

# **REPORT & RESOLUTIONS ON ECONOMIC AFFAIRS**

## **21ST CONFERENCE OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS**

**Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan,  
4 - 8 Zul Qa'dah 1413H, 25 - 29 April 1993**

### REPORT OF THE

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE OF THE TWENTY-FIRST ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS (SESSION OF ISLAMIC UNITY AND COOPERATION FOR PEACE, JUSTICE AND PROGRESS)

KARACHI, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN

4 - 8 ZUL-QA'DAH 1413H (25 - 29 APRIL 1993)

Remarks by Ambassador Inam ul Haque, Chairman of the Economic Affairs Committee, introducing the Report of the Committee.

Mr. Chairman,

I have the honour to present to you and to the Plenary of the Twenty-First Session of the Islamic Conference, the report and recommendations of the Committee which dealt with the Economic, Social and Science & Technology Affairs.

I will not burden this august meeting by reading out the entire report which is already before you and describes the number of meetings held, the participants, and the work allocated to the Committee. I would only note that the Committee has recommended twenty resolutions for adoption by the Plenary.

Some of the resolutions relate to areas of cooperation traditionally dealt with by the Economic Affairs Committee, while others break fresh ground. The resolutions deal with the following major areas of economic, social & environmental cooperation between Member States.

(i) In the context of international economic negotiations and the role of the O.I.C., the Committee has called for the revitalization of the North-South dialogue, the establishment of a more just & equitable international economic order, and underlined the need for the early conclusion of the Uruguay Round of Trade negotiations under the GATT. It has also adopted a resolution on the external debt of the Islamic countries.

(ii) As for intra-OIC economic cooperation is concerned, it has been agreed that pending the adoption of New Strategies for enhancing & strengthening economic cooperation among Islamic countries, Member States should continue their efforts to implement the Plan of Action for Economic Cooperation and work towards the greater integration of their economies with the ultimate objective of establishing an Islamic Common Market.

(iii) The Committee has also adopted draft resolutions for approval by this august Assembly on the question of provision of assistance to the Least Developed and Land-Locked countries as well as other countries facing special economic and social problems namely countries afflicted by drought and natural disasters as well as Lebanon, Guinea & Sierra Leone. A new addition to this cluster of resolutions is the resolution appealing for assistance to Albania, one of our new members. On a proposal by Pakistan the Committee also adopted a resolution on the measures required for the eradication of poverty in the Islamic World.

(iv) The Committee adopted a comprehensive resolution on the activities of the COMCEC. It also examined the reports of the subsidiary bodies, affiliated organs and specialized institutions of the O.I.C. and prepared resolutions for the future direction of their work.

(v) A notable and recent addition to the items examined by the Committee is the issue of Environment. The Islamic World is deeply concerned over the degradation of environment and the ecological problems faced by the international community and the Islamic World and is paying special attention to the concepts and issues related to sustainable development. The Committee has adopted two resolutions on this subject.

(vi) The Committee examined the disturbing issue of drug abuse and trafficking and drew up recommendations to combat this menace

(vii) The Committee has also recommended that a meeting of the Ministers of Health of the O.I.C. Member States may be held at the appropriate time to consider the issue of epidemic diseases.

Mr. Chairman,

I have briefly outlined the major areas of economic activity discussed by the Committee in order to underline the importance attached by the Member States to the concept of economic and social cooperation among themselves. The set of resolutions placed before this august body will, when implemented in full, usher in an era of greater economic and commercial cooperation, rapid economic growth and growing interdependence of the economies of Islamic countries, leading to eventual economic integration.

Mr. Chairman,

I would like to conclude by expressing my deep thanks and gratitude to the delegates who participated in the work of the Committee for their valuable contributions to its deliberations, and for their cooperation, assistance and unfailing courtesy. The congenial and friendly atmosphere which prevailed in the Committee during our discussions, was conducive to the understanding of each other's point of view and to the acceptance of necessary compromises to evolve texts which were all adopted by consensus.

Mr. Chairman,

The report and the draft resolutions prepared by the Committee are submitted to the plenary of the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers for approval.

I thank you.

#### REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

1. The Economic Affairs Committee of the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held its working sessions on 26 -27 April 1993 (5 Zul-Qa'dah 1413H), to consider the Agenda Items 57 to 69 allocated to the Committee by the Conference and to prepare draft resolutions to be submitted to the Conference for adoption.
2. The Member States attending the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers participated in the working sessions of the Committee.
3. The General Secretariat was represented by H.E. Mr. Ousman N.R. Othman, Assistant Secretary General for Economic Affairs and Science and Technology Department. The Representatives of the following subsidiary organs, specialised and affiliated institutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference attended the work of the Committee:
  - Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRTCIC), Ankara.
  - Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research (ICTVTR), Dhaka.
  - Islamic Centre for Development of Trade (ICDT), Casablanca.
  - Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development (IFSTAD), Jeddah.
  - Islamic Development Bank (IDB), Jeddah.

