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**RESOLUTION NO. 1/20-E  
ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE ISLAMIC WORLD**

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Recalling Resolution No. 1/19-E of the Nineteenth 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, causing 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 UN General Assembly Resolution No. 43/182 and 44/169 on the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade;

Taking Cognizance of 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 redressing the imbalances in the present international economic relations and the establishment of the New International Economic Order (NIEO), due to the reluctance of developed countries;

Noting with concern the adverse effect of these policies on the growth rates of the developing countries which remain not only significantly below the minimum necessary for their development, but have also reduced their per capita income;

Noting with profound concern the unsatisfactory progress towards the implementation of the New Program of Action (NPA) for the least developed countries;

Taking note of the satisfactory outcome of the Second UN. Conference of the Least Developed Countries held in Paris in September 1990 and the New Program of Action (NPA) adopted 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, and further 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;

Noting with profound concern that some developed countries have pursued policies which, negatively affect the international economic environment, triggering a downward pressure on the demand for and price of developing countries products and aggravating the latter's problems, have impaired the growth process in the world economy in general and in the economies of the OIC Member States in particular;

Taking note of the recommendations of the 16th Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs and particularly those relating to Resolution No 11/19-E adopted by the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on study on the possibility to set up an Islamic Common Market or any other appropriate form of economic integration among the Member Countries, with a view to achieving economic and commercial integration among OIC Member States;

Expressing its deep concern over the devastating effects caused by the recent war in the region on the economies of the Islamic States and the need to pay due attention to this serious problem through studies to be undertaken by the OIC related Agencies on the possibility of strengthening cooperation in order to achieve economic development and construction;

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

1- Emphasizes that the efforts being undertaken by the developing countries to foster sustained economic growth, although important, cannot succeed in reactivating growth and development without a favorable international economic environment.

2- Expresses deep concern at the decline in external-financial resources available to developing countries for development and the reverse transfer of resources from developing to the developed countries and the risk of deviation of assistance.

3. Expresses the hope that the recent strengthening of economic relations between the European Community and Central and Eastern European countries would not adversely affect the trade exchanges between the Member countries and the European Community.

4- Calls upon the developed countries and International Financial Institutions to take urgent and effective steps to alleviate the crushing burden of external debt of Islamic States.

5- Calls on Member States to participate actively in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth UN. Development Decade.

6- Requests that, in a rapidly changing and increasingly interdependent world, the Member States should reactivate and reinvigorate international economic negotiations within the framework of the UN., and other international institutions and calls upon the Member States to adopt a constructive approach towards this end.

7- Stresses the importance of increasing the Official Development Assistance (ODA) granted by the developed countries in favor of developing countries in general, and the least developed countries in particular.

8- Notes with satisfaction that, despite the sharp drop in oil revenues in recent years, the Islamic donor countries still provide significant external aid and that the amount of aid distributed to the least developed countries exceed SNPA recommendations of 0.15 per cent.

9. Requests the relevant organs and institutions of OIC, particularly Ankara and Casablanca Centers, to submit to the COMCEC for further action, their studies on the possibilities of closer cooperation for economic development and reconstruction to alleviate the devastating effects of the recent war in the region.

10. Requests the Ankara and Casablanca Centers to study the possibility to set up an Islamic Common Market or any other appropriate form of integration among Member States with a view to achieving economic integration among Member States and report, through OIC General Secretariat, the outcome of their studies to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

11- Entrusts the General Secretariat and the Ankara and Casablanca Centers to closely monitor and report to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers the important development in East-West relations and on the decision to have a single European Market in Europe by the end of 1992 and its impact on the Islamic countries.

12- Urges the Member States to continue to pursue their efforts for the implementation of the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States in a manner which would ensure at least a modicum of complementarity of their economies.

### **RESOLUTION NO. 2/20-E ON THE EFFECTS OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SINGLE EUROPEAN MARKET ON THE ISLAMIC STATES**

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

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 Note submitted by the Arab Republic of Egypt and the preliminary study submitted by Ankara Center to this effect;

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 it to be incumbent upon the Islamic States to prepare themselves for these new developments, identifying their dimensions and effects and 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 the Member States 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 there-to.

2. Requests the Secretary General in coordination with Ankara Center and Casablanca Center to finalize the study on this subject so as to circulate it to the Member States for their comments.

3. Also requests the Islamic Development Bank to carry out a similar study on the economic and social repercussions of the establishment of a unified European market on the Islamic world, incorporating appropriate ideas to overcome the difficulties that may arise therefrom in the light of international developments.

