

RESOLUTIONS ON ECONOMIC, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

ADOPTED BY THE TWENTY-SECOND ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

CASABLANCA, KINGDOM OF MOROCCO

8-10 RAJAB, 1415H, 10-12 DECEMBER, 1994

RESOLUTION NO.1/22-E

ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS FACING THE ISLAMIC WORLD

The Twenty Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 8 to 10 Rajab 1415H (10-12 December, 1994),

Recalling Resolution No.1/22-E of the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Having examined the economic problems facing the Islamic Countries;

Having also considered with great interest the outcome of the GATT negotiations with regard to certain sectors of the world trade;

Deeply concerned over the lack of progress towards the establishment of the New World Economic Order and the fact that certain developed countries have continued applying policies which are prejudicial to the international economic environment and to the growth rate of the developing countries which have remained, in general, well below the required minimum level required for their development;

Expressing deep appreciation for the efforts made by the developing countries towards adjustments in the face of acute external difficulties;

Noting the steps taken by the Organization of the Islamic Conference to consolidate economic and commercial cooperation in the spirit of Islamic solidarity which constitute an important element of cooperation among developing countries, in conformity with the principles of collective self-reliance;

Recalling Resolution 2/21-E of the Twenty-first ICFM on the possibility of establishing an Islamic Common Market or any other appropriate structure of economic integration among Member States so as to achieve economic and commercial complementarity among OIC Member States;

Recalling further Resolution 3/6-E of the Sixth Islamic Summit on the state of economic cooperation and economic integration policy in the Islamic world within the context of the world economic situation;

Emphasizing the need for keeping under constant and close review the current world economic situation and all international economic negotiations;

Considering the recommendation of the Eighteenth Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural, and Social Affairs.

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General and the studies prepared by the Ankara and Casablanca Centres on this subject;

1. Underlines that the current state of the World economy amply demonstrates the urgent need for dialogue between developed and developing countries and also for keeping under constant and close review the current world economic situation and all international economic negotiations.
2. Stresses the need for free access to the markets of developed countries by the developing countries.
3. Stresses also the importance of increasing Official Development Assistance (ODA) granted by the developed countries in favour of developing countries in general and LDC's in particular.

4. Expresses the hope that strengthening economic relations between East and West would not affect the order of priorities in respect of economic cooperation and trade exchange between those countries and Islamic countries, nor have a negative impact on the flow of financial resources extended by the advanced countries, whether Eastern or Western, for financing development efforts in Muslim and Third World countries.
5. Appeals to developed countries to create a more practical, more equitable and more transparent environment enabling developing countries to implement their structural adjustment programs to enable them to achieve sustained development.
6. Notes with satisfaction that despite the acute cut in oil revenues over the recent years, the Islamic donor countries have continued to extend to the least developed countries a substantial assistance which has exceeded by 0.15 % the level recommended by the new substantial program of action.
7. Urges Member States to pursue their efforts aimed at strengthening economic cooperation among them so as to maximize the complementarities in their economies and avoid further marginalization.
8. Underlines the need for the Member States and developing countries in general, to better coordinate their action at forthcoming trade negotiations concerning in particular services and intellectual property so as to better safeguard their interests.
9. Reiterates the need for economic integration among the OIC member countries with the ultimate objective of establishing an Islamic Common Market or any similar entity and in this context requests Member States to encourage and advance the initiatives taken by some of them at setting up joint economic groups at sub-regional level.



RESOLUTION NO.2/22-E

ON THE EFFECTS OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SINGLE EUROPEAN MARKET ON THE ISLAMIC STATES

The Twenty Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 8 to 10 Rajab 1415H (10-12 December, 1994),

Recalling Resolution No. 2/22-E of the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Given the need for the Member States to exert the necessary efforts for the promotion of comprehensive economic and trade cooperation for the benefit of the Islamic States, and to stimulate trade exchange and investments among them;

Further recalling the Single European Act adopted by the States of the European Community, as a step towards the establishment of the Unified European Market;

Taking cognizance of the Report of the Secretary General and the joint preliminary study submitted by the Centre of Ankara and the Centre of Casablanca on this question;

Having considered the new economic changes that are likely to occur after the establishment of the Unified European Market and their subsequent effects on the economic relations between the European Community and the Islamic States;

Convinced that it is incumbent upon the Islamic States to prepare themselves for these new developments, identifying their dimensions and effects to assert their political and economic will with a view to finding common solutions to the economic problems that might arise from such developments;

Considering the recommendations of the Eighteenth Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1. Appeals to the European Community to honour its commitments to its trade partners.
2. Requests Member States to make the necessary efforts to encourage the promotion of an overall economic and commercial cooperation for the benefit of Member States and urges them to stimulate trade exchanges among themselves while eliminating any obstacles likely to hinder this action.
3. Requests that the preferential arrangements between EC and Muslim countries be developed further and that such arrangements between EC and some regional blocs be encouraged, so as to provide better access to these markets.
4. Recognizes the need to act in order to preserve and support the rights of the Arab and Islamic Community in Europe through the adoption of adequate regulations ensuring the rights and providing equal treatment for Muslim communities in Europe.
5. Requests the Ankara Centre, the Casablanca Centre and the Islamic Development Bank to keep this issue under continuous review and report to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.



RESOLUTION NO.3/22-E

ON THE ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE LEAST DEVELOPED AND LAND-LOCKED COUNTRIES

The Twenty Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 8 to 10 Rajab 1415H (10-12 December, 1994),

Recalling Resolution No.3/22-E of the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Economic Problems of the Least Developed Member States;

Also recalling Resolution 5/6-E of the Sixth Islamic Summit on this issue;

Having examined the reports of the Secretary General and the Ankara Centre on this question;

Considering the recommendations of the Eighteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Expressing its deep concern over the grave economic problems facing the least developed Member States and noting with regret the slow progress in the implementation of the New Plan of Action adopted by the UN Second Conference on the Least Developed countries, held in 1990, as well as in the increase in the Official Development Aid (ODA);

Expressing also its concern over the sharp fall in the prices of raw materials produced and exported by the least developed countries;

Having further noted with satisfaction that despite the sharp fall in oil revenues over recent years, the Islamic donor countries have continued to avail the least developed countries of a substantial aid amounting to over 0.15 % of their gross national product;

Emphasizing the need to increase the Official Development Aid extended by the developed countries to the developing ones in general and to the least developed ones in particular;

Recognizing the efforts of the Islamic Development Bank in providing assistance to Least Developed Member States and the establishment of a Special Account for the Least Developed Member States as approved by the IDB Board of Governors at its 17th Annual Meeting in Tehran, November 1992.

1. Appeals to the international community, to fully and efficiently implement the 1990 Plan of Action concerning this question as well as the provisions of other UN resolutions, in particular those contained in UNCTAD VIII.