- Islamic Shipowners Association (ISA), Jeddah.
- Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange (ICCICE), Karachi.
- International Association of Islamic Banks (IAIB), Cairo.

4. The Bureau of the Committee consisted of the representatives of the same Member States elected to the Bureau of the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, namely:

Chairman	:	Pakistan
Vice-Chairman	:	Guinea
Vice-Chairman	:	Tunisia
Vice-Chairman	:	Palestine
Rapporteur	:	Turkey

The working sessions for the Committee were chaired by Mr. Inam ul Haque, Ambassador of Pakistan to the Republic of Turkey, Head of Delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the Economic Affairs Committee.

5. Ambassador Inam ul Haque welcomed the delegates to Pakistan and wished them success in their important work. He proposed the method and programme of work of the Committee which was unanimously agreed to by the delegates.

6. The Committee discussed Items 57 to 69 of the Agenda of the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and finalised draft resolutions on the various issues for submission to the Conference.

7. The Committee was informed by the Representative of Egypt that Egypt was planning to hold the 3rd meeting of the group of experts to draft agreements on social security and on labour & manpower exchange in Cairo during 1993. The Committee welcomed the offer of Egypt to host the meeting.

8. The Committee noted with satisfaction that in pursuance of the decision of the Sixth Islamic Summit, the IDB will shortly submit the study undertaken by SESRTCIC on the economic situation of the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus.

9. The Committee adopted the Report of its deliberations and approved the Draft Resolutions on the Items of its Agenda and agreed to their submission, by the Chairman of the Committee, for adoption at the closing session of the Conference. The draft resolutions are annexed to this Report.

10. The Committee lauded the Chairman for the efficient manner in which he presided over the sessions and for his wisdom in guiding its deliberations. It also thanked the Vice-Chairmen for their positive contribution to the work of the Committee, and the Rapporteur for preparing the Report.

11. The Committee also expressed its appreciation to the General Secretariat and all the subsidiary organs, affiliated and specialised institutions of the OIC participating in the meeting for their constructive contributions. The Committee expressed its thanks and appreciation to the interpreters and all supporting and technical staff for the preparatory work and their efforts and assistance which ensured the success of the work of the Committee.

12. At the conclusion of its work the Committee expressed its deep gratitude and sincere thanks to the President, the Prime Minister, the Government and the people of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for their keen interest in and abiding commitment to the activities of OIC and for the excellent preparations made for the Conference.

Inam ul Haque

Ambassador of Pakistan to the Republic of Turkey,  
Chairman of the Economic Affairs Committee of  
Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers  
Karachi, 7 Zul Qa'dah 1413H  
April 28, 1993

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RESOLUTION NO.1/21-E

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS FACING THE ISLAMIC WORLD

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 4-8 Dhul Qa'dah 1413H (25-29 April 1993)

Recalling Resolution No.1/20-E of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which expressed deep concern at the continued and escalating International economic crisis in recent years which has adversely affected the developing countries in general, and

the least developed countries, in particular, deepening disequilibrium and imbalance in the structure of the world economy;

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

Recalling also UN General Assembly Resolution No.43/182 and 44/169 on the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade;

Taking into consideration the new economic configurations emerging at the global level particularly from the creation of a single European Market in 1992 as well as developments in Eastern Europe and the implications of these developments for the Islamic States;

Expressing deep concern at the lack of progress towards the establishment of the New International Economic Order (NIEO), and the pursuit by some developed countries of policies which negatively affect the international economic environment, as well as the growth rates of the developing countries which remain significantly below the minimum necessary for their development, and have reduced their per capita income;

Taking note of the satisfactory outcome of the Second U.N. Conference of the Least Developed Countries held in Paris in September 1990 and the new Programme of Action (PA) adopted for the Least Developed Countries;

Noting also with profound concern the lack of progress in the implementation of the substantial New Programme of Action (SNPA) for the least developed countries;

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 Organisation 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 2/20-E of the Twentieth 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 (IS) 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 Seventeenth Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs.

1. Expresses its deep concern over the constantly growing imbalance in international economic relations and the lack of progress in establishing the new international economic order due to the reluctance of developed countries.

2. Notes with deep concern the slow progress in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the benefit of poorer countries despite the resolution adopted to this end in 1989 by the 44th UN General Assembly.

3. 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.

