable interest rates or swapping debts for financing various development projects.
2. Takes note of the initiatives adopted by the G-8, during its Okinawa Summit meeting, in order to alleviate the debt burden of the most impoverished countries.
3. Reaffirms the urgent need for effective, equitable, development-oriented and durable solutions to the external debt and debt-servicing problems of developing countries, and to help them exit from the rescheduling process.
4. Expresses its appreciation for the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) debt relief initiative and urges that all the LDCs be made eligible for benefit under this initiative.
5. Notes with concern that only nine countries so far have reached decision points under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Initiative and in this regard, calls for its accelerated implementation in order to enable more eligible countries to benefit from the initiative.
6. Urges that approach in the debt settlement should cover all types of debt, including multilateral debt, and all indebted developing countries, and incorporate measures aimed at a once-and-for all reduction arrangement to reduce their debt burden to a scale that would allow them to resume their economic growth and development.
7. Expresses its gratitude to Member States which have already responded favourably to the above request and appeals to Member States to continue the transfer of capital through grants and concessionary loans to Member States, especially to the least developed, the land-locked and/or Sahelian countries.
8. Renews the call made to the international community, especially the developed countries, to offer substantial reduction or cancellation of African debts and lowering of the burden of servicing charges while ensuring that this process is combined with the flow of fresh and considerable finances at soft-terms, to African countries.
9. Appeals to those Member States that have not yet done so and to industrialized countries and international organizations to implement the resolution of the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference on the external debt of OIC Member States.

10. Supports the Cairo Declaration adopted by the First Summit Conference of Africa-Europe, held in Cairo, from 3-4 April, 2000, in calling on donors to expedite translating their promises into real commitments to alleviate the debt burden urgently and on deep and wide ranging scale for the group of debt-burdened poor countries.
11. Calls on bilateral and multilateral debtors to examine the procedures and mechanisms currently being proposed to alleviate the debt burden in accordance with means of debt-burdened poor countries, and indebted, medium-income countries in order to able to service their debts in the context of the special objectives related to their development and progress as well as the necessary resources for eradicating poverty.
12. Appeals also to Member States which are donors to use their influence with the International Donor Community to take initiatives to overcome the external debt burden of OIC developing and least developed Member States, with regard to implementing this resolution.
13. Appreciates the efforts of those Member States which have been implementing stringent macro-economic and external debt management policies to alleviate the adverse effects of the developments in the world economic and financial situation.
14. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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Resolution no. 8/28-e

On need for enhancement of economic relations among member states in the light of the current changes in the world economy

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 8/9-E (IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Resolution No. 8/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Reaffirming the relevance of both the new Strategy and the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation among Member States, endorsed at the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference, and underlining in this respect, the dynamic and constructive role played by the President of the Republic of Turkey in chairing the COMCEC's proceedings;

Stressing the importance of collaboration among OIC Member States in implementing the strategy and the Plan of Action;

Realizing the rapid evolution of the world economy towards increased globalization and integration as well as the challenges embodied in the constitution of powerful economic blocs and by the growing liberalization of world trade;

Bearing in mind the existence of the World Trade Organization (WTO) as well as the important impacts of the Uruguay Round Agreements and recent global pacts on the developing World in general and on the OIC Member States in particular and recognizing in this respect the need for more cooperation and coordination among OIC Member States to ensure that their share in the world trade will be increased respectively;

Emphasising the importance of ensuring univesality of Free Trade and convinced that as a result of the WTO, trade relations between Member States should take into account the framework of the rights and obligations provided for by the new trade rules contained in the Final Act of the Uruguay Round, and the relevant arrangements therein.

Taking note with satisfaction of the reports submitted by the SESRTCIC, ICDT, IDB, and ICCI;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General;

1. Takes note with appreciation of all the decisions taken by the COMCEC relating to the Strategy and the Plan of Action for the strengthening of inter-Islamic economic and commercial cooperation.
2. Welcomes with satisfaction, the under-mentioned proposals made by His Majesty late King Hassan II (May Allah bless his soul) to the international community on the occasion of the closing session of the Ministerial Conference of the Uruguay Round in Marrakesh:
 - (a) The implementation of a "genuine Marshall Plan" in favour of Africa, with a view to reducing the tremendous poverty and lessen the recurring tensions from which its populations are suffering;
 - (b) The setting up of a new international negotiations mechanism which will better safeguard the national interests of developing countries in general and particularly those of OIC Member States;
3. Welcomes with appreciation the speech by the Hon. Dr. Mahathir Mohamad, Prime Minister of Malaysia, on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the 27th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, 24-27 Rabiul Awal 1421H (27-30 June 2000) with the theme Islam and Globalisation in which the Prime Minister of Malaysia underscored the need for Member States to meet the challenges of globalisation. He also emphasized the importance of mastering ICT and related technologies for the development of the Muslim Ummah.
4. Urges the Muslim Ummah to deploy concerted efforts to acquire knowledge to face the challenges of globalisation;
5. Also urges Member States to develop telecommunication technologies and its linkages and to provide facilities to increase cooperation amongst Islamic countries.
6. Further urges Member States to utilize Islamic Banking facilities and services in Islamic countries.