2. Urges developed countries to increase their contributions within the framework of the international Development Strategy and to follow the example of States who converted the debts contracted by the least developed countries into donations in order to facilitate the implementation of the adjustment measures these countries took
3. Notes with satisfaction the efforts of some Member countries to extend assistance in the technical, financial, food and other sectors to the least developed Member countries and expresses the hope that such assistance will continue.
4. Appreciates the continuous efforts of the General Secretariat and subsidiary organs as well as those of the IDB in this direction.
5. Recommends to continue giving special attention to the problem of the least developed and land-locked Member countries.
6. Recognizes the necessity of responding positively to the needs of land-locked countries as well as transit countries so as to enable them to develop their transportation infrastructures.
7. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the evolution of this question and to submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.



**RESOLUTION NO. 4/22-E
ON THE ERADICATION OF POVERTY IN LEAST DEVELOPED ISLAMIC AND LOW
INCOME COUNTRIES**

The Twenty Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 8 to 10 Rajab 1415H (10-12 December, 1994),

Recalling Resolution No. 4/22-E of the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Eradication of Poverty in Least Developed and Low Income Countries; Reaffirming the Declaration on international economic cooperation, in particular the revitalization of economic growth and development in developing countries as contained in resolution No. 18/3 dated 3 May 1990; the international development strategy of the Fourth UN Development Decade; the Paris Declaration and the activity program of LDCs for the nineties adopted by the second UN Conference on LDCs; the new UN Plan for development in Africa for the nineties and the Corthagena commitment adopted in February 1992 at the 8th session of the UN Conference on Trade and Development;

Noting that the eradication of poverty in developing countries, in particular in the LDCs, has become one of the development priorities for the '90, s;

Acknowledging that poverty is a complex and multi-dimensional problem with both national and international implications and the eradication of which is an important factor conducive to sustained development;

Noting with concern the negative impact entailed by the debt burden with its effects on the social destitute found in many developing countries and LDCs and including OIC Member Countries;

Stressing the fact that effective national policies sustained by an international economic environment could encourage and promote sustained development in developing countries and in LDCs, thus strengthening their capacities for implementing socio-economic programs for the eradication of poverty;

Further noting that national and international effects have to be intensified to eradicate poverty;

Proceeding from the rules and precepts of Islam and the objectives set in the OIC Charter and animated by the spirit of Islamic solidarity:

1. Declares the full eradication of poverty in all Member States before the end of the next decade constitutes a common objective of OIC Member States.
2. Urges the international community and Member States to take specific and effective measures to increase financial resource flow towards the least developed OIC Member States and those countries with low income with a view to enabling them to attain this objective.
3. Reaffirms that a favorable international economic environment taking into account the requirements of poor countries within the framework of the concessions to be granted to them in terms of financial assistance and investment resources; in terms, also, of their access to international markets, raw materials price stability and appropriate structural programs is crucial to the success of the struggle being waged by LDCs and low income countries to help them eradicate poverty.
4. Urges developed countries to increase their aid programs in order to attain 0.7 % of the GDP in official aid to development as fixed by the UN.
5. Urges also the LDCs and low income countries to play a more active role in international fora dealing with the eradication of poverty.
6. Appeals to Member States to carry out their technical cooperation programs with a view to improving the sanitary, educational, human and housing conditions as well as other priority needs of their respective populations.
7. Encourages OIC Member States, organs and institutions to support the programs of OIC least developed countries and the low income ones, with a view to strengthening their local technical capabilities and creating production and job possibilities.
8. Stresses the importance of national policies and effective budgetary policies in the mobilization of national resources making it possible to combat poverty.
9. Reaffirms the need to give special attention to the elimination of poverty in the least developed and poorer countries.
10. Requests the Secretary General to submit a progress report to the Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers within the framework of the eradication of poverty, notably in the least developed countries.



RESOLUTION NO.5/22-E

ON THE EXTERNAL DEBT OF OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

The Twenty Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 8 to 10 Rajab 1415H (10-12 December, 1994),

Recalling Resolution No. 5/22-E of the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the External Debt of OIC Member Countries.

Expressing grave concern over the foreign debt of Member States which has been growing constantly and alarmingly during the past few years, together with the continuing high rates of interest, the instability of exchange rates and the increase in the mean ratio of debt-servicing;

Noting with satisfaction that the government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has written off the official debt of least developed, land-locked and/or Sahelian Member States;

Noting with appreciation the initiative of His Highness the Emir of the State of Kuwait who, as Chairman of the Fifth Islamic Summit, stated before the UN General Assembly on 27 September 1990 that, with a view to reducing the debt burden of developing countries, and in compliance with the relevant resolutions adopted later by the Sixth Islamic Summit,

the State of Kuwait had decided to write off the interest on loans extended to developing countries;

Noting with satisfaction also the efforts currently made by the Chairman of the Sixth Islamic Summit and the OIC Secretary General to implement the pertinent resolution of the Dakar Summit on the debt of OIC Member States;

1-Recommends to international creditors to take appropriate measures to cut down the debt of OIC Member States, in particular through staggered settlement of debts, deferred amortization, reduced or favorable interest rates.

2-Expresses its gratitude to Member States which have already extended assistance in this respect and appeals to Member States that can afford to do so, 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;

3- Further expresses support for decisions taken by the Tenth Non-Aligned Summit urging developed countries and international financial institutions to ensure a substantial increase in the net transfer of concessional resources and non-debt resources to all developing countries in order to revitalize development processes and to relieve them of the overhang of the rising debt burden.

4-Renews the call made to the international community, especially the developed Countries, to offer substantial reduction 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.

5- Appeals to those all Member States that have not yet done so and to industrialized countries and international organizations to implement the resolution of the Sixth Islamic Summit on the external debt of OIC Member States.



RESOLUTION NO.6/22-E

ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES, THE SYRIAN CITIZENS IN THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN AND OTHER ARAB CITIZENS IN THE OTHER ISRAELI OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES.

The Twenty Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 8 to 10 Rajab 1415H (10-12 December, 1994),

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summits concerning support to the Palestinian people;

Recalling also the resolutions of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation on the economic and social conditions of the Palestinian Arab People in the occupied territories of Palestine;

Recalling furthermore the resolution of the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers concerning the extension of support to the Palestinian State;

Noting with profound interest the role which the national Palestinian authority is playing in the autonomous Palestinian regions in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank for the improvement of the Palestinian people's living conditions and the redressal of their national economy;

Also noting the continuing occupation of Southern Lebanon and Beka which are daily exposed to economic and material losses;

1. Hails the efforts made by the Palestinian national authority in the autonomous Palestinian regions for the reconstruction of what had been destroyed under the occupation as well the efforts exerted to establish and consolidate the Palestinian national economy.