4. Urges Islamic countries members of GATT to actively participate in these negotiations. In this context the Conference strongly recommends that Islamic countries coordinate their positions within the various negotiating groups already constituted in the framework of the Uruguay Round with a view to safeguarding the economic interests of the Islamic world during these negotiations.

5. Stresses the need for free access to the markets of developed countries by the developing countries.

6. 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.

7. Calls upon Member States to work towards economic interaction amongst Islamic States, based on the principles of broader preferential treatment, complementarity and mutual benefit.

8. Notes with satisfaction that, despite the sharp drop in oil revenues in recent years, the Islamic donor countries have continued to provide significant external aid and that the amount of aid distributed to the least developed countries exceeded Substantial New Programme of Action recommendations by 0.15 per cent.

9. Stresses 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.

10. Calls upon the OIC countries to intensify their efforts to further 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.

11. Urges Member States to implement Resolution No. 1/20-E adopted by the Twentieth ICFM on the need to strengthen economic and commercial cooperation with a view to facilitating the step-by-step economic and commercial integration among OIC Member States.

12. Calls upon Member States to implement the resolution adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit with a view to strengthening economic cooperation and integration among Member States to enable the latter to overcome the difficulties arising from world economic crisis and its effects on the Islamic world.

13. Calls upon developed countries and international financial institutions to take urgent and practical steps to alleviate the overwhelming external debt burden of Islamic States.

14. Requests Member States and all other countries to participate actively in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth UN Development Decade.

15. Requests Member States, in this ever inter-dependent and changing world, to reactivate and revitalize international economic negotiations within the framework of the UN and other international institutions and urges Member States to adopt a constructive approach to this end.

16. Reiterates the need for economic integration among the OIC member countries with the ultimate objective of establishing an Islamic Common Market and requests the Member States to examine the technical studies already prepared in order to formulate policies towards this end. 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.

17. 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.

18. Appeals to developed countries to create a more practical, more equitable and more transparent environment enabling developing countries to implement their structural adjustment programmes to enable them to achieve sustained development.

19. Urges Member countries to support the Common Fund established by UNCTAD with a view to stabilising raw material prices.

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#### RESOLUTION NO.2/21-E

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

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 4-8 Dhul Qa'dah 1413H (25-29 April 1993)

Recalling the Document on the Unified European Action Among 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;

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

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

1. Calls upon Member States to pay attention to this issue, which should be studied by the regional economic groupings to which the Islamic countries belong, and to intensify every step towards global economic and commercial cooperation in the interest of Islamic States, and urges them to promote trade exchange and investments among them and remove impediments in the way of this joint action.

2. Requests Member States to examine the study submitted by the Ankara and the Casablanca Centres and forward their views and comments to the General Secretariat within three months.

3. Requests the Islamic Development Bank, Ankara Centre, the Casablanca Centre and the Islamic Development Bank to keep the developments under continuous review and report periodically to Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

4. 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.

5. Recommends that the preferential arrangements between EC and some Muslim countries be developed further and that such arrangements between EC and some regional blocs be encouraged, so as to provide better access to those markets outside the European Community.

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RESOLUTION NO.3/21-E

THE ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE LAND-LOCKED AND THE LEAST DEVELOPED MEMBER STATES

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 4-8 Zul Qa'dah 1413H (25-29 April 1993)

Recalling Resolution No.3/20-E of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Economic Problems of the Least Developed Member States;

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

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary General and the Ankara Centre on this question;

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

Expressing its concern over the grave economic problems facing the least developed and the land-locked Member States and noting with regret the slow progress in the implementation of the Plan of Action and the decrease in the official aid to development;

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

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.

Sincerely thanking donor countries particularly among Member States who honoured their commitments to provide aid within the framework of the SNPA;

1. Appeals to the international community, particularly to Member States, to fully and efficiently implement the Programme of Action, 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 structural 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 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 situation of the least developed and land-locked Member countries.

6. Requests the General Secretariat to follow up the evolution of this question and to submit a report to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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#### RESOLUTION NO.4/21-E

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-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 4-8 Zul Qa'dah 1413H (25-29 April, 1993),

Recalling all relevant resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summits and Foreign Ministers Conferences supporting the struggle of the Palestinian people and their right to return to their homeland, and to establish their independent state on their national territory;

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

Noting with grave concern the deteriorating economic and living conditions of the inhabitants of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, the occupied Syrian Golan and the other occupied Arab territories which resulted from Israeli policies of imposing an economic stranglehold against the Arab inhabitants;

Appreciating the economic assistance extended to the Palestinian people by the Member States and the United Nations agencies;

Taking note of the recommendations of the 17th Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on this subject;

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

1. Recommends to continue extending every kind of aid and assistance to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories, to Syrian and other Arab citizens in occupied Syrian Golan and other Israeli occupied Arab territories with a view to solving the economic problems posed by Zionist occupation of these territories while sparing no effort to bring this occupation to an end.