4. Requests the General Secretariat to submit, through appropriate channels, these two studies accompanied by a proper summary about the two studies, to the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference to be held in Dakar, Senegal.

### **RESOLUTION NO. 3/20-E ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE LEAST DEVELOPED MEMBER STATES**

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Recalling Resolution No. 2/18-E of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Economic problems of the Least Developed Member States;

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary General and the Ankara Center on this subject;

Considering the recommendations of the 16th Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on this subject;

Expressing concern that the economic problems of the Least Developed Member States have aggravated in recent years due, amongst others, to the sharp decline in the price of commodities as well as the adverse effects of the natural disasters faced by some of these countries and the decline in bilateral and multilateral international development assistance from developed countries;

Expressing concern over the increased number of the Least Developed Countries;

Noting with disappointment the slow progress in the implementation of the New Program of Action (NPA) as well as the decrease in the Official Development Assistance (ODA) Program for the Least Developed Countries;

Sincerely appreciating the action of donors, particularly those from among the Member States, who have fulfilled their aid commitments under the New Program of Action (NPA);

Noting with appreciation the increased financial assistance being offered by the Islamic Development Bank to the Least Developed Member States;

1- Renews its appeals to the International Community, to implement fully and effectively the NPA, provisions of other UN resolutions and in particular the Final Act of UNCTAD-VII and further appeals to developed countries to increase their contributions as a result of the Fourth International Development Strategy and to follow the example of those States which have converted the debts of the Least Developed Countries into grants in order to facilitate the economic adjustment measures taken by these countries.

2- Also appreciates the technical, financial, food aid, and other assistance provided by some Member States, as well as by the Islamic Development Bank, to the Least Developed Member States as a whole and hopes that such assistance will continue.

3- Further appreciates the on-going efforts of the General Secretariat and its Subsidiary Organs and requests them to continue to give special consideration to the problems of the Least Developed Countries and to keep the issue under constant review including the effective implementation of the Program of Action adopted in the Second UN. Conference of the Least Developed Countries, and to submit progress reports to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

#### **RESOLUTION NO. 4/20-E**

#### **ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES AND THE SYRIAN PEOPLE IN THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN AND THE ARAB PEOPLE IN THE OTHER OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES.**

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

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

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;

Referring to 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;

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 16th 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. APPEALS to Member States and the international community to extend material and moral assistance to the Palestine Liberation Organization so that it can launch its economic projects in the occupied Palestinian territories.
2. Appeals to Member States to support the PLO Programs for backing up the Palestinian Intifidha, and to support the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the face of Zionist occupation of the Palestinian territories citizens under the yoke of occupation in the occupied Syrian Golan and the Arab citizens in the other occupied Arab territories.
3. 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.
4. CALLS UPON other developed States to grant export oriented Palestinian industrial and agricultural commodities, preferential treatment and exempt them from taxes and customs duties as is being done by European Community.
5. REQUESTS the Secretary General and the Ankara Center to prepare a report on the economic problems in the occupied Palestinian territories, on the basis of the necessary data to be provided by the State of Palestine, and submit it to the next meeting of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

#### **RESOLUTION NO. 5/20-E ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE LAND-LOCKED MEMBER STATES**

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Recalling Resolution No. 6/19-E of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Economic Problems of the Land-Locked Member States;

Taking note of the report of the Secretary General on the economic problems of the Least Developed Member States;

Also taking note of the up-dated study submitted by the Ankara Center on the economic problems of the Least Developed Member States which also highlights the economic difficulties of the Land-Locked Member States;

1- Renews its appeal to the International Community and the Member States in particular to implement the provisions of the UN. related resolutions and in particular the Final Act of UNCTAD-VII.

2- Requests the Secretary General and the Ankara Center to continue to give due consideration to the problems of Land-Locked Member States within the overall context of the Least Developed Member States and submit periodic reports to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

#### **RESOLUTION NO. 6/20-E ON FOREIGN DEBT OF OIC AFRICAN COUNTRIES**

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Recalling Resolution No. 18/19-E of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Foreign Debt of Africa;

Expressing grave concern over the foreign debt of African countries 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 African countries that urgent solution need to be found for the problems of mode of repayment;

Recalling the initiative that His Highness the Emir of Kuwait, Chairman of the Fifth Islamic Summit made at the Forty-Third Session of the UN General Assembly regarding the world debt crisis, as well as the practical steps which His Highness outlined for the realization of his initiatives at the Ninth Non-Aligned Summit held in Belgrade in September 1989;

Expressing appreciation for the Arab Republic of Egypt for having hosted in Cairo from 28-30 August 1989, an International Seminar on the Unified African Position in preparation for the International Conference on Foreign Debt of Africa;

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

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

1- Invites developed countries and national and multinational creditors to take appropriate measures to cut down the debt of African countries, in particular through writing off debts, staggered settlement of debts, deferred amortization, reduced or favorable interest rates.