2. Notes with satisfaction the assistance extended by the Islamic States and donor countries to the Palestinian people to establish their national economy in the autonomous regions of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.

3. Invites all those concerned to expedite the extension of the envisaged necessary assistance to help the Palestinian national authority and its people to establish their national economy and to act for the consolidation of their national institutions.

4. Reaffirms the OIC's earlier resolutions in favour of the extension of all forms of economic, technical, material and moral assistance to the Palestinian people and to its national authority, whilst giving at the same time a preferential treatment to Palestinian export products by exempting them from taxes and tariffs.

5. Invites attention to the continuing occupation by Israel of Syrian Golan and South Lebanon as well as to the arbitrary Israeli practices which have resulted in the deterioration of the economic and social conditions of the Syrian and Lebanese people.

6. Appeals to the Member States and the International Community to continue to exert pressure on Israel for the total withdrawal from occupied Syrian Golan on the basis of International legality and UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 as well as on the principle of land for peace.

7. Invites OIC business people and investors to undertake economic, industrial, agricultural and housing programs in the autonomous territories with a view to building the national economy, and supporting the Palestinian national authority and its institutions in the implementation of its development programs over the coming transitional period in all economic, social and health-related fields.

8. Appeals urgently to Member States and the international organizations to also extend every necessary assistance to the Lebanese population in South Lebanon and occupied Beka which are daily and permanently exposed to Israeli aggression causing material losses and also resulting in social hardship which paralyse almost permanently the economic activities of the region.

9. Invites the OIC Secretary General to follow up the efforts aimed at the implementation of the earlier resolutions relating to the extension of support to the State of Palestine, and to submit to the next COMCEC Session an activity report on the progress achieved in the implementation of these resolutions.



RESOLUTION NO.7/22-E

ON ASSISTANCE TO THE MEMBER STATES AFFLICTED BY DROUGHT AND NATURAL DISASTERS

The Twenty Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 8 to 10 Rajab 1415H (10-12 December, 1994),

Recalling the Resolution No. 7/22-E of the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on assistance to Member States afflicted by drought and natural disasters;

Noting with concern the grave situation caused by natural disasters, drought and desertification, and the ensuing damaging effects on economic and social conditions specially 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 taken cognizance of the Report of the Secretary General on this subject;

Taking into consideration the recommendations of the Eighteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1. Expresses its gratitude to Member States, which have provided and are still providing Assistance and Food Aid to the Member States affected by drought and natural disasters.

2. Calls upon the IDB to increase its financial and technical assistance to Member States affected by drought and natural disasters;

3. Urges international donors to continue to generously assist, on a voluntary basis, in implementing international programs such as International Fund for Agricultural Development Special Program dealing with drought and desertification control projects in OIC Member States, among others.

4. Urges also the international community to extend assistance to Member States struck by drought and natural disasters.

5. Appeals to Member States to extend assistance to OIC countries of IGADD to enable them to overcome the difficult situation which is threatening them.

6. Calls upon Member States to actively participate in the implementation of the international plan of action annexed to the Resolution of the UN General Assembly on the International Decade for the Prevention of Natural Disasters.

7. Requests the General Secretariat, the IDB and the International Islamic Relief Agency to convene a meeting in coordination with UN Specialized Agencies (particularly the Office of the International Decade for the Prevention of Natural Disasters ("INDR") and the UN Department for Humanitarian Affairs in the framework of the International Decade for Disaster Prevention with a view to organizing a meeting of experts entrusted with examining and recommending appropriate measures aimed at preventing and alleviating the effects of natural disasters in Bangladesh and other Member States affected and threatened by natural disasters.



RESOLUTION No.8/22-E

ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL COOPERATION (COMCEC)

The Twenty Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 8 to 10 Rajab 1415H (10-12 December, 1994),
RECALLING Resolutions of the Third, Fourth and Fifth Islamic Summit Conferences on the COMCEC and the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation Among OIC Member States,

RECALLING Resolution No.2/6 E of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference on the activities of the COMCEC mandating it to formulate new strategies for the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation Among OIC Member States and to take appropriate action for its implementation;

RECALLING the Resolutions of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers pertaining to the activities of the COMCEC;

ALSO RECALLING the Resolutions adopted at the previous ten Sessions of the COMCEC initiating effective action in economic cooperation among member countries, particularly in the area of trade;

NOTING WITH APPRECIATION that, after the Longer-Term Trade Financing Facility which started its operation in 1988, the Articles of Agreement of the Islamic Corporation for the Insurance of Investment and Export Credit has come into force and that the Corporation will commence its operations by July 1995 under the aegis of the Islamic Development Bank;

ALSO NOTING WITH APPRECIATION the efforts of the General Secretariat, subsidiary organs, affiliated and specialized institutions of OIC, working in the field of economy and trade, to implement the Resolutions of the COMCEC;

TAKING COGNIZANCE of the importance for the Member Countries of the new economic configurations emerging at the global level particularly from the creation of the Single European Market; creation and strengthening of regional economic groupings in the Americas, Asia and Pacific; progress in the Middle East Peace Process; conclusion of the Uruguay Round of Trade Negotiations;

1.ENDORSES the Strategy and the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation Among Member States of OIC adopted at the Tenth Session of the COMCEC.

2.NOTES WITH APPRECIATION that the Strategy of economic cooperation adopted by the COMCEC allows for cooperation among sub-groups of Member Countries and is based on the principles given emphasis to private sector, economic liberalization, integration with the world economy, sanctity of the economic, political, legal and constitutional structures of the Member Countries and their international obligations.

3.ALSO NOTES WITH APPRECIATION that the Plan of Action is a general and flexible policy document open for improvement during its implementation, in accordance with the provisions stipulated in its chapter on Follow-up and Implementation.

4.AGREES on the need to urgently implement the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation Among Member States of OIC, in compliance with the principles and operational modalities of the Strategy and the procedures set forth in its chapter on Follow-up and Implementation.

5.APPEALS to the Member States to host, as soon as possible, the Inter-Sectoral Experts' Group meeting envisaged in the chapter on Follow-up and Implementation of the Plan of Action.

6.NOTES WITH APPRECIATION the decision of the COMCEC that starting with its eleventh Session it would also serve as a platform for Member Countries where the ministers of economy could exchange views on current world economic issues and, that the topic "Implications for External Trade of Member Countries of the Uruguay Round of Trade Negotiations and the Establishment of World Trade Organization" was designated as the theme for the eleventh Session of the COMCEC, to be held from 21st to 24th October 1995 in Turkey.

7.APPEALS to the Member States, who have not yet done so, to sign and/or ratify the statutes and agreements approved by OIC in the area of

economic cooperation; to take the necessary measures to implement the resolutions of the COMCEC and to join economic cooperation schemes established to that effect.