2. Appeals to the international community to materially and morally support the PLO programme in the occupied Palestinian territories.

3. Also appeals to Member States to back up the PLO programmes meant to keep boosting the Intifadah of the Palestinian people and support their struggle against the Zionist occupation of their territories and extend all necessary aid and assistance to the Syrian and other Arab citizens living under the yoke of Zionist occupation.

4. Appreciates the economic assistance extended to the Palestinian people by Member States and United Nations agencies, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations and requests the continuation of all forms of support and assistance to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories with a view to solving the economic problems, and achieving economic development that would enable them to remain steadfast and to stand firm on the soil of their occupied homeland.

5. Calls upon other developed States to consider the granting of preferential treatment to export-oriented Palestinian industrial and agricultural commodities and exempt them from taxes and customs duties as is being done by the European Community.

6. Requests the Secretary General and the Ankara Centre to prepare a report on the economic problems in the occupied Palestinian territories and other Israeli occupied Arab territories, on the basis of the necessary data to be provided by the State of Palestine and other concerned Arab States and submit it to the next meeting of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO.5/21-E

THE EXTERNAL DEBT OF OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 4-8 Dhul Qa'dah 1413H (25-28 April, 1993),

Recalling Resolution No.6/20-E of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Foreign Debt of Africa;

Recalling Resolution No.4/6-E (IS) of the Sixth Islamic Summit 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;

Stressing the fact that debt servicing requirements have become such a heavy burden for all OIC Member States particularly for African Member countries that urgent solution need to be found for the problems of mode of repayment;

Appreciating the solidarity of Member States and Islamic Organs and the assistance they provide to Member countries to enable them to meet urgent needs;

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 also with satisfaction that the Government of the State of Qatar 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 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;

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

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

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 favourable 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- Expresses support for the Resolution adopted by the Conference of the Heads of State and Governments of the Organization of African Unity, held in Addis Ababa from 24-28 July 1989, (AHG/RES.3.L), particularly the renewed call, as contained therein, for convening of an International Conference on the External Debts of Africa.

4- 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.

5- 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.

6- Appeals to Member States, industrialised countries and international organisations to implement the resolution of the Sixth Islamic Summit on the external debt of OIC Member States.

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RESOLUTION NO.6/21-E

ASSISTANCE TO THE MEMBER STATES AFFLICTED BY DROUGHT AND NATURAL DISASTERS

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 4 to 8 Dhul Qa'dah 1413H (25-28 April, 1993)

Recalling Resolution No. 8/20-E of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Assistance to Member States afflicted by Drought and Natural Disasters;

Recalling further Resolution 7/6-E (IS) of the Sixth Islamic Summit on the subject;

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;

Recalling with deep preoccupation heavy human and material losses caused by the cyclone of unprecedented violence which devastated Bangladesh in April 1991;

Underlining the need for Islamic States to assist the brotherly people of Bangladesh;

Noting with gratitude the generous and diligent assistance given by the government of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques to Bangladesh and by the governments of other Member States;

Taking due note of the positive steps taken by the government of Bangladesh to cope with the situation despite economic and physical problems;

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 Seventeenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1- Expresses its gratitude to Member States, and appreciates the efforts of the Islamic Development Bank, which have provided and are still providing Technical and Financial Assistance and Food Aid to the Member States affected by drought and natural disasters.

2- Appeals to all Member States to generously contribute either bilaterally or through specialized agencies and all other regional organizations to contribute to the process of combating drought and the effects of desertification.

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

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

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

6- Recommends to Member States, Islamic financial institutions and other international economic and financial institutions to continue to extend financial and material assistance to Bangladesh to enable this country to carry out its short, middle and long-term rehabilitation and reconstruction programme.

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

8- 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.

9- Requests the General Secretariat, the IDB and the International Islamic Relief Agency to convene a meeting in coordination with UN Specialised Agencies (particularly the Office

of the International Decade for the Prevention of Natural Disasters ("INDR") and the UN Coordination Office for Relief in case of a disaster (UNDRO) 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.

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#### RESOLUTION NO.7/21-E

#### ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF LEBANON

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25-29 April, 1993),

Recalling the resolutions of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Seventh Session of COMCEC on the need to extend financial, economic and humanitarian assistance as well as technical and training related assistance to Lebanon, whilst underlining the need to support the Lebanese Government's reconstruction policies.

Having taken cognizance of the Secretary General's report on this matter;

1. Taking note of the recommendations of the Seventeenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;
2. Appeals to the international community to contribute generously to the international fund for the reconstruction of Lebanon, in order to make the Fund functional.