7. Urges Member States to consider steps to be taken on a progressive basis, with a view to harmonising their economic policies in order to benefit from the new trade rules provided for within the WTO framework and thus encouraging a rapid development of trade between member states. Due regards should be paid to relevant resolutions of the 8th Islamic Summit held in Teheran in December 1997 and other resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.
8. Invites Member States to revitalize their actions in order to increase their share in the world economy notably by a sustained improvement of their international competitiveness at the level of the goods and services exports, by adopting a series of policies meant to improve their economic infrastructures, master the services sector, increase the value added and the quality of products, diversify the productive base and provide the required conditions likely to attract foreign investments.
9. Emphasizes the growing importance of the services sector in the world economy and calls on Member States to increase technical cooperation in this field among themselves.
10. Calls upon Member States to further increase their efforts and their budgetary allocations for Research and Development, and also expand their cooperation and coordination in this field through inter-alia, joint ventures with a view to support their production of goods and services as well as their competitiveness in international markets.
11. Invites Member States to endeavour to reinforce sub-regional and regional economic groupings and relaunch the existing economic integration projects among Islamic countries, with a view to institutionalizing cooperation in the fields of trade, investment, finance and technology among these countries which could methodically prepare the establishment of an Islamic Common Market or any other suitable form of economic integration among themselves.
12. Affirms that in order to achieve the above objectives the private sector in Islamic Countries should play a prominent role through giving impetus to inter-Islamic economic relations and in this context invites the Governments of Member States to urge and encourage businessmen and representatives of the Private Sector in Islamic countries to effectively participate in private sector meetings organized by the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry. In this connection it notes with appreciation the setting up of a Monitoring Mechanism for the evaluation and implementation of the recommendations of the private sector meetings over a phased out period.
13. Calls for the expeditious process of accession to the World Trade Organisation of applying developing countries, including the OIC members, and emphasizes that in this process no political consideration should be invoked which may impede the accession of these countries.
14. Calls upon the Islamic chamber to continue with its efforts in the area of cooperation with the private sector, so as to help them adapt to the new concepts in the world economy and challenges of globalization by organizing additional workshops, with the support and contribution of the private sector. In this context, it expresses its appreciation for the support being extended by the governments of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Arab Republic of Egypt and Islamic Republic of Iran to the Islamic Chamber and calls on other Member States to follow.

15. Invites Member States to strengthen their consultation and coordination mechanisms, particularly within the WTO, as well as in their relations with regional economic blocs, so as to better protect the individual and collective interests of the Islamic States.
16. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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**Resolution no. 9/28-e
On economic problems of the palestinian people in the occupied palestinian territories, of the syrian citizens in the occupied syrian golan heights and of the lebanese citizens in occupied south Lebanon And the western bekka formerly under occupation**

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 9/9-E (IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Resolution No. 9/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Believing in the objectives and principles of the OIC Charter aimed at strengthening Islamic solidarity among the Member States, and conforming with mass international will that rejects arbitrary Israeli practices in the occupied Arab territory which lead to deterioration of the economic and social conditions of Arab citizens under the yoke of Israeli occupation, on the one hand, and that supports the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region based on the (Land-for-Peace principle) UN Security Council Resolutions 242, 338 and 425 as well as the authority of the Madrid Peace Conference, on the other;

Underlining the unflinching efforts exerted by the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) to promote the economic structure; and in view of the escalation of the illegal and unlawful expansionist settlement policies of the Israeli government, in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the occupied Syrian Golan; and also in view of the serious implications of this escalation on the existing difficult economic and humanitarian conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory and the Syrian citizens in the occupied Golan;

Expressing extreme concern over the grave economic impacts, resulting from the expansionist settlement policy of the Israeli government, on the difficult living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory and those of the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan as well as the Arab people in the occupied Arab territory;

Appreciating with profound interest the role which the Palestine Liberation Organization and its National Authority (PNA) are playing in all territories under the PNA including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif for the improvement of the Palestinian people's living conditions and the overhauling of their national economy;

Expressing deep concern over the danger of Israel's continued occupation of the Syrian Golan, part of South Lebanon which are suffering huge economic and material losses;

Emphasizing the resolutions of the recent Arab Summit in Cairo concerning this matter;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General,