2- Calls upon Member States to pursue their endeavors to find a lasting solution to the problem of the increasing indebtedness of African countries.

3- Requests the Member States that can afford to do so, to continue to pursue transfer of capital at low-interest, including subsidies, to African countries.

4- 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.

5. Renews the call for the international community, especially the developed Creditor Countries, to offer substantial reduction of African debts and lowering of the burden of servicing charges while ensuring that this process be combined with the flow of fresh and considerable finances at soft-terms, to African countries.

#### **RESOLUTION NO. 7/20-E**

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

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

A. The 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 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 on 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;

Emphasizing the importance of discussing, on a broad global basis, all measures pertaining to climatic affairs, and, equally, the importance of the participation of developing countries in scientific discussions pertaining thereto;

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 all relevant activities;

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

Expressing its deep concern over the devastating effects of Greenhouse Gases which are producing changes in the global climate, together with biological, economic and social disintegration, thereby making it more difficult for all countries of the world to achieve their development objectives; a situation which calls for scientific and technological cooperation at the international level, with a view to protecting the environment against the perilous effect of global climatic changes;

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

Strongly condemning the attempts by 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;

Inspired by the working paper submitted by the Arab Republic of Egypt to the 19th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on Islamic Cooperation and the relationship between development and environment [ICFM/19-90/EC/D.1.]

1-Calls for urgent collective efforts to check and reverse the increasing environmental degradation caused by human activities, which threatens life sustaining eco-system and can undermine the health, well-being, development, prospects and the very survival of life on the planet.

2-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.

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

4-Urges all Member States to effectively participate in all international meetings on environment protection; to cooperate and coordinate inter se with respect to the exchange of scientific, technical and other relevant information.

5-Appeals to the Member States to continue with their efforts to incorporate environmental considerations in their legislation and developmental policies and to design appropriate eco-systems for that purpose.

6-Calls upon the Member States to establish Central National Mechanisms, or support those already existing, and enable them to mobilize the national institutional resources needed for implementing national Programs for environment protection and monitoring the progress made in undertaking related activities.

7-Further calls upon all Member States to encourage public participation in, and support to, activities related to environment management, by means of providing data and information



on environment issues and promoting environment-oriented public awareness Programs.

8-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. It urges Member States to benefit from the work of the Conference held in Cairo in December 1989, in cooperation between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the United Nations Environment Program, on the implications of the depletion of the Ozone Layer on environmental conditions in Islamic countries.

9-Calls on Member States to support scientific research Programs in the field of investment oriented development, in particular as regards clean technology and the search for inexpensive and practical substitutes for technologies causing pollution and to cooperate in the manufacture of pollution control equipment and the harnessing and utilization of the potentialities of Islamic States.

10- Calls upon all Member States to encourage popular participation in the environment management Programs and to support those Programs by providing the data and information on environment and by promoting public awareness Programs such as anti-smoking campaigns.

11-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 bilateral or through the exchange of expertise Program, taking into account that some Islamic States have considerable experience in some fields of environmental development.

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

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.

14-Urges all Member States to effectively participate in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development due to be held in June 1992, and in the preparatory meetings for that Conference; also urges all member states to participate actively in the international endeavors to draft international conventions on Climatic Change and on Bio-diversity.

15- Urges the concerned international bodies to undertake further basic and applied research on the phenomenon of climatic changes, to serve as a basis for future international resolutions and measures to protect the environment.

16- Stresses the need to include all gases that increase emanations in the stratosphere and not to discriminate between them and the various sources of fuels when taking any measures for the protection of the environment.

17- Stresses the need to take into consideration the requirements and needs of development in the developing countries when defining any mandatory environmental targets or Programs.

18- Reaffirms also the importance of reducing the developmental gap between developed and developing countries to promote participation of developing countries in environmental Programs.