8. REQUESTS the General Secretariat of OIC to follow up the implementation of the resolutions of the COMCEC and to continue to provide necessary assistance for the efficient organization and conduct of its activities.



RESOLUTION NO.9/22-E

ON ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF LEBANON

The Twenty Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 8 to 10 Rajab 1415H (10-12 December, 1994),

Recalling Resolution No. 9/22-E of the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on Economic Assistance to the Republic of Lebanon;

Commending the efforts made by the Lebanese Government to achieve stability and security, impose its authority and recover its institutions;

Taking into account the difficulties encountered by the citizens living in the areas occupied by Israel and in neighboring areas;

Appreciating the efforts made by the Lebanese authorities to reconstruct their country and consolidate the steadfastness of citizens living in areas occupied by Israel and taking into account the requirements in this connection;

1. Affirms its previous resolutions aimed at extending financial, economic and humanitarian assistance to Lebanon in the light of its needs in the economic, technical and training fields;

2. Reaffirms and reiterates the appeal made by the 21st Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers to the international community calling for a generous contribution to the International Fund for the Reconstruction of Lebanon to ensure the effectiveness of this Fund.

3. Invites Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and all international and regional organizations to provide all forms of urgent financial assistance and in kind to Lebanon so that it may rebuild what Israel has destroyed and consolidate the steadfastness of the Lebanese in the regions occupied by Israel.



RESOLUTION NO. 10/22-E

ON ASSISTANCE TO THE BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

The Twenty Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 8 to 10 Rajab 1415H (10-12 December, 1994),

Recalling OIC previous resolutions in favour of Bosnia-Herzegovina;

Deeply concerned over the tragic human situation in the Bosnian cities and towns under Serbian siege;

Disillusioned by the indifference of the international community in ending the suffering of the civilian people of Bosnia-Herzegovina;

Expresses its deep concern at the killings, torture, and expulsions of the population which is forcibly prevented from returning to their homes under Serbian

occupation in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina thus changing the demographic structure of the country.

1. Appeals to Member States, Islamic institutions and philanthropists to make generous donations as well as financial aid to enable the early implementation of the IDB Program aimed at providing humanitarian and material assistance for reconstruction purposes to the Government and people of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

2. 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-Herzegovina.

3. Calls upon the International Community to take immediate efficient measures to stop forthwith the genocide and crimes against humanity in Bosnia-Herzegovina and allow this country to rehabilitate its economy.



RESOLUTION NO. 11/22-E

ON ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE IN SUPPORT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA

The Twenty Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 8 to 10 Rajab 1415H (10-12 December, 1994),

Recalling Resolution No. 11/22-E of the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on Economic Assistance in Support of the Republic of Somalia;

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

1. Appeals to OIC Member States, to provide material and other assistance on an emergency basis to Somalia to end the human suffering in this Muslim country.

2. Commends those Member States that have already provided aid and assistance to the people of Somalia.



RESOLUTION NO.12/22-E

ON ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA AND THE REPUBLIC OF SIERRA LEONE

The Twenty Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 8 to 10 Rajab 1415H (10-12 December, 1994),

Recalling the pertinent resolution of the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Recalling also resolutions 57/19-P, 8/20-E and 8/21-E adopted respectively by the Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers;

Considering that the worsening of the armed conflict in Sierra Leone has taken a more serious and extensive turn than expected, thus systematically entailing material and human losses, the disruption of economic activities and the displacement of the most productive section of the local population.

1. Urgently appeals to the international community and the Member States to extend substantial financial and material assistance to the Republic of Guinea and the Republic of Sierra Leone so as to enable them to cope with this critical situation resulting from the presence on their respective territories of hundreds of thousands of refugees due to the

spread of the armed conflict to Sierra Leone and the increasing influx into Guinea of refugees, who are Muslims in their majority, coming from Liberia and Sierra Leone.

2. Urges Member States and the international community to provide Sierra Leone with emergency aid to help it attenuate the sufferings of more than one million displaced people and other Sierra Leonean refugees living in the neighboring West African countries as well as the rehabilitation and reconstruction program.



RESOLUTION NO. 13/22-E

ON ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA

The Twenty Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 8 to 10 Rajab 1415H (10-12 December, 1994),

Having taken note of the explanatory note on the economic aid to be extended to Albania as submitted by the Republic of Albania to the 21st Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers through the Secretary General

Considering the recommendations made in this respect by the 18th Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Recalling Resolution 13/22-E of the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

1. 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;
2. Urges OIC Member States, Islamic Institutions and International Organizations to grant generous economic assistance to the Government of Albania so that it may successfully implement its development program.



RESOLUTION NO. 14/22-E

ON ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO AFGHANISTAN

The Twenty Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 8 to 10 Rajab 1415H (10-12 December, 1994),

Recalling the Resolution 14/22-E of the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Taking into account that Afghanistan is currently faced by serious constraints due to 16 years of war;

Noting that about 70% to 85% of its economic and social infrastructures has been destroyed;

Aware that over 1.5 million Afghans were killed, about 1.5 million disabled and more than 5 million displaced;

Urges the Member Countries to provide assistance to Afghanistan to solve its problems.



RESOLUTION NO. 15/22-E

ON ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA.

The Twenty Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 8 to 10 Rajab 1415H (10-12 December, 1994),

Recalling the Resolution No. 15/22-E of the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Aware that the Government of the Republic of Uganda is currently experiencing serious strain on its meagre resources as a result of the influx of refugees from neighboring 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;

1. Invites Member States and international organizations to grant urgent financial and economic assistance to Uganda so that it may cope with the refugee problem and other related consequences.
2. Requests that this item remain on the COMCEC agenda until the problem is solved.



RESOLUTION NO. 16/22-E

ON ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

The Twenty Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 8 to 10 Rajab 1415H (10-12 December, 1994),

Recalling OIC Resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers regarding the situation in Azerbaijan resulting from the aggression by neighboring Armenia;

Confirming full solidarity of the Member Countries 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 Negorno-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 Countries with the Government and people of Azerbaijan,

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

1. Urges the international community to make serious and tangible efforts and take immediate action to end the occupation of the Azeri territories by Armenian forces and ensure their unconditional withdrawal thus restoring the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan.
2. Appeals to the Member States and Islamic institutions to make available to the Government of Azerbaijan the much needed economic assistance with a view to alleviating the suffering of the Azeri people.
3. Requests the international organizations to maintain urgent humanitarian, financial assistance to Azerbaijan.