1. Hails the efforts made by the Palestinian Liberation Organization and the Palestinian National Authority to rebuild Palestinian facilities, infrastructure and properties already destroyed and those being destroyed by the Israeli occupation authorities. It commends the strenuous efforts exerted by the Palestinian Authority to rebuild and strengthen Palestinian National economy.
2. Invites all concerned bodies to expedite the extension of the envisaged necessary assistance to help the Palestinian people to establish their national economy, consolidation of their national institutions and to enable them to establish their independent State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.
3. Reaffirms the earlier OIC resolutions in favour of the extension of all forms of economic, technical, material and moral support and assistance to the Palestinian people, preferential treatment for Palestinian export products, granting them exemptions from taxes and tariffs and permitting Palestinian manpower to work in Islamic States for specific periods thus helping to improve their material conditions and contributing to their return and their steadfastness on their land.
4. Urges Member States to set up people's committees to collect donations to support the Intifada and provide urgent assistance to the Palestinian people in this emergency situation.
5. Strongly condemns the closure and blockade imposed on corridors, and on the Palestinian airport, towns and villages, which have resulted in heavy losses and serious damage to the social and economic life of the Palestinian people, and are detrimental to the Palestinian economy; and calls upon the international community to force Israel to end the closure and lift the blockade imposed on the Palestinian territories.
6. Strongly condemns the acts of demolition and destruction of Palestinian homes and lands, the uprooting and burning of fruitful trees and plants, and the bulldozing of the soil, which are perpetrated by the Israeli occupation army and settlers and which have resulted in severe losses for the Palestinian economy; and calls upon the international community to force Israel to put an end to these criminal acts and to pay reparations for these damages.
7. Calls upon the international community to intervene to force Israel to release the Palestinian funds being held up by it and estimated at millions of dollars accruing from taxes and tariffs due to the Palestinian authority and levied by the Israeli government.

8. Strongly condemns Israel for using internationally banned weapons, particularly depleted uranium, against the Palestinian people for the deadly and harmful effects on humans, land, and vegetation in the Palestinian territories.
9. Calls the Member States to contribute to the Al-Quds Fund, the Al-Quds Waqf and Beit al-Mal of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
10. Calls for the necessity of implementing the resolutions of the UN General Assembly on the economic assistance extended to the Palestinian people as well as the resolutions of other international organizations and relevant specialized agencies. It also calls for unified efforts during the Fifty-fourth Session of the UN General Assembly in this respect.
11. Urges the private sector and investors of the OIC Member States to undertake the execution of the economic, industrial, agricultural and housing programmes in the territories of the Palestinian National Authority with a view to supporting and strengthening the Palestinian national economy.
12. Condemns Israel's continuing occupation of the Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the escalation of its arbitrary practices against the Palestinian people in all of the occupied towns and villages, and building an expansionist infrastructure by establishing more settlements and calls for halting these practices.
13. Condemns Israel for its continued occupation of the Syrian Golan and parts of South Lebanon, including the Shebaa farms and the arbitrary Israeli practices which have led to the degradation of the social and economic situation of the Syrian and Lebanese populations suffering under the yoke of Israeli occupation.
14. Expresses extreme concern about the serious economic implications resulting from a new series of expansionist settlement policies by the Israeli government on the existing difficult living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian territories as well as those of the Syrian citizens in the Occupied Syrian Golan and the Arab people in the other Occupied Arab territories.
15. Urges the OIC Member States to carry all necessary actions at the international level to exert pressure on Israel to desist from resorting to imposition of the brutal blockades on the occupied Palestinian territory, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif which result in extremely painful economic effects on the Palestinian people and raise the level of unemployment among the Palestinians. It also hampers international efforts aimed at realizing development in the occupied Palestinian territory and the territory of the Palestinian National Authority.
16. Calls on Member States and the international community to compel Israel to pay the Government of Lebanon reparations for the plight of the Lebanese citizens in Southern Lebanon and the Western Beqaa who suffered Israeli aggressions throughout the occupation that has induced substantial losses and social complications and caused a quasi-permanent paralysis of economic activities in the region.
17. Calls on Member States and the international community to extend necessary assistance to the Lebanese citizens in South Lebanon and the Western Beqaa who have been constantly and every day the targets of Israeli aggression throughout the

occupation period, thus entailing huge material losses and social hardships leading to a quasi permanent paralysis of the economic activities in the area.