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

20.Requests the Secretary General to submit a report on the environmental problems in the Islamic world to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

B.The Israeli practices and their effects on the environment in the occupied Palestinian

territories, occupied Syrian Golan and other occupied Arab territories.  
Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization 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 Program 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 in society to enjoy a healthy environment free of pollution as a basic human 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 Arab Territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Syrian Golan and other occupied Arab territories, the deforestation of wide expanses of land and the use of harmful gases with the attendant serious effects on the Palestinian and other Arab inhabitants and the economic and social situation in those lands;

1. Denounces and condemns the aggressive Israeli policies and inhuman methods in using chemical and toxic gases against the Palestinian people, their confiscation of Palestinian land, deforestation practices, burning of crops, uprooting of trees, seizure of water resources, thereby leading to a serious environmental deterioration which threatens life in occupied Palestine.
2. Strongly condemns Israel's stubborn persistence in changing the legal status of occupied Syrian Golan and its practices aimed at modifying its environmental, geographical, demographic and historical characteristics and imposing its laws, jurisdiction and administration in occupied Syrian Golan.
3. Urges Islamic countries to extend help and assistance to the PLO in the implementation of its plans concerning environmental conservation on Palestinian Territory; also to expose the policies pursued by the occupation authorities which lead to the continuous and dangerous environmental deterioration and living condition in the occupied Palestinian Arab Territories.
4. Urges the Islamic countries to pursue their efforts at the United Nations and specialized agencies and in other countries of the World to compel the Zionist enemy to stop these aggressive practices that violate all international norms, rules and conventions.
5. Requests IFSTAD to submit a report on the environmental problems of the occupied Palestinian and other Arab Territories to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION NO. 8/20-E  
ON ASSISTANCE TO THE MEMBER STATES AFFLICTED BY DROUGHT AND NATURAL  
DISASTERS**

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),  
Recalling Resolution No. 7/19-E of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Assistance to Drought-stricken Member States;  
Noting with concern the grave situation caused by drought and desertification, and the ensuing damaging effects on economic and social conditions specially in the sectors of

agriculture and food in the affected Member States;

Fully aware that affected Member States, belonging as they do to the category of the Least-Developed, cannot 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 Sixteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Expressing deep regret at the severe cyclone which hit Bangladesh recently resulting in heavy losses in lives and property;

1- Appreciates the efforts of some Member States as well as the Islamic Development Bank, which have provided and are still providing Technical and Financial Assistance and Food Aid to the Member States afflicted by drought and natural disasters, and 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.

2- Calls upon the International Community to assist the Member States afflicted by drought and natural disasters.

3-Expresses its appreciation to the Member States, international agencies, non-governmental Organizations which have provided relief assistance to victims of the recent cyclone in Bangladesh.

4.Appreciates the kind gesture of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz to provide immediate financial assistance to the victims of the cyclone and tidal waves in Bangladesh.

5.Appreciates the prompt decision of the Secretary General to send a special envoy to Bangladesh, immediately after the cyclone and tidal wave and the subsequent decision to send a joint OIC-IDB mission to Bangladesh to assess its needs and requirements.

6. Appreciates the commendable work of the Joint OIC-IDB Commission in preparing a comprehensive report on the cyclone disaster in Bangladesh.

7. Appeals to all member states to participate actively in the implementation of the international framework of action annexed to the UN. General Assembly Resolution on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction.

8-Appeals to all Member States, specialized and affiliated institutions to continue to extend generous assistance to the Government of Bangladesh for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction of the affected areas.

9-Also requests the Secretary General to convene a Task Force consisting of Experts to study and recommend permanent measures aimed at preventing and minimizing the effect of the widespread damages and destruction caused by such recurring natural disasters in Bangladesh.

#### **RESOLUTION NO. 9/20-E ON COOPERATION BETWEEN OIC. MEMBER STATES TO COMBAT THE LOCUST MENACE**

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Expressing its deep concern at the escalation of the threat of locusts, and other harmful insects and worms in most Member States;

Considering the growing escalation of locust activity and the influx of the desert locusts which is spreading to the southern regions;

Aware of the disastrous effects of the invasion of desert locusts which is undermining food self-sufficiency of the States in these regions, which are already confronted with the harmful

effects of drought, desertification and the international economic crisis;

Noting that combating of locust menace requires the mobilization of considerable amounts of resources and close coordination of the relevant actions undertaken by the affiliated States;

Appreciating the results achieved by the Summit Conference on the locust menace, held in Dakar on 13 February 1989;

Taking note with satisfaction of the international meeting on combating locusts which was held in Fez, Kingdom of Morocco under the auspices of His Majesty King Hassan II;

Emphasizing the utmost importance of the exchange of early warning data, information and expertise among the affected Member States with a view to combating the influx of locusts in these countries;

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

1- Calls on the Member States to mobilize all the available human, scientific, technical and financial resources and exchange of information and expertise among them to wipe out the locust menace from the affiliated zones.