RESOLUTION No.17/22-E

ON ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF KYRGYZSTAN

The Twenty Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 8 to 10 Rajab 1415H (10-12 December, 1994),

Recalling Resolution 17/22-E of the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

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

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

Expressing its sympathy towards the consequences of the natural disasters which struck the territory of Kyrgyzstan, thus effecting the socio-economic level of the brotherly people;

1. Appeals to all Muslims and to Islamic financial institutions to be generous and to extend their contributions to the process of overcoming the economic difficulties experienced by Kyrgyzstan either on bilateral basis or through multilateral and regional organizations so as to enable Kyrgyzstan to fulfill its economic program;
2. Requests the Islamic Development Bank to increase its financial and technical assistance to Kyrgyzstan.



RESOLUTION NO. 18/22-E

ON PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENTS AND STATUTES

The Twenty Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 8 to 10 Rajab 1415H (10-12 December, 1994),

Reviewing the developments in respect of signature and/or ratification of the (i) Agreement on the promotion and Protection and Guarantee of Investments among Member States, (ii) General Agreement on Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation among Member States, (iii) Framework Agreement on the Establishment of the Trade Preferential System among OIC Member States, (iv) Islamic Civil Aviation Council, (v) Islamic States Telecommunications Union, (vi) Agreement on Islamic Corporation for Insurance of Investment and Export Credit;

Taking note of the recommendations of the Eighteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Recalling resolution 18/22-E of the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Having taken cognizance of the report of the Secretary General on this subject;

1. Expresses satisfaction at the Secretary General's efforts to speed up the implementation of the Agreements and Statutes aimed at strengthening economic cooperation among Member States.
2. Expresses satisfaction over the initiatives which consist in profiting by the annual meetings of the COMCEC to effect the signing of the agreements/statutes that fall within the framework of Inter-Islamic cooperation, and recommends that this practice be pursued.
3. Urges the Member states which have not yet signed and/or ratified the above mentioned Agreements/Statutes to do so, at an early date.
4. Notes with satisfaction that 14 Member countries have already signed the Framework Agreement and that six have ratified it and urges those who have not yet done so, to do it as rapidly as possible so as to enable the required negotiations to start.
5. Notes with satisfaction also that the Statute on establishing the Islamic Corporation for Insurance of Investment and Export Credit has come into effect as of 1 August 1994.

6. Expresses its thanks and appreciation to the IDB for its efforts to finalize the project.
7. Calls on Member States who have not yet done so, to sign and ratify the Statute of the Scheme and pay their respective subscriptions to its capital to make it possible to draw expected benefits at the widest scale possible within the OIC system.
8. Requests the Secretary General to follow up this matter with the Member States concerned and submit a detailed report on the subject to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.



RESOLUTION NO.19/22-E

ON THE REPORTS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE OIC

The Twenty Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 8 to 10 Rajab 1415H (10-12 December, 1994),

Recalling Resolution No. 13/21-E of the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the activities of the Subsidiary Organs of the OIC, namely the Statistical Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries, Ankara; the Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research, Dhaka; Islamic Centre for the Development of Trade, Casablanca; and the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development, Jeddah, respectively;

Appreciating the increasing number of joint activities among the OIC organs and agencies;

Taking note of the relevant recommendations of the Eighteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Recalling resolution 19/22-E of the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Also taking note with satisfaction of the activity reports submitted by the representatives of the above mentioned organs;

Expressing its appreciation for the role played by the subsidiary organs in the implementation of the Plan of Action to strengthen economic cooperation among Member States;

Also expressing its appreciation for the role played by the subsidiary organs in the elaboration of the new strategies of the COMCEC Plan of Action to strengthen economic cooperation among Member States;

1. Expresses its concern over the persistent financial difficulties faced by the subsidiary organs on account of the non-payment of mandatory contributions by some Member States and the Member States' arrears which forms an impediment to the fulfillment of these institutions' work programs.

2. Urges these Member States to honour their regular mandatory contributions to the budgets of these bodies and to settle their arrears at the earliest in view of the current financial difficulties being faced by these organs which make them unable to fulfil their responsibilities and even threaten their very existence.

3. Urges the Member States to benefit from the special services to be rendered by the subsidiary organs, above and beyond the tasks assigned to them in their work programs, on a contractual basis.

4. Commends the role which the Ankara, Casablanca and Dhaka Centres and IFSTAD are playing each in their respective fields.

5. Further urges the Member States to actively participate in the work of these organs.



RESOLUTION NO.20/22-E

ON THE REPORTS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIALIZED INSTITUTION OF THE OIC (Islamic development Bank)

The Twenty Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 8 to 10 Rajab 1415H (10-12 December, 1994),

Recalling Resolution No. 20/22-E of the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the activities of the OIC Specialized Institutions;

Also recalling resolution No. 6/6-E of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference on support to the Islamic Development Bank;

Taking note of the recommendations of the Eighteenth Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having examined the report of the Secretary General on this subject; and having taken note with appreciation of the activity report of the Islamic Development Bank;

1. Congratulates the Islamic Development Bank on having set up the Islamic Corporation for Insurance of Investment and Export Credit.
2. Invites the Member States to participate in various schemes recently launched by the Islamic Development Bank and to benefit from the Longer Term Trade Financing Scheme, Islamic Banks' Portfolio, IDB Unit Investment Fund, the Islamic Corporation for Insurance of Investment and Export Credit along with IDB's other existing schemes, programs and operations.
3. Also invites the Member States, which have not yet done so to subscribe to the second capital increase of the IDB and to settle their outstanding contributions and other financial commitments.
4. Calls upon the Member States to lend their support to the Bank so as to enable it to fulfill its obligations and commitments towards fostering economic development and social progress of the Muslim world.



RESOLUTION NO.21/22-E

ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS OF THE OIC

The Twenty Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 8 to 10 Rajab 1415H (10-12 December, 1994),

Recalling Resolution No. 21/22-E of the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the activities of the OIC Affiliated Institutions;

Noting with appreciation the activity reports submitted by the representatives of the Islamic Shipowners Association, the International Association of Islamic Banks and the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange;

Expressing its appreciation for the role-played by the affiliated institutions in the implementation of the Plan of Action to strengthen economic cooperation among Member States;

Also expressing its appreciation for the role played by the affiliated institutions in the elaboration of the new strategies of the COMCEC Plan of Action for the enhancement of economic cooperation among Member States;

Taking note of the recommendations of the Eighteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs, concerning these three

institutions (the Islamic Shipowners Association, the International Association of Islamic Banks and the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange);

Having examined the report of the Secretary General on this subject;

Confirming the important role-played by the private sector in the Member States' development and in Intra-Islamic economic cooperation,

Also appreciating the role-played by these three institutions in their respective fields of action.