18. Calls also on the Member States to coordinate their efforts regarding the implementation of the resolutions on the subject.
19. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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Resolution no. 10/28-e
On assistance to member states stricken
By drought and natural calamities

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 10/9-E (IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Resolution No. 10/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Noting with concern the grave situation caused by natural disasters, drought and desertification, and the ensuing damaging effects on economic and social conditions especially in the sectors of agriculture and food, economic and social infrastructures as well as public services and utilities;

Noting with satisfaction the efforts made by some Member States and the Islamic Development Bank which have extended and continue to extend technical and financial assistance as well as food aid to Member States stricken by drought and natural disasters;

Fully aware that afflicted Member States, belonging as they do to the category of the Least-Developed, cannot by themselves, bear the growing burden of anti-drought and anti-desertification campaign and the implementation of major related projects;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General,

1. Expresses its gratitude to Member States, which have provided and are still providing assistance to the Member States affected by drought and natural disasters.
2. Expresses also its gratitude to IDB for its continuing assistance to Member States afflicted by drought and other natural disasters and encourages the Bank to continue its assistance in this domain.

3. Appeals to the International Community also to extend assistance to Member States struck by drought and natural disasters.
4. Calls upon the Member States and OIC Institutions to extend urgent and continual assistance to OIC countries of Inter-governmental Authority for Development and the Campaign Against Drought (IGAAD) and Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) to enable them to overcome the difficult situation which has been threatening them for too long.
5. Notes with appreciation the meeting of Donor Countries and national and Regional Financial Institutions convened by Kuwait at IDB Headquarters in June, 1998 to consider the appropriate mechanisms for financing the new programmes.
6. Welcomes the contribution of 30 million US\$ made by the State of Kuwait in the form of soft development loans as well as the 20 million US\$ contributed by the Islamic Development Bank for the new programme.
7. Also notes with appreciation that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has embarked upon the implementation of its new programme for the control of drought and desertification in the African Sahel countries.
8. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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**Resolution no. 11/28-e
On economic and social losses for
Great jamahiriya as a result of the security
Council resolution nos. 748/92 and 883/93.**

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 11/9-E (IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Resolution No. 11/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Having taken note of the negative effects on the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya of the sanctions imposed on it by the Security Council under Resolutions No. 748/1992 and 883/1993, in the economic, cultural and social fields;

Recalling the relevant resolutions adopted by the various fora of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States and the Non-Aligned Movement;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General;

1. Reaffirms the importance of paying due attention to this issue with a view to definitively lifting the embargo imposed on the Libyan Arab people and paying them reparations for the losses they have suffered as a result of the sanctions imposed on them pursuant to Security Council resolutions No. 848(92) and 883(93).
2. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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**Resolution no. 12/28-e
On supporting the efforts of south east asian
Oic member states to counteract the implications of the economic and financial
crisis**

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution 12/9-E(IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling Resolution No. 10/26-E adopted by the Twenty-sixth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Noting with concern that the stability of the Financial System in some OIC Member States in South East Asia region continues to remain under pressure arising from, amongst others, revolution in information and communication technology facilitating uncontrollable management of large amount of capital for speculative purposes;

Expressing concern over the declining economic and social conditions in the affected Member States that are caused by this financial turmoil;

1. Requests the Secretary General to continue to support the efforts of the OIC Member States of South East Asia to counteract the implications of the economic and financial crisis.
2. Calls on the Islamic Development Bank as well as international financial institutions to continue their assistance to further strengthen social safety nets to protect the poor and vulnerable.

3. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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Resolution no. 13/28-e **On economic assistance to the republic of lebanon**

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 13/9-E (IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Also recalling Resolution No. 12/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Further recalling Israeli aggressions against Lebanon, and the resulting losses of life and property, and their consequences on political and economic conditions in Lebanon;

Appreciating the efforts exerted by the Government of Lebanon to achieve stability and security, establish its authority, reconstruct its country, and provide for the needs of citizens in the territories previously under Israeli occupation;

Taking into account the difficulties faced by the Lebanese citizens in the territories previously occupied by Israel, and in the neighbouring areas;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the subject;

1. Expresses its appreciation of the assistance extended by some Member States and by the relevant organs of the OIC.
2. Condemns Israeli acts of aggression against public facilities and infrastructures in Lebanon, aimed at obstructing the efforts of reconstruction made by the government of Lebanon. It also condemns the continued Israeli unwillingness to withdraw from parts of the territory of Lebanon, including the Shab'a farms, to the line of the internationally recognized borders of Lebanon.
3. Reaffirms its previous Resolutions on the need to provide various forms of financial, material, and humanitarian aid to Lebanon to meet its economic, technical and training needs, and reiterates the appeal to OIC Member States and to international and regional bodies to contribute urgently and effectively to the reconstruction of what was destroyed by Israeli occupation, and to respond positively to the call for a conference of donor states for that purpose.