2- Appeals to the international community and concerned organizations to continue to give firm support and whatever assistance is needed to enable the Member States to combat this menace.

3- Expresses its appreciation for the initiatives taken by the Islamic Development Bank to assist Member States in their actions to combat the locust menace and appeals to the Bank to continue to give assistance in this regard.

4- Calls upon the international organizations, especially FAO, concerned with the combating of locust menace along with the IDB to provide whatever assistance is needed to enable the Member States to exchange early warning data, information and expertise on this question.

5- Requests the Secretary General to follow up the developments of this problem and to submit a comprehensive report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

#### **RESOLUTION NO. 10/20-E**

#### **ON THE 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 Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

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. 3/5-E(IS) and No. 1/5-E(IS) of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference and Resolution No. 9/12-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;

Noting with appreciation that in previous six sessions of the COMCEC, each 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;

Also noting with appreciation the efforts of the General Secretariat and its subsidiary organs 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; Reiterating the importance of strengthening cooperation among the Member States in the priority areas of the Plan of Action, namely, trade, industry, food security and agricultural development, transport, communications, technical cooperation and energy in ensuring their advancement and prosperity;

Noting with satisfaction that:

- i) an Expert Group Meeting was held on 8-10 August 1989 in Jakarta, Indonesia and modified the draft mechanism for the establishment of the OIC Food Security Reserve;
- ii) a symposium on Agricultural Development and Food Security was organized by the Islamic Development Bank in conjunction with the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of IDB, held in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco on February 22, 1989. A similar joint symposium on the subject will be organized preceding the Sixth Islamic Summit which will be held in Dakar, Senegal, in 1991.
- iii) the First Ministerial Meeting on Energy was held concurrently with the Fifth Session of the COMCEC in Istanbul from 3-6 September 1989 thus initiating action in all the five priority sectors of Plan of Action;
- iv) the Seventh Meeting of the Follow-up Committee of COMCEC was held on 7-10 May 1991 in Istanbul to review the progress achieved in the implementation of the ongoing projects pertaining to the priority areas of the Plan of Action;
- v) the First Ministerial Meeting on Technical Cooperation which was held on 7-10 October 1990 concurrently with the Sixth Session of the COMCEC, and the resolutions adopted by the meeting have already been circulated to the Member States for implementation;
- vi) as of now, 21 Member States have joined the Longer Term Trade financing Scheme established under the aegis of the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) in pursuance of a COMCEC decision, and the scheme is actually being utilized by the participating Member countries to finance their intra-OIC exports of non-traditional commodities. It is considered as an effective mechanism in increasing the volume of trade among OIC Member States. The paid capital of Scheme is now over Islamic Dinar 300,000,000;
- vii) The Framework Agreement on the establishment of a Preferential Trade System among Member States of OIC was adopted at the Sixth Session of the COMCEC and opened by the OIC General Secretariat for signatures and ratification of the Member States;
- viii) the Fourth Islamic Trade Fair was held in Tunis from 4-15 October 1990 and Tunisia has already made arrangements to provide temporary facility in warehousing of goods with a view to contributing in an efficient manner to the promotion of trade exchanges within the Islamic community and between Islamic countries and the rest of the world.
- ix) The Fifth Trade Islamic Fair will be organized in the Sudan in 1992;
- x) the Islamic Center for Development of Trade (ICDT) has been finalizing, the study on the establishment of a Trade Information Network among Islamic Countries (TINIC) and will submit a progress report to the Seventh Session of COMCEC;
- xi) the draft Articles of Agreement on the establishment of the Export Credit Insurance and Investment Guarantee Scheme prepared by the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) will be submitted to the Seventh Session of COMCEC for approval;
- xii) the study concerning the Multilateral Islamic Clearing Union has been finalized by the IDB and was submitted to the Eighth Meeting of Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities held in Cairo on 30-31 May 1991. The Governors of the Central Banks made some comments which were incorporated in their report for submission to the 7th COMCEC;
- xiii) the efforts being exerted by IDB, the Islamic Chamber and the UNIDO to promote industrial cooperation and to implement the decisions of the Third Ministerial Consultation on Industrial Cooperation with the special emphasis on joint ventures among Member