1. Commends the role, which they assume in their respective fields.
2. Congratulates the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry on having so successfully organized the first meeting of the Private Sector and urges Member States to lend their support to the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the said meeting.
3. Commends also the initiative taken by the Islamic Shipowners Association to establish a Maritime Company.
4. Urges the Member States which have not done so yet, to sign the Statute of the Islamic Shipowners Association.
5. Invites the Member States to extend their support and assistance to the Islamic Shipowners Association, the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Commodity Exchange and the International Association of Islamic Banks.
6. Also invites the Islamic Shipowners Association to speed up the progress of establishing Islamic Shipping Companies and urges Member States to encourage the participation of national maritime companies and businessmen of their respective countries to join these companies as well as organizing Liner Conferences and/or coordinating their positions in such Liner Conferences.



RESOLUTION NO.22/22-E

ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS IN THE ISLAMIC WORLD INCLUDING ISRAELI PRACTICES AND THEIR EFFECTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES, THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN AND OTHER ISRAELI OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES

The Twenty Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 8 to 10 Rajab 1415H (10-12 December, 1994),

A. Environmental Problems in the Islamic World.

Recalling previous Resolutions on this subject especially Resolution 2/19-E of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and Resolution No. 17/21-E of the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and 22/22-E of the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Continuing to Stress the right of all human beings to enjoy a healthy and non-polluted environment, as a basic human right;

Re-emphasizing the right of States to protect their environment from harmful activities, and to cooperate among themselves to that end;

Noting with concern that the condition of the environment has reached a stage that requires taking effective measures to stop its deterioration;

Recognizing that environmental destruction is a major global concern that requires the strengthening of international cooperation for the protection of the environment without hampering the efforts of developing countries to pursue sustainable development and the

eradication of poverty and on the basis of equitably shared responsibility of the international community,

Noting with satisfaction the recent developments in the successful finalization of the international Convention to combat desertification and drought, held in Paris in September 1994;

Stressing the need for closely and constantly monitoring the global environmental situation and relevant activities;

Also expressing its deep concern over the devastating effects of hazardous, toxic and radioactive wastes on human-kind and the environment;

Strongly condemning the attempts by some developed countries to export their hazardous & radioactive wastes for dumping in developing countries and appealing to Member States to sign the Basel Agreement on Dangerous Wastes & the Bamako Convention & relevant international agreements;

Guided by the principles of Islam, which enjoin the Muslim peoples to safeguard the bounties that Allah has granted them on Earth;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on this subject;

1- Requests Member States to continue to incorporate environmental considerations in their developmental policies.

2- Stresses that Member States mobilize national institutional resources needed for implementing national programs for environmental protection.

3- Urges the Member States to attach greater importance to the question of the protection of the Environment and Natural Resources and to its relevance to sustainable development.

4- Notes the potential threat posed by the possible rise in the sea level, and calls upon the international community to undertake vigorous scientific investigation in this regard so as to protect the human beings living on the lands and islands of Member States exposed to these dangers.

5- Reaffirms the determination of the Member States to work for the strengthening of international cooperation with a view to seeking solutions to global environmental problems.

6. Stresses that multilateral cooperation for the protection of the environment should include the provision of additional financial resources and access to environmentally sound technologies to the developing countries.

7. Calls for the dissemination of pilot experiments in the application of environmental development of the Islamic States and the use of the latter's available expertise in this regard, whether through bilateral or multilateral programs for the exchange of expertise.

8. Requests Member States to promote coordination and cooperation among environment monitoring networks and remote-control sensing centres and coastal control posts and all other environment protection organs in Islamic States.

9. Urges all Member States to continue consultation and coordination among them at all international meetings and consultations relating to environment protection, especially in the field of hazardous & radioactive waste.

10. Expresses its satisfaction over the fruitful cooperation now existing between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Environment Program; and calls for the intensification of this cooperation with special reference to the problem of war remnants of World War II and other wars in the Islamic countries, which impedes development of its societies, calls on the international community to address the problem immediately and take the necessary measures to remove land mines & war remnants.

11. Expresses solidarity with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning its position on the question of the mine-fields remaining in its territory from World War II, their grave effect

on environment and the accidents and grievous damages they caused to thousands of its citizens. Also appeals to Member States to stand in solidarity with the Jamahiriya in its efforts to overcome this problem and its right to demand compensation for such damages and that the countries responsible for the mine danger finance mine-hunting operations and produce mine fields maps to the Libyan authorities concerned.

B. Israeli practices and their effects on the environment in the occupied Palestinian territories, the occupied Syrian Golan and other Israeli occupied Arab territories.

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Recalling Previous OIC and other International Resolutions on this subject;

Also recalling resolutions 14/11 and 15/18 of the UN Environment Program with respect to the environmental conditions in the occupied Palestinian Arab Territories, occupied Syrian Golan, Lebanese and other occupied Arab territories;

Referring to the relevant resolution of the UN General Assembly and Security Council and the ECOSOC,

Reaffirming the rights of mankind to a dignified life enjoying a healthy environment, free of pollution as a basic human and sacred right;

Expressing deep concern over the brutal practices of the Israeli occupation authorities which include seizure of land and water-resources, the demolition of houses, the construction of new settlements in the occupied Palestinian and Arab Territories, specially in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the Syrian Golan, the uprooting of trees, the destruction of crops, the cutting off of irrigation waters, the deforestation of wide expanses of land and the use of toxic gases with the attendant serious effects on the Palestinian and other Arab inhabitants and the economic and social situation in those lands;

Appreciating the Report presented by Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development on the environmental problems of the occupied Palestinian and Arab occupied territories which was presented during the 21st Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Having examined the Report of the Secretary General on this subject;

1- Condemns and censures Israel for its aggressive policies, the confiscation of Palestinian lands, setting forests on fire, the uprooting of trees, the cutting off of irrigation water and the seizure of water resources, thereby leading to considerable deterioration of ecological conditions in occupied Palestine and to a worsening of the economic and social situation of the citizens .

2- Requests the Islamic countries to continue to extend help and assistance to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan and the Arab citizens in the Lebanese occupied territories in the drawing up of plans deemed necessary for environmental conservation within these territories. Also stresses that implemental measures be adopted for consolidating plans and taking steps required for exposing the policies pursued by occupation authorities which have led to ecological deterioration in the occupied Palestinian territories, the occupied Syrian Golan and the Lebanese occupied territories.

3- Strongly Condemns Israel's persistence in changing the legal status of the occupied Syrian Golan and its practices aimed at changing its environmental conditions as well as its geographical, demographic and historical characteristics and at imposing Israeli laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan and in South Lebanon and Western Bekaa occupied by Israel.

4- Notes that the report prepared by Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development on the occupied Palestinian, Syrian and Lebanese territories clearly establishes the links between occupation and destruction of the Environment, and requests IFSTAD to further study the matter.