4. Calls on Member States to grant exceptional facilities to Lebanese products to permit them unhindered access to their markets in support of the Lebanese economy, the mainstay of Lebanese steadfastness and resistance to Israeli aggression.
5. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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Resolution no. 14 /28-e On economic assistance to muslims in bosnia and herzegovina

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 14/9-E (IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Resolution No. 13/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Guided by the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter which lay stress on the common objectives and destiny of the peoples of the Ummah, as well as their commitment to consolidate international peace and security;

Recalling the previous resolutions adopted by the OIC expressing its Members' full solidarity with the Government and people of Bosnia and Herzegovina who are still facing a dire situation resulting from the brutal inhuman attacks by the Serbs;

Taking also into account the resolutions adopted by the Extraordinary Sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, held in Istanbul and Jeddah and followed by the Special Ministerial Meeting held in Islamabad as well as the 21st and 22nd Meetings of the OIC Foreign Ministers which were held in Karachi and Casablanca respectively and the Seventh OIC Summit, and the Work Programme of the 23rd Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Conakry and the 24th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Jakarta on supporting the Dayton Agreement;

Expressing appreciation to the enlarged meeting of the OIC Contact Group held in Sarajevo in April 1996 and stressing the principles contained in the Final Document adopted by the Meeting;

Welcoming the resolutions of the enlarged meeting of the Ministers of the OIC Contact Group which was held in Geneva in July 1996, especially those relating to the establishment of the Revolving Fund to be allocated to medium and small projects in Bosnia;

Also expressing its appreciation for the work of the Assistance Mobilisation Group for Bosnia and Herzegovina, formed during the OIC Kuala Lumpur meeting, which met in Sarajevo on 27-28 April 2001, towards providing humanitarian and economic assistance for concrete rehabilitation and reconstruction projects in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

Having examined the report of the Secretary General,

1. Expresses deep appreciation for the assistance extended by Member States and OIC relevant bodies. It also stresses the importance of the continuation of the activities undertaken by the OIC Assistance Mobilization Group and noted with appreciation the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry's special programme to assist the private sector of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
2. Commends the contributions of the OIC Member States at the Donors Conference for the Rehabilitation of Bosnia and Herzegovina which was held in Brussels in April 1996.
3. Appeals to Member States, Islamic institutions and other donors to make generous donations as well as provide financial aid to enable the early implementation of the IDB programme aimed at providing humanitarian assistance to the Government and people of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the reconstruction of the country.
4. Expresses its appreciation for the assistance provided by the OIC Member States and for the commendable efforts of those Islamic and other international humanitarian bodies in providing relief and assistance to the victims of the aggression in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
5. Urges upon the International Community to take efficient measures to ensure the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Bosnia and Herzegovina and humanitarian assistance relating to return of the refugees and displaced people to their homes by means of OIC Trust Fund for Bosnia and Herzegovina.
6. Demands that the sovereignty, territorial integrity and the political independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina be safeguarded and protected along its internationally recognized borders.
7. Requests the OIC Member States, at the same time members of the Peace Implementation Council in Bosnia and Herzegovina and its Coordination Committee to seek directing the biggest part of international assistance for reconstruction of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the regions inhabited by Muslims of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
8. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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Resolution no. 15/28-e
On economic assistance to the republic of somalia

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 15/9-E (IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Resolution No. 14/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Deeply concerned at the critical situation in Somalia and expressing the desire for early restoration of peace and order in that sister Member country;

Concerned at the adverse economic effects of the serious drought being experienced by the Republic of Somalia;

Having also taken note of the report of the Secretary General,

1. Expresses appreciation for the assistance extended by some Member States and OIC relevant bodies.
2. Urges OIC Member States, to provide material and other assistance on an emergency basis to Somalia to end the human suffering in this Muslim country.
3. Commends those Member States that have already provided aid and assistance to the people of Somalia.
4. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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Resolution no. 16 /28-e
On economic assistance to the republic of guinea
In the face of the refugee influx from liberia and sierra leone

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling earlier resolutions of the 9th Islamic Summit Conference, 27th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and 16th Session of the COMCEC;

Considering the role played by the Republic of Guinea, within the framework of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, to establish peace and ensure stability in some Member States, victims of armed conflicts;

Considering that the presence of a huge number of refugees from Liberia and Sierra Leone constitutes an unbearable burden for the economy of the Republic of Guinea;

Considering the need for the Republic of Guinea to reconstruct its country and ensure the survival of the refugees and their return to their respective countries;

1. Appeals to the international community and OIC Member States to provide a substantial financial and material assistance to the Republic of Guinea so that it may cope with the difficulties caused by the repeated aggressions that it has been subjected to for some time now and the presence of hundreds of thousands of refugees on its territory, the majority of whom are Muslims.
2. Appeals to the Islamic Development Bank to increase its assistance to the Republic of Guinea so that it may create the social infrastructures needed for the displaced population and the refugees, and overcome the deterioration of the environment brought about by this massive human presence.
3. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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Resolution no. 17/28-e On economic assistance to the republic of sierra leone