States;

xiv) the efforts to implement the decisions of the First Meeting of Ministers of Transport held in Istanbul in September 1987, concurrently with the Third Session of COMCEC;

xv) the meeting of the Working Group on "Draft Bilateral Agreement on Labour and Manpower Exchange" was held on 27-29 May 1989 in Istanbul and finalized the Draft Agreement;

xvi) the efforts to implement the decisions of the First Ministerial Meeting on Communications held in Istanbul in September 1988, concurrently with the Fourth Session of COMCEC;

xvii) the Second Ministerial Meeting on Communications will be held in Bandung, Republic of Indonesia from 5 to 8 November 1991;

xviii) The IDB, in collaboration with General Secretariat, the African Development Bank and Senegal, will organize a symposium on food security prior to the Sixth Islamic Summit;

xix) the Eighth Meeting of the Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities of the Member States was held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt on 30-31 May, 1991 in conjunction with the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of the Islamic Development Bank. The resolutions and recommendations of the meeting were circulated to the Member States;

xx) the First and Second Meetings of the Focal Points for Technical Cooperation among the Member States were held on 24-26 March, 1990, and on 12-13 May 1991 in Istanbul, respectively;

xxi) a preliminary study on the formulation of new strategies of the OIC Plan of Action was prepared by the Ankara Center and sent to the Member States by the General Secretariat for their examination and comments;

Having been informed of various past, current and planned activities carried out under the auspices of the COMCEC, through the explanations given by the General Secretariat;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on this subject;

1- Invites the Member States to render necessary assistance to the COMCEC to expedite the implementation of the Economic Plan of Action.

2- Appeals to the Member States to host the required expert group meetings for the examination and finalization of the ongoing projects and studies pertaining to different areas of the Plan of Action.

3- Appeals to the member states to host the Ministerial meetings pertaining to various areas of the Plan of Action.

4- Also appeals to the Member States to render possible assistance and support to the General Secretariat and its Subsidiary Organs working in the fields pertaining to the work of the COMCEC to enable them to fulfil their assignments for the implementation of the Plan of Action.

5- Urges the Member States to participate effectively in the Fifth Islamic Trade Fair to be held in Sudan in 1992, and requests ICDT to continue to coordinate with the host authorities for the successful holding of this Fair.

6- Invites the member states to participate actively in the Second Ministerial Meeting on Communications to be held in Bandung, Republic of Indonesia from 5-8 November 1991.

7- 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.

8- Urges the Member States to implement the Resolutions adopted at the previous three 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 assistance to the Member States to enable them to formulate Programs for the realization of food security.

9- Urges 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.

10- Invites the Member States to host the Third Expert Group Meeting on Labor and Social Security to finalize the two Draft Agreements on Social Security and on Labor and Manpower Exchange.

11- Appeals to the Member States to sign and ratify the Framework Agreement to establish Trade Preferential System Among Member States as soon as possible to make it operational at an early date.

12- Urges the Member States to send their views and comments on the draft study on the formulation of new strategies for joint economic action to the OIC General Secretariat before the Seventh Session of the COMCEC to enable its Chairman to seek a mandate from the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference to prepare and finalize new strategies.

13- 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 activities.

14- Requests the Secretary General, taking into account the progress achieved in the Uruguay Round negotiations, to continue with its efforts to follow-up the implementation of the Economic Plan of Action and to present comprehensive progress report to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers as well as at the Annual Session of the COMCEC on the implementation of decision pertaining to various areas of the Plan of Action.

#### **RESOLUTION NO. 11/20-E ON REPORTS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT**

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Recalling Resolution No. 13/19-E of the Nineteenth 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 Center for Islamic Countries, Ankara; the Islamic Center for Technical and Vocational Training and Research, Dhaka; Islamic Center for Development of Trade, Casablanca; and Islamic Foundation for Science Technology and Development, Jeddah, respectively;

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

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

1- Commends the role being played by the Ankara, Dhaka, Casablanca Centers and IFSTAD in their respective fields.

2- Directs the above-mentioned subsidiary organs to strengthen coordination among them and also with other related OIC bodies.

3- Underlines the need to encourage the Member States to take advantage of the services of the Subsidiary Organs on contractual basis together with providing these organs with the opportunity of payable services for those interested.