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#### RESOLUTION NO.8/21-E

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

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah 1413H (25-29 April, 1993),

Recalling the appeal launched by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers to the Member States to provide the Governments of the Republic of Guinea and the Republic of Sierra Leone with every assistance needed to face up to the massive influx of Liberian refugees into their territories;

Noting that the Republic of Guinea and the Republic of Sierra Leone are still facing numerous difficulties due to the presence of a great number of refugees in their respective territories;

Having taken cognizance of the Secretary General's report on the matter;

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

1. Urgently appeals to the international community and the Member States to extend a substantial 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. Requests the Secretary General to monitor the implementation of this resolution and report to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO.9/21-E

URGENT ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF SIERRA LEONE IN ORDER TO RESETTLE DISPLACED PERSONS AND SIERRA LEONE REFUGEES IN NEIGHBORING WEST AFRICAN COUNTRIES

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'Dah 1413H (25-29 April 1993);

Recalling resolution 57/19-P of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Considering that the spread of the armed conflict to Sierra Leone has taken a much graver and greater dimension than expected, resulting in the systematic destruction of lives and properties, the disruption of economic activities and the displacement of the most productive sector of the local population;

1. Strongly appeals to the Member States and the international community for urgent assistance to Sierra Leone in order to provide relief for over half a million displaced persons and also for Sierra Leone refugees in Neighbouring west African countries.

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RESOLUTION NO.10/21-E

ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah 1413H (25-29 April, 1993),

Recalling the Report of the Seventeenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs, held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 16 to 20 Rajab, 1413H (January 9 - 13, 1993), item IV, point 91, which recommends that the Member States of the OIC, the Islamic institutions and international organisations should render generous economic support to the Albanian Government in its development programme;

Having taken cognizance of the Explanatory Note on Economic Aid to Albania submitted by the Republic of Albania to the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, through the General Secretariat;

1. Expresses its support to the Albanian people who are experiencing great economic difficulties at the present stage of transition to the free market economy.

2. Launches an appeal to the Member States, the Islamic institutions and international organisations to render generous economic assistance to Albania.

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RESOLUTION NO.11/21/E

ERADICATION OF POVERTY IN THE LEAST DEVELOPED AND LOW-INCOME ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 25 - 29 April, 1993 (4-8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H),

Reaffirming the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in UN General Assembly's Resolution 5-18/3 of 3 May, 1990 and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, the Paris Declaration and Programme of Action for the least developed countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the least developed countries, the United Nations new agenda for the development of Africa in the 1990s and the Cartagena Commitment adopted in February 1992 at the 8th Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

Noting that the eradication of poverty and destitution in developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, has become one of the priorities of the development for the 1990s;

Recognizing that poverty is a complex and multi-dimensional problem with origins in both the national and international domains and that its eradication constitutes an important factor to ensure sustainable development;

Noting with concern the negative effects of large debt burdens and their impacts on poorer section of society in many developing and least developed countries, including the OIC Member States;

Stressing that effective national policies supported by an encouraging international economic environment, can promote sustainable development in developing and least developed countries, thus increasing their capacity to undertake social and economic programmes to eradicate poverty;

Noting that the efforts made at the national and international levels need to be enhanced to ensure the eradication of poverty;

Inspired by the dictates of Islam, the precepts and purposes of the OIC Charter and moved by the spirit of Islamic solidarity;

1. Declares that it is the common objective of the Member States to completely eradicate poverty in their countries within the next decade.

2. Requests the international community and the Member States in a position to do so to adopt specific and effective measures designed to increase financial flows to least developed and low-income OIC Member States to enable them to achieve this target.

3. Reaffirms that a supportive international economic environment, which takes into account the needs of the poorer countries for concessional financial assistance and investment resources, access to world markets, stable commodity prices, as well as appropriate structural programmes, is crucial to the success of efforts of least developed and low-income countries to eradicate poverty.

4. Urges the developed countries to augment their assistance programmes in order to reach the U.N. target of 0.7% of GNP for Official Development Assistance as soon as possible, while assuring that OIC Member States receive an equitable and growing proportion of such assistance.

5. Urges the least developed countries and the low income countries to participate more effectively in the discussions in international fora on issues of alleviation of poverty.

6. Calls upon the Member States to implement technical cooperation programmes in order to improve the situation in the areas of the health, education, population and housing and meet other basic needs of their populations.

7. Encourages Member States, as well as the organs, organizations of the OIC to support the programmes of the least developed and low-income Member States to strengthen endogenous technical capacities and generate opportunities for production and employment.

8. Stresses the importance of domestic policies including effective budgetary policies to mobilize and allocate domestic resources for the eradication of poverty.