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 17/9-E (IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Resolution No. 16/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Recalling further Resolutions 57/19-P and 9/20-E adopted by the Nineteenth and Twentieth Sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, respectively;

Recalling the results of the Parliamentary and Presidential elections in Sierra Leone;

Expressing appreciation for the sustained concern and interest of the leaders of the West African Sub-region, for peace to prevail in the Republic of Sierra Leone;

Expressing appreciation for the assistance rendered by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Kuwait, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Arab Republic of Egypt and other friendly nations for the donations of food items, clothing and medicines for the refugees and displaced inhabitants of Sierra Leone;

Considering that the armed conflict in Sierra Leone has caused considerable damage to life and property and for five consecutive years has disrupted all economic activities particularly in the Mining, Agriculture and Industrial sectors, resulting in substantial loss of revenue to Government and the private sector;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General;

1. Appeals to the Member States and the international community to urgently extend substantial financial and material assistance to the Republic of Sierra Leone so as to enable its people to undertake the much needed process of rehabilitation, reconstruction and resettlement of returnees and displaced inhabitants of about 1.5 million.
2. Requests the Secretary-General to use his good offices to accelerate the process of approval for projects already identified for Sierra Leone.
3. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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Resolution no. 18 /28-e On economic assistance to the republic of albania

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 18/9-E (IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Resolution No. 17/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General;

1. Expresses deep appreciation for the assistance extended by some Member States and OIC relevant bodies.

2. Expresses its strong support to the people of Albania beset by major economic difficulties at the present phase of their transition towards a market economy.
3. Urges OIC Member States, Islamic Institutions and International Organizations to grant generous economic assistance to Albania so that the Government of Albania may successfully implement its development programme.
4. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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Resolution no. 19 /28-e On economic assistance to afghanistan

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 19/9-E (IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Resolution No. 18/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Taking into account that Afghanistan is currently faced by serious constraints due to 18 years of war;

Noting that about 70% to 80% of its economic and social infrastructures has been destroyed;

Noting with deep concern the imminent humanitarian disaster in Afghanistan and the fact that one million people face the risk of death by starvation due to a bitter winter and unprecedented drought conditions;

Also noting with concern the accelerated migration of Afghans into neighbouring countries because of existing humanitarian conditions and the onerous burden placed on these resource strained neighbouring countries;

Aware that over 1.5 million Afghans were killed, about 1.5 million disabled and more than 5 million displaced and took refuge in the neighbouring countries;

Recognizing that about 10 million mines were planted in different parts of the country:

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General;

1. Expresses deep appreciation for the assistance extended by some Member States and relevant OIC bodies.
2. Notes with deep concern that unless a major international effort is launched to provide humanitarian assistance to the Afghans creating a safety net against starvation many more Afghans will be forced to immigrate or will perish.
3. Urges Member States, Islamic institutions and international organizations to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan and to the internally displaced Afghans as well as to the Afghan refugees in neighbouring countries.
4. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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Resolution no. 20/28-e On economic assistance to the republic of uganda

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 20/9-E (IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Resolution No. 19/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Aware that the Government of the Republic of Uganda is currently experiencing serious strain on its meager resources as a result of the influx of refugees from neighbouring countries who flock into the country;

Recognizing that Uganda is offering asylum to large numbers of refugees whose number will increase if the state of unrest continues to escalate;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General;

1. Invites Member States, Islamic institutions and international organizations to grant urgent financial and economic assistance to Uganda so that it may cope with the refugee problems and other related consequences as well as implement its economic, social and cultural programmes.
2. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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Resolution no. 21/28-e
On economic assistance to the republic of azerbaijan

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 21/9-E (IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Resolution No. 20/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Confirming full solidarity of the Member States of the OIC with the Government and people of Azerbaijan at this grave and very critical time of the country's history;

Referring to the relevant UN Security Council Resolutions regarding this conflict;

Deploring the Armenian hostilities in the Upper-Karabakh district of Azerbaijan followed by the occupation of about 20 percent of Azerbaijani territory which forced almost one million Azeri people to flee their homes in the face of the brutal attacks and gross violations of human rights by this aggression;

Recognizing the need to demonstrate in more concrete terms the solidarity of the OIC Member States with the Government and people of Azerbaijan;

Welcoming and appreciating the assistance extended by some Member States and OIC relevant bodies, United Nations institutions and international organizations;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General;