4- Further directs within their respective budgets

a) The Ankara Center to continue with its information, research and training Programs, to collect and publish information on technical cooperation potentials of the Member States and to study the modalities of effective coordination among the National Focal Points/institutions of OIC and UN agencies.

b) The Dhaka Center to collect and disseminate information on the requirements of human resources development in the Member States and to intensify and upgrade its training

activities.

c) The Casablanca Center to continue its training activities in collaboration with the agencies of the United Nations including UNCTAD and GATT as well as organize Seminars in the field of international and inter-Islamic Trade.

d) Entrusts IFSTAD to move forward with the implementation of its 5-Year Plan of Action approved by its Scientific Council.

5- Urges Member States to actively participate in the work of these organs and to honor 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.

### **RESOLUTION NO. 12/20-E ON REPORTS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIALIZED INSTITUTIONS OF THE OIC**

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412 H (4 - 8 August 1991),

Recalling Resolution No. 14/19-E of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the activities of the Specialized and Affiliated Institutions of the OIC;

Noting with satisfaction that the Islamic Development Bank continued to expand its operations and activities as regards to project financing, import and export trade financing, technical assistance, technical cooperation, Special Assistance, and other areas of development and cooperation (e.g. food security), as highlighted in the Fifteenth Annual Report of the Bank;

Noting with Appreciation that the Bank has been playing an active role in the implementation of both the recommendations of the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States adopted by the Third Islamic Summit and various decisions of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC) as well as the Standing Committee on Scientific and Technical Cooperation (COMSTECH); Also noting with satisfaction that as part of its efforts and commitments to meet the requirements of its member countries, the Bank has been developing new strategies and schemes, some of which have been launched under the auspices of COMCEC for the promotion of intra-Islamic trade;

1. Invites the Member States to participate in various schemes recently launched by the Bank and to benefit from The Longer Term Trade Financing Scheme, Islamic Banks' Portfolio, IDB Unit Investment Fund, along with IDB's other existing schemes, Programs and operations;

2. Urges the concerned Member States who have not done so to expedite settling their outstanding debts and overdues, as requested by the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

3. Calls upon the Member States to lend support to the Bank to enable it to fulfil its obligations and commitments towards fostering economic development and social progress of the Muslim world.

### **RESOLUTION 13/20-E ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS OF THE OIC**

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412H (4 - 8 August, 1991),



Recalling Resolution No. 14/19-E of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the activities of the Affiliated Institutions of the OIC;  
Noting with appreciation the Reports of the representatives of the Islamic Shipowners Association and the International Association of Islamic Banks on their activities;  
Taking note of the recommendations of the Sixteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the I.S.A and IAIB;  
Appreciating the role being played by these Institutions in their respective fields;  
1-Commends the role being played by them in their areas of activities.  
2-Urges the Member States which have not yet done so to sign the Statute of the Islamic Shipowners Association.  
3-Also urges the Member States to participate effectively in their activities and to strengthen cooperation between them and all the OIC affiliated institutions.

**RESOLUTION NO. 14/20-E  
ON PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE  
AGREEMENTS AND STATUTES**

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412 H (4 - 8 August 1991),  
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;  
Taking note of the recommendations of the Sixteenth 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- Urges the Member States which have not yet signed and/or ratified the above mentioned Agreements/Statutes to do so at an early date.  
2- 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. 15/20-E  
ON THE QUESTION OF ANTARCTICA**

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation Among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412 H (4 - 8 August 1991),  
Recalling Resolution No. 25/5-P(IS) adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference held in Kuwait from 26 to 29 January 1987, the relevant paragraphs of the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of the Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, and the resolution on Antarctica adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-second ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 10 to 17 July 1985, as well as the decision of the Council of Ministers of the League of Arab States, held at Tunis on 17 and 18 September 1986 and the relevant paragraphs of the final document adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September, 1989;

Recalling also United Nations General Assembly resolutions No. 38/77 of 15 December 1983, 39/152 of 17 December 1984, 40/156A and B of 16 December 1985, and 41/88 A and B of 4 December 1986, 42/46 A and B of 30 November 1987 and 43/83 A and B of 7 December 1988 and 44/124 A and B of 15 December, 1989;

Committed to the Islamic concept of universalism, and to the harmony between man and his natural habitat;

Believing in the principle of common heritage of mankind;

Affirming the conviction that in the interest of all mankind, Antarctica should continue for ever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should not become the scene or object of international discord;

Affirming the principle that Member States are entitled to information covering all aspects of Antarctica and that the United Nations should be made the central repository of all such information;

Further affirming that all Member States have a valid interest in the management and use of Antarctica and that the pursuit of such interests should be conducted in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in the interest of maintaining international peace and security, the protection of its environment, and of promoting international cooperation for the benefit of mankind as a whole;

Convinced of the need to ensure the comprehensive environmental protection and conservation of Antarctica, and its dependent and associated eco-systems against all harmful human activities;

1. Expresses its conviction that any international regime aimed at the comprehensive environmental protection and conservation of Antarctica and its dependent and associated eco-systems, to have universal validity and be of benefit to all mankind, should be negotiated with the full participation of all members of the international community.