5- Acknowledges the valuable nature of the IFSTAD report on the crucial environmental issues affecting the Member States and strongly emphasizes the need for further similar indepth studies pertaining to such issues so that the Member States are kept abreast of their future development and implications.

6. Requests that the proposals for action included in the report prepared by the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development should be considered for implementation.



RESOLUTION NO. 23/22-E

ON COOPERATION AMONG MEMBER STATES AGAINST EPIDEMIC DISEASES WHICH AFFECT HUMAN, ANIMAL RESOURCES AND NATURAL LIFE

The Twenty Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 8 to 10 Rajab 1415H (10-12 December, 1994),

Expressing grave concern at the worldwide spreading of infectious diseases affecting human, animal resources and natural life during recent years;

Considering the magnitude it has reached in recent years, especially in view of the extensive travels within and outside the Member States and, particularly during the Hajj;

Appreciating the steps taken by the Member States in preventive and curative health measures for the pilgrimage season in particular;

Also expressing profound appreciation for the excellent and efficient health services made available to the Pilgrims by the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on this subject;

1- Calls for greater coordination among the Member States, the other countries and the World Health Organization to combat these menaces through the use of new recombinant vaccines and immunization schedules against contagious diseases.

2- Appeals for greater coordination and cooperation in the field of health and cooperation by applying the international health regulations such as compulsory vaccination of all Pilgrims coming to the Holy Land and the improvement of sanitary conditions as well as cooperation in their health education before departure through the appropriate media available in their own countries.

3- Requests that a meeting of the Ministers of Health of Member States may be convened at an appropriate time on the subject of epidemic diseases.

4- Requests the Secretary General to take appropriate steps for the implementation of this Resolution.



RESOLUTION NO. 24/22-E

ON COOPERATION IN COMBATting DRUG ABUSE, PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES AND THEIR ILLEGAL PRODUCTION, PROCESSING AND TRAFFICKING

The Twenty Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 8 to 10 Rajab 1415H (10-12 December, 1994),

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit and 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on the Control of Narcotics and Drug Abuse;

Expressing the continued concern at the rising rate of drug abuse, their manufacture and illegal trafficking that endanger the health of millions, particularly the youth;

Noting with concern the new dimensions of the ever-growing narcotics problem, which is threatening the social and economic structures of countries suffering therefrom;

Taking into consideration the results achieved by the United Nations and its specialized agencies in the field of drug abuse, including the declaration and comprehensive multidisciplinary plan for the prevention of drug abuse and their adoption by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and their illegal trafficking in 1987 and the United Nations Agreement on Control of Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances and illegal drug trafficking ;

Noting with appreciation the declaration and world program of action adopted by the 17th U.N Special Session held in New York in February 1990, and the declaration of the London Conference on Control of Cocaine and restriction of drugs (April 1990);

Reaffirming its conviction of the need to supervise the manufacture, trafficking, import and export of drugs and psychotropic substances, in accordance with the single U. N. Agreement on drugs of 1961 and the U.N Agreement for combating illegal trafficking of Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;

Recognizing the importance of taking measures for controlling components of drugs including sulphur chemicals and solvents which are used in the manufacture of drugs and psychotropic substances, the availability of which increased their illicit processing;

Affirming the guiding principles of enforced treaties on control of narcotics and psychotropic substances as well as the control measures advocated by these treaties;

Realizing the urgent need for Member States and relevant international organizations to exert planned and coordinated efforts to eradicate the problem of abusing narcotics and psychotropic substances, trading and smuggling them into Islamic countries;

Reviewing the effects of drug abuse, psychotropic substances, and their illegal production, processing and trafficking on the Member States;

Having examined the Secretary General's Report on this subject;

1. Requests the Member States to diligently follow up guidelines contained in the recommendations made by the OIC Expert Group Meeting held from 18-20 October 1988 in Istanbul, Turkey, on the effective measures to control the problem of narcotic drugs in all its aspects and dimensions, including illicit production, processing and trade.

2. Urges the Member States to coordinate their efforts to unify their systems relative to the legal manufacture and importation of psychotropic substances within the frameworks of the relevant international organizations.

3. Welcomes the measures taken by some Member States to draw attention to the damaging effect of narcotics and affirms the importance of preventive measures including the need for crop/income substitution and accessibility to international markets for substituted products.

4. Requests the Member States to continue to intensify their cooperation and to exchange information and technical expertise to control narcotic drugs.



RESOLUTION NO. 25/22-E

ON ENVIRONMENT SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND WAYS AND MEANS TO DEAL WITH THE ISSUES OF ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH

The Twenty Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 8 to 10 Rajab 1415H (10-12 December, 1994),

Acknowledging the effective interdisciplinary relation between Environment and other sectors of Development including Health;

Considering the importance for Member States to preserve the basic necessities of sustainable development and to assess and monitor on a continuous basis their environmental problems and issues including Health;

Noting with appreciation the awareness of the Member States about Environmental issues and their active role within the UNCED process and its follow-up;

Recalling the relevant resolutions adopted by the Eighteenth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (No.1/18-E); the Twenty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (No. 20/21-E; the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (No.10/6-E and the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers No.25/22-E ;

Conscious of the dire need of the Member States to avail themselves of objective, independent and unbiased information pertaining to their environmental situation and possible remedies that would best serve their interests;

Appreciative of the Environment-related efforts, projects and programs undertaken by the General Secretariat and its Subsidiary Organs and by the COMSTECH;

Having examined the Report of the Secretary General on this subject;

1. Welcomes the initiative of the Republic of Tunisia during the 21st ICFM inviting effective cooperation among the Member States and with the relevant OIC, regional and international institutions for conducting a comprehensive study of the interrelated issues of Environment, Health and Sustainable Development from the perspective that would best serve the interests of the Member States .

2. Renews its request that the Secretary General undertakes the above mentioned study by constituting a Governmental Experts Committee comprising at least two Representatives from each geographic region of the OIC and also the Representatives concerned from the General Secretariat and IFSTAD to meet in Tunisia in order to:

(a) Draft the guidelines for the above study;

(b) Discuss the terms of reference of the said study and work out the administrative, logistic and financial details of its implementation.

3. Decides that the requested study should be carried out through IFSTAD in close consultation with the Member States and their relevant institutions and the General Secretariat, and in cooperation with regional and international organizations.

4. Requests the Secretary General to submit the results of the aforesaid study by the Governmental Experts Committee to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers for consideration.