1. Appeals to the Member States and Islamic institutions to make available to the Government of Azerbaijan the much needed economic and humanitarian assistance with a view to alleviating the suffering of the Azeri people.
2. Calls upon the international organizations to continue to grant humanitarian, financial assistance to Azerbaijan.
3. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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Resolution no. 22/28-e
On economic assistance to the kyrgyz republic

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 22/9-E (IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Resolution No. 21/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Expressing its understanding of the situation which has arisen in the Kyrgyz Republic after attainment of independence and sovereignty;

Taking into consideration the economic difficulties of the transitional period to the free market economy;

Expressing its sympathy with the brotherly people of Kyrgyz Republic regarding the consequences of the natural disasters which struck this country, thus affecting the socio-economic situation;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General;

1. Expresses deep appreciation for the assistance extended by some Member States and OIC relevant bodies.
2. Appeals to all Muslims and Islamic financial institutions to be generous and to contribute to the process of overcoming the economic difficulties experienced by Kyrgyz Republic either on bilateral basis or through multilateral and regional organizations so as to enable Kyrgyz Republic to fulfil its economic programme.
3. Appeals also to the Islamic Development Bank to increase its financial and technical assistance to Kyrgyz Republic.
4. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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Resolution no. 23/28-e
On assistance to the kashmiri people

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 23/9-E (IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also all previous resolutions of the Organization of Islamic Conference on assistance to the Kashmiri people particularly Resolution 22/27-E of the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Expressing deep appreciation for the assistance extended to the Kashmiris by some Member States and relevant OIC bodies;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General;

1. Appeals to Member States and Islamic institutions, such as the Islamic Solidarity Fund, Islamic Development Bank and Philanthropists, to grant generous humanitarian assistance to the Kashmiri people.
2. Also appeals to Member States and the Islamic Institutions to grant scholarships to the Kashmiri students in different universities and institutions in the OIC countries.
3. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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Resolution no. 24/28-e
On economic assistance to the republic of yemen

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 24/9-E (IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Resolution No. 23/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Taking into consideration the economic difficulties faced by the Republic of Yemen which arose from the burdens of reunification and the big losses caused by the aborted secession

attempt which took place in June 1994 as well as the devastating flood which swept Republic of Yemen and the losses ensuing from the Rift Valley plague.

Appreciating the efforts made and success achieved by the Government of the Republic of Yemen in implementing the Comprehensive Programme of Administrative and Financial Reform;

Taking into consideration the heavy burdens borne by the Yemeni Government to provide shelter for groups of refugees from neighbouring African countries;

Recalling that Yemen is one of the least developed countries;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General;

1. Expresses its appreciation for the efforts of Yemeni Government in overcoming its economic difficulties and the implementation of the Comprehensive Programme of Administrative and Financial Reform and the success achieved in that regard.
2. Calls on Member States and subsidiary organs to provide financial and technical assistance to the Yemeni government to combat the Rift Valley fever and to face the effects and the resulting losses of this epidemic.
3. Renews its call to the Member States and all regional and international organizations to extend all kinds of economic assistance to the Yemeni Government to support its efforts aimed at implementing the Comprehensive Programme of Administrative and Financial Reform and at wiping out the ravages suffered by Yemen as a result of the floods as well as alleviating the heavy burden of sheltering large number of refugees from neighbouring African countries.
4. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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Resolution no. 25/28-e On economic assistance to the state of palestine

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 25/9-E (IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Resolution of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference as well as resolutions of the 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th Sessions of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers,

Noting with great interest the role played by the Palestine National Authority in the Palestinian Self-rule regions in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, with a view to improving the living conditions of the Palestinian people and building up the national economy;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General;

1. Expresses deep appreciation for the assistance extended by some Member States and OIC relevant bodies.
2. Commends the initiative proposed by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the Extraordinary Session of the Arab Summit held in Cairo in October 2000 to set up two funds for the Intifada and Al-Aqsa with a capital of US\$ 1 billion, 250 million of which was donated by the Kingdom on top of the initiative undertaken by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques to take care of one thousand families of martyrs and victims of the Palestinian Intifada. The Conference also commends the contributions of other member States to these two funds, as shown in the attached table, and calls on all the member States to continue supporting their Palestinian brothers to enable them to face the difficult economic conditions they are suffering as a result of the Israeli aggression.
3. Welcomes the initiative of the Republic of Iraq to donate one billion Euros to meet the urgent needs of the Palestinian people.
4. Commends the efforts made by the Palestine National Authority in the Palestinian Self-Rule regions in order to reconstruct what occupation had destroyed, as well as the efforts exerted to build up and consolidate the Palestinian national economy.
5. Urges the speedy granting of the required and approved assistance by the concerned Member States and OIC bodies, with a view to helping the Palestine National Authority and the Palestinian people in the building up of the national economy and the consolidation of their national institutions.
6. Reaffirms the previous resolutions advocating the provision of all forms of support and assistance as well as economic, technical, material and moral assistance in support of the Palestinian people and the Palestine National Authority and Urges that preferential treatment be accorded to Palestinian products as regards importation and exemption of taxes and customs duties.
7. Urges businessmen and investors of Member States to contribute to the implementation of economic, industrial, agricultural and housing projects in the Palestinian Self-Rule regions, with a view to building up the national economy and enabling the Palestine National Authority and its national institutions to implement their development programmes, during the coming transitional period, in the various economic, social and health fields.
8. Urges the Member States, in view of the obstacles raised by Israel in the face of the Palestinian labour force, to provide work opportunities to this Palestinian labour force, with a view to enhancing the socio-economic status of the Palestinian people and putting an end to unemployment.