9. Requests the Secretary General to report to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the progress made in efforts towards eradication of poverty, particularly amongst the least developed countries.

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RESOLUTION NO.12/21-E

ACTIVITIES UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL COOPERATION (COMCEC) FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN OF ACTION TO STRENGTHEN ECONOMIC COOPERATION AMONG MEMBER STATES

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qadah 1413H (25-29 April 1993),

Recalling Resolution No. 1/3-E(IS) and No.13/3-P(IS) of the Third Islamic Summit Conference on the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation among the Member States and on the establishment of the OIC Standing Committees respectively;

Recalling Resolution No.1/4-E(IS) of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference assigning priority to six areas of the Plan of Action;

Also recalling Resolutions No.1/5-E(IS) and No.3/5-E(IS) of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference and Resolution No.12/19-E of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, on the implementation of the Plan of Action and on the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC) chaired by the President of the Republic of Turkey;

Also recalling Resolution No. 2/6-E(IS) of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference requesting the COMCEC to take necessary measures including the convening of Expert Group meetings and the organization of workshops, for the elaboration of new strategies for the Plan of Action with the objective of strengthening economic cooperation among Member States;

Noting with appreciation that in the previous eight sessions of the COMCEC, seven of them were held concurrently with a Ministerial meeting in a priority area of economic cooperation of the Plan of Action, designated at the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, namely, trade, industry, food security and agricultural development, transport and communications, energy and technical cooperation and that effective action have been initiated to implement various projects pertaining to these areas;

Further noting the holding of two Expert Group meetings, respectively in Istanbul and Cairo, on the elaboration of new strategies for the Plan of Action to strengthen economic cooperation among Member States;

Also noting with appreciation the efforts of the General Secretariat and its subsidiary organs, specialized and affiliated institutions working in the field of economy and trade in following up the implementation of the decisions pertaining to different areas of the Plan of Action, in undertaking necessary studies and organizing the required meetings and activities to fulfil their assignments made within the context of the implementation of the Plan of Action;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General on the progress thus far achieved with respect to the implementation of the arrangements concerning the fields of the Plan of Action to strengthen economic cooperation among Member States;

Noting with satisfaction that COMCEC under the dynamic leadership of its Chairman, the President of the Republic of Turkey, has played an outstanding role in the enhancement and expansion of cooperation and collaboration among Member States in the economic and trade fields;

Welcoming the fact that the Framework Agreement on TPSOIC (Trade Preferential System Among OIC Member Countries), as well as its Annexure on the Rules of Origin prepared by the ICDT, have been approved by the COMCEC and that these documents have been open for signature and ratification by the Member States;

Having taken note with satisfaction of the suggestions submitted in this respect by the Chairman of COMCEC at the latter's Eighth Session for the simplification of the procedures for the implementation of the system in question;

Welcoming the fact that the Islamic Development Bank has taken the necessary steps for the early establishment of the Expert Credit Insurance and Investment Guarantee Scheme;

Welcoming the arrangements made by the General Secretariat in collaboration with the IDB for the establishment of the Islamic Multilateral Clearing System;

Noting with satisfaction that the OIC Second Ministerial Meeting on Communications was held in Bandung, Indonesia, from 5 to 8 November 1991 and emerged with positive results;

Noting with appreciation the offer extended by the Islamic Republic of Iran to host the Fourth OIC Ministerial Meeting on Food Security and Agricultural Development in Teheran in the course of the year 1993;



Welcoming the proposal made by the Islamic Republic of Iran to host the Third Ministerial meeting of the OIC Member States on telecommunications in the course of the year 1993;

Noting with satisfaction that the Board of Governors of the Islamic Development Bank, has approved, at its extraordinary meeting held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on 4 July 1992, a second increase in the capital of the Islamic Development Bank in keeping with the decisions of the Sixth Islamic Summit;

Having reviewed the progress achieved with regard to the signature and/or ratification of the various OIC Agreements and Statutes and expressing its appreciation for the efforts made by the General secretariat in this respect;

Having taken cognizance of the various past, present and future activities of the COMCEC, through the accounts made by the General Secretariat;

Noting with satisfaction the efforts made by the COMCEC and the General Secretariat to speed up the signature and ratification of the Agreements and Statutes related to economic and Trade Cooperation among Member States;

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

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

1. Invites the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade (ICDT) to continue its efforts in connection with the Trade information network in collaboration with the IDB.

2. Urges the Member States to participate effectively in the Fifth Islamic Trade Fair to be held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran in 1994, and requests ICDT/ICCICE to continue to cooperate with the host authorities to ensure the successful holding of this Fair.