RESOLUTION NO. 26/22-E

ON SUPPORT FOR FAO PROGRAMMES AND ACTIVITIES

The Twenty Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 8 to 10 Rajab 1415H (10-12 December, 1994),

Recalling the Resolution adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference on Proclamation of the Decade on Food Security among the OIC Member Countries;

Considering the global importance of agriculture and its vital role in the socio-economic development of countries in the Islamic Ummah;

Recognizing the close collaboration existing between the OIC and FAO in the development of the Agricultural sector in many countries of the Islamic Ummah;

Appreciating the commendable efforts of IFAD for the elimination of poverty and for food necessity in the Least Developed Member States;

1. Urges all OIC Member States and all Inter-Governmental Organizations within the Islamic Ummah to support FAO in implementing the special programs of the Director-General
2. Calls on FAO, IFAD as well as all relevant financial institutions to render all possible assistance to the OIC Member States in their programs for food security.
3. Endorses the proposal made by the Director-General of FAO to organize a World Food Summit in March 1996.



RESOLUTION NO. 27/22-E

ON THE RENAMING OF THE ISLAMIC CENTRE FOR TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND RESEARCH (ICTVTR) INTO "ISLAMIC INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY"

The Twenty Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 8 to 10 Rajab 1415H (10-12 December, 1994),

Inspired by the provisions of the Charter and the fundamental values and uniqueness of the glorious Islamic religion;

Mindful of the substantial progress made by the ICTVTR in the area of Human Resources Development;

Convinced of the need to rename the Centre appropriately with a view to properly reflecting the activities of the Centre and facilitating the international recognition of the 'Degrees, Diplomas and Certificates' offered by the Centre;

Having taken note of the unanimous recommendations of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Governing Board and Second Joint General Assembly of ICTVTR as well as the Eighteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs to rename the Centre as "Islamic Institute of Technology";

Having further taking note of that there are no financial and legal implications as the Centre shall operate within its approved budget and will not require additional funds for the change of name and that there shall be no "change of objectives";

1-Approves the recommendation to rename the Centre as "Islamic Institute of Technology".

2-Entrusts the Secretary General to take necessary measures to implement the present resolution.



RESOLUTION NO. 28/22-E

ON THE NECESSITY OF A QUALITATIVE STEP FORWARD IN THE ECONOMIC RELATIONS BETWEEN MEMBER STATES IN THE LIGHT OF THE CURRENT MUTATIONS AFFECTING THE WORLD ECONOMY

The Twenty Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 8 to 10 Rajab 1415H (10-12 December, 1994),

Reaffirming the relevance of both the Strategy and the Plan of Action approved at the Ninth and Tenth Sessions of the COMCEC aiming at strengthening economic, commercial and technical cooperation between Member States and underlining in this respect, the dynamic and constructive role played by the President of Turkey in chairing the COMCEC' 5 proceedings ;

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

Bearing in mind the forthcoming implementation of the Marrakech Agreement establishing the World Trade Organization (WTO) as well as the impact scenarios of the Uruguay Negotiations on the developing World in general and on the OIC Member States in particular and recognizing in this respect the need to ensure that growth in world trade will benefit the Islamic countries ;

Convinced that as a result of the establishment of the WTO, trade relations between Member States should be placed within the framework of the rights and obligations provided for by the new trade rules contained in the Final Act of the Uruguay Round;

Having examined the situation of the Islamic World which in spite of its tremendous human and natural resources and notwithstanding some sectoral performances, is still affected by structural weaknesses such as: A total GDP accounting for a low share in the World income, an excessive foreign indebtedness, a modest inter-Islamic foreign trade as well as by a lasting and heavy food deficit in most of Member States ;

Recalling that twenty Islamic countries out of fifty two Member States are listed among low income countries, least developed countries, and net importers of agri-food products and are therefore particularly vulnerable in the present context characterized by major economic changes;

Also noting that economic relations between Member States are facing a number of obstacles resulting from the lack of diversification at the level of the productive, base the differences in economic systems and foreign trade regulations, institutional rigidities in the field of regulations related to foreign exchange control, insufficient direct relations between financial institutions as well as from inadequate air and maritime transport links between Member States ;

Taking note with satisfaction of the reports submitted by the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade and the Statistical, Economic, Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries as well as the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry;

1. Takes note with appreciation all the recommendations made 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 proposals made by His Majesty King Hassan II to the international community on the occasion of the closing session of the Ministerial Conference of the Uruguay Round in Marrakech .

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 having the following objectives:

- To ensure an increasing cooperation among the IMF, the World Bank and the new WTO with a view to achieving a better coherence between these fundamental determinants which are trade, money and finance;

- To encourage the coordination of macro-economic policies and especially their compatibility with the objectives aimed at achieving a human and sustainable development;

- To define a concerted strategy between developed and developing countries with a view to achieving economic recovery at global level in order to contain the endemic unemployment and poverty in the world;

3. Exhorts interested Member States to take necessary steps on a progressive basis with a view to harmonizing the legal framework of their economic policies in order to adapt them

to the new trade rules provided for within the WTO framework and encouraging thus a quick development of trade between Member States, so as to attain the target of 20% by the end of the decade .

4. 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, to master the services sector, increase the value added and the quality of products, to diversify the productive base and provide the required conditions likely to attract foreign investments .

5. Mandates the OIC to set up an Islamic Observatory For International Competitively within existing competent institutions in order to regularly follow the evolution of the market share of Islamic Countries in the world economy.

6. Urges Member States to take maximum advantage of the existing technical databases for the Islamic World as well as in the updating on a more regular basis of Islamic Countries' statistics.

7. Exhorts Member States to develop complementarily in inter-Islamic agri-food trade, in the context of Islamic self- sufficiency;

8. Emphasizes the growing importance of the services sector in the world economy and calls on Member States to increase technical cooperation in this field.

9. Notes the necessity of adopting national policies favoring the protection, of intellectual property with a view to securing both national and foreign investments and in accordance with the existing international rules.

10. Calls upon Member States to further increase their efforts in the fields of science and technology with a view to rising the Budgetary Allocation to Research and Development.

11. Invites Member States to endeavor to reinforce sub-regional and regional markets and relaunch the existing economic integration projects among Islamic countries, with a view to methodically preparing the establishment of the Islamic Common Market.

12. Insists on the importance of Inter-Islamic Cooperation in the field of tourism which represents a central vector, for economic development and for increasing cultural exchange and bringing peoples closer; and towards this end requests the OIC concerned institutions to make an exhaustive study on the touristic potential of the Islamic World.

13. Affirms that to achieve the objectives above set out, the private sector in Islamic Countries should play a pivotal role through giving impetus to inter-Islamic economic relations and in this context invites the Governments of Member States to support the promotional economic actions undertaken by the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry, in particular concerning the establishment of direct contacts between private investors and businessmen in the Islamic countries ;

14. 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 countries.

15. Mandates the OIC General Secretariat to supervise through COMCEC in concertation with the Member States and the International Organizations concerned, the implementation of this resolution and submit a follow-up report to the next Ministerial Conference.