9. Also urges the Member States to conclude bilateral agreements with the Palestine National Authority in the economic, commercial and social fields. Expresses great appreciation for the assistance provided by some Member States to the Palestinian people in order to build up the national economy in the Palestinian Self-Rule regions in the West Bank and the Gaza-Strip.
10. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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Resolution no. 26/28-e **On economic assistance to the republic of mozambique**

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution N° 26/9-E (IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling Resolution N° 25/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Bearing in mind the recent admission of the Republic of Mozambique to the Organisation of the Islamic Conference during Seventh Summit of Heads of States and Governments held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco in December, 1994;

Expressing its deep concern over the unprecedented floods in Southern Africa and Mozambique in particular, that caused loss of lives, extensive destruction infrastructures, deterioration of socio-economic situation and dislodgement and scattering of landmines;

Taking note of the forthcoming Donors' Conference to be held in Maputo, Mozambique from 12 to 13 July, 2001, with the aim of mobilizing financial resources for the reconstruction of socio-economic infrastructures and assistance to the people affected by the floods occurred earlier in 2001 in Mozambique.

Noting with satisfaction that the process of pacification and democratisation in place in Mozambique creates a climate of peace and harmony conducive to a solid platform of a true reconciliation among Mozambicans, a "sine qua non" condition for the implementation of economic and social programmes;

Appreciating the efforts being made by the Government of Mozambique in the implementation of the national reconstruction programme;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General;

1. Expresses thanks to the member states which have extended assistance to Mozambique to alleviate the suffering of its people resulting from the floods that affected the country, and in particular the GCC States.
2. Appeals to Islamic Development Bank, all Islamic Institutions and the international community in general to render their material and financial support in order to ensure the reconstruction of socio-economic infrastructures and rehabilitation of the affected people in Mozambique.
3. Emphasizes the need to promote and encourage the role of the private sector particularly within the context of development of Small and Medium Enterprises.
4. Urges the developed countries to write off the external debt of Mozambique in the light of its current critical socio-economic situation.
5. Urges the international community to increase its assistance to Mine-clearance Programmes, taking into account the far reaching effects of the floods.
6. Urges the international community to render assistance for setting up national, sub-regional, regional and international disaster prevention, preparedness and management mechanisms, including early warning systems.
7. Commends the efforts of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries to address the devastating effects of the floods and thanks international community for the support, solidarity and humanitarian assistance rendered to Mozambique.
8. Calls upon all Member States to continue their support to the implementation of the programme of reconstruction of Mozambique.
9. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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Resolution no. 27/28-e
On economic assistance to the republic of tajikistan

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa) held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4-6 Rabiul Thani 1422H (25 – 27 June 2001),

Recalling Resolution No. 27/9-E (IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Also recalling Resolution No. 26/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Taking into account the objectives and principles of the OIC Charter as well as members' commitment to consolidate international peace and security;

Deeply concerned at critical situation which Tajikistan has faced in the light of 5 years of bloody civil war, resulted in the death, injury and displacement of thousands of people as well as destruction of its economic and social infrastructures;

Noting the return of about 200 thousands Tajik refugees to their homeland which necessitates a great financial and technical support;

Recalling the report of the World Food Programme which estimates that 25 per cent of Tajikistan's population is in dire need of food aid;

Noting with concern the marked spread of infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and diarrhea, victims of which are especially infants, children and women;

- Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General;
1. Expresses deep appreciation to the assistance extended by some Member States.
 2. Appeals to all members and Islamic financial institutions to make their generous contributions to the process of overcoming the economic difficulties experienced by Tajikistan either on bilateral basis or through multilateral and regional organisations so as to enable Tajikistan to fulfil its rehabilitation programmes.
 3. Urges the Islamic Development Bank to increase its financial and technical assistance to Tajikistan.
 4. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.