2. Also expresses its support for the banning of prospecting, exploration and exploitation of the mineral resources in and around Antarctica.

3. Welcomes the decision of the Antarctica Treaty System countries to impose a 50 year ban on mining in Antarctica as contained in the Protocol to the Antarctica Treaty on Environmental Protection which was decided at their Madrid Meeting on 29 April, 1991.

4. Further expresses its support for the establishment of a United Nations-sponsored stations in Antarctica with a view to promoting coordinated international cooperation on scientific research for the benefit of mankind, in particular, research essential to the understanding of the global environment, in order to avoid or minimize the adverse impact of human activities on the Antarctic environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems.

5. Calls on all States to cooperate with the United Nations Secretary-General and to continue consultations at the United Nations on all aspects relating to Antarctica.

### **RESOLUTION NO. 16/20-E ON COOPERATION IN COMBATING DRUG ABUSE, PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES AND THEIR ILLEGAL PRODUCTION, PROCESSING AND TRAFFICKING.**

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation Among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412 H (4 to 8 August 1991),

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit and 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th 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 economic, social and political 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 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 to exert planned and coordinated efforts to eradicate the problem of abuse of narcotics and psychotropic substances, trading and smuggling them into Islamic countries, in cooperation between those countries and the relevant organizations;

Expressing its satisfaction at the deliberations of the Expert Committee meeting held in the Republic of Turkey from 18-20 October 1988 and at the report of the Secretary General on this question;

1. Urges the Member States to diligently follow up the recommendations made by the Expert Group on the effective measures to control the problem of narcotic drugs in all its aspects and dimensions, including illicit production, processing and trade.

2. Endorses the recommendations made by the Second World Conference for Drugs and Intoxicants Control, held by the World Muslim League in Islamabad, in 1989, and invites Member States to implement these recommendations.

3. Expresses its appreciation for the practical measures taken by some Member States to control the phenomenon of drugs and invites the other member states to take necessary steps to combat this phenomenon.

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 and of promoting the awareness of the society and particularly the youth as regards the harmful effects of drugs.

5. Urges Member States to coordinate their efforts with a view to unifying their systems relative to the legal manufacture and importation of psychotropic substances within the frameworks of the relevant international Organizations.

6. Invites Member States to increase their cooperation and exchange information and technical expertise to control narcotic drugs.

7. Urges Member States to speed up ratifying and adhering to the UN agreement concerning illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

8. Requests Member States to host the next meeting of the Experts Committee.

**RESOLUTION NO. 17/20-E  
ON COOPERATION AMONG MEMBER STATES AGAINST EPIDEMIC DISEASES WHICH  
AFFECT HUMAN, ANIMAL RESOURCES AND NATURAL LIFE**

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace

Through Dialogue and Cooperation Among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from 24 to 28 Muharrm 1412 H (4 to 8 August 1991),

Expressing grave concern at the worldwide spread 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. Urges Member States to exchange information and report promptly and efficiently on the outbreak of epidemics in any Islamic country in coordination with WHO and calls for application of international regulations.
2. Calls for 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. Requests the Secretary General to follow up this resolution.

#### **RESOLUTION 18/20-E**

#### **ON ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA AND THE REPUBLIC OF SIERRA LEONE SO AS TO ENABLE THEM TO COPE WITH THE INFLUX OF LIBERIAN REFUGEES**

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation Among Member States and Respect of International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from 3 to 8 August 1991,

Having taken note of the information on the mass influx of Liberian refugees in the territories of the Republic of Guinea and the Republic of Sierra Leone following the tragic events occurring in Liberia;

Noting with concern the constantly growing number of the refugees and displaced persons because of the extension of the combat zone;

Aware of the heavy sacrifices borne by the Republic of Guinea and the Republic of Sierra Leone in favor of these refugees who are mostly Muslims, through the mobilization of