3. Urges the General Secretariat, the Casablanca Centre, the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, the Islamic Shipowners Association and the Islamic Development Bank to coordinate their action in every form, including the organization of seminars and workshops for the optimal utilization of facilities, existing in Tunisia and in other member states.

4. Calls upon Member States to expedite the procedure of signing and ratification of agreements and statutes by profiting from the COMCEC annual meetings and to take at the same time other political and administrative measures for their implementation.

5. Urges the Member States which have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Framework Agreement on the trade preferential system, at the earliest, in order to allow for the holding of necessary negotiations.

6. Calls upon the Member States to work towards economic interaction amongst Islamic States, based on the principles of broader preferential treatment, complementarity and mutual benefit.

7. Requests the Member States to actively participate in the export credit insurance and investment guarantee scheme.

8. Calls upon the member states to actively participate in the Islamic multilateral clearing system.

9. Recommends the implementation of the resolution on Food Security adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit.

10. Urges the Member States to actively participate in the Fourth Ministerial Meeting on Food Security and Agricultural Development, scheduled to be held in Tehran, in the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the course of the year 1993.

11. Requests the Member States to actively participate in the Third Ministerial Meeting of OIC Member States on telecommunications to be held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, in the course of the year 1993.

12. Recommends the strengthening of technical cooperation between the Member States with particular emphasis on training in the economic, cultural and social fields and in that of training of trainers.

13. Recommends closer consultations regarding the economic and commercial activities between the Member States as well as a better coordination and exchange of information in these fields.

14. Invites the Member States to host the required meetings for the examination and finalization of the ongoing projects and studies pertaining to different areas of the Plan of Action.

15. Also invites the Member States to render all possible assistance and support to the General Secretariat and its Subsidiary Organs active in the fields pertaining to the work of the COMCEC so as to enable them to fulfil their assignments for the implementation of the Plan of Action.

16. Urges the Member States to implement the decisions of the First Ministerial Meeting on Transport, Communications and Energy held in Istanbul in 1987, 1988 and 1989 respectively.

17. Also invites the Member States to continue to implement the decisions of the Second Ministerial Meeting on Communications held in Bandung, in November 1991.

18. Urges the Member States to implement the Resolutions adopted at the three previous Ministerial Conferences on Food Security and Agricultural Development, which will greatly contribute to the attainment of the objectives of Food Security and Agricultural Development in the Member States, and calls upon IDB to continue providing technical and financial assistance to the Member States to enable them to formulate and implement programmes for the achievement of food security.

19. Urges the Member States to join the Agreement on the Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP) among Developing countries and to coordinate their negotiating positions within the framework of the System.

20. Welcomes the enthusiastic response of the Member States, the national and regional agencies to cooperate with the OIC General Secretariat and its Agencies in the realization of technical cooperation programmes.

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RESOLUTION NO.13/21-E

THE REPORTS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25-29 April, 1993),

Recalling Resolution No. 11/20-E of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the activities of the Subsidiary Organs of the General Secretariat, 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 Seventeenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

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 and the Member States' arrears which forms an impediment to the fulfillment of these institutions' work programmes.
2. Urges the 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 programmes, 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. Urges the Member States to actively participate in the work of these organs.

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RESOLUTION NO.14/21-E

REPORTS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIALIZED INSTITUTIONS OF THE OIC.

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25-29 April, 1993),

Recalling Resolution No. 12/20-E of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the activities of the OIC Specialised and Affiliated Institutions;

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

Having taken note with appreciation of the activity report of the Islamic Development Bank;

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

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

1. 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 Scheme for Export Credit Insurance and Investment Guarantee along with IDB's other existing schemes, programmes and operations.
2. 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.
3. 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.

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RESOLUTION NO.15/21-E

THE ACTIVITIES OF THE AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS OF THE OIC.

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah 1413H (25-29 April, 1993),

Recalling Resolution No. 13/20-E of the Twentieth 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;

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 Seventeenth 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. Urges the Member States that have not done so yet, to sign the Statute of the Islamic Shipowners Association.
3. 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.
4. Also invites the Islamic Shipowners Association to consider the feasibility of establishing Islamic Shipping Companies as well as organizing Liner Conferences and/or coordinating their positions in such Liner Conferences.

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RESOLUTION NO. 16/21-E

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENTS AND STATUTES

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25-29 April, 1993),

Reviewing the developments in respect of signature and/or ratification of the (i) Agreement on 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 Seventeenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

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. Urges the Member states which have not yet signed and/or ratified the above mentioned Agreements/Statutes to do so, at an early date.

3. 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.

4. 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.

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#### RESOLUTION NO.17/21-E

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-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25 to 29 April, 1993),

A. Environmental Problems in the Islamic World.

Recalling Resolution 2/19-E of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

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

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



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 coming into effect of the Vienna Treaty for the Protection of the Ozone Layer as of September 1988 and the Montreal Protocol on Ozone-Depleting Materials as of January 1989; and welcoming the Helsinki Declaration on the Protection of the Ozone Layer which was adopted in March 1989;

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

Taking note of the recommendations of the Seventeenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on this item;

Also expressing its deep concern over the devastating effects of dangerous toxic wastes on human-kind and the environment and the dire consequences of the Gulf war, recently witnessed by the region, on the flora and fauna;

Strongly condemning the attempts by some developed countries to export their dangerous wastes for dumping in developing countries and appealing to Member States to sign the Basel Agreement on Dangerous Wastes;

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

Appreciating the Report presented by the Secretary General on "The state of the Environment in OIC Member States";

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

2- Stresses that Member States mobilize national institutional resources needed for implementing national programmes 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- Appreciates that all Member States actively participated in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Brazil in June, 1992 in conformity with the resolutions adopted in this regard during the Sixth Islamic Summit.

5- Reiterates its deep concern over the devastating effects of toxic wastes on humanity in general and the environment in particular, regrets the attempts by developed countries to export such wastes for dumping in developing countries; and recommends that Member States be urged to sign the Basel Agreement on Dangerous Wastes.

6- 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.

7- 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.

8. 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.

9- 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 programmes for the exchange of expertise.

10- 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.

11- Urges all Member States to continue consultation and coordination among them at all international meetings and conciliations relating to environment protection.

12- Expresses its satisfaction over the fruitful cooperation now existing between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Environment Programme; and calls for the intensification of this cooperation.

13- 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 Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Having taken cognizance of the report of the Secretary General in that respect;

Guided by the principles of International Law on Environment and in particular those of the UN Conference on Human Environment held in Stockholm in 1973 and the International Ecology Convention adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1983;

Recalling resolutions 14/11 and 15/18 of the UN Environment Programme with respect to the environmental conditions in the occupied Palestinian Arab Territories, occupied Syrian Golan 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 coercive displacement of Palestinian citizens, the construction of new settlements in the occupied Palestinian and Arab Territories, specially in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the Syrian Golan and other occupied Arab territories, 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 other Israeli occupied Arab territories;

1- Condemns and censures the aggressive Israeli 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- Recommends that the Islamic countries extend help and assistance to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan and the Arab citizens in other occupied Arab territories in the drawing up of plans deemed necessary for environmental conservation within these territories. It 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 other occupied Arab 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.

4- Notes that the report prepared by Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development on the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories clearly establishes the links between occupation and destruction of the Environment, and recommends that IFSTAD be requested 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. Recommends that the proposals for action included in the report prepared by Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development should be considered for implementation.

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RESOLUTION NO.18/21-E

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

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413 H (25 to 29 April 1993),

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 the preventive and curative health measures in particular for the pilgrimage season;

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- Expresses grave concern at the worldwide spread of infectious diseases affecting human, animal resources and natural life during recent years. In consideration of the magnitude of the problem, it recommends 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- Recommends coordination 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- Recommends 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.

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#### RESOLUTION NO.19/21-E

#### COOPERATION IN COMBATTING DRUG ABUSE, PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES AND THEIR ILLEGAL PRODUCTION, PROCESSING AND TRAFFICKING.

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413 H (25 to 29 April 1993),

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

Expressing their 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 programme 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 combatting 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;

Expressing its satisfaction at the outcome of the Expert Committee meeting held in the Republic of Turkey from 18-20 October 1988 on this issue;

1. Requests the Member States to diligently follow up the recommendations made by the 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. Requests the Member States to intensify their cooperation and to exchange information and technical expertise to control narcotic drugs.
3. 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.
4. 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.

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RESOLUTION NO.20/21-E

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

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25 - 29 April 1993),

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;

Appreciating the State of the Environment reports prepared by the General Secretariat and IFSTAD;

Recalling the relevant resolutions adopted by the Eighteenth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (No.1/18-E); the Twentieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (No. 7/20-E; and the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (No.10/6-E(IS));

Conscious of the dire need of the Member States to avail 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 programmes undertaken by the General Secretariat and its Subsidiary Organs;



1. Welcomes the initiative of the Republic of Tunisia 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. Invites the Secretary General to undertake the above mentioned study by constituting a Governmental Experts Committee comprising of at least two Representatives from each geographic region of the OIC and also the concerned Representatives from the General Secretariat and IFSTAD, and requests that this Committee convene a meeting in Tunisia:

(a) to draft the guidelines for the above study;

(b) to 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 organisations.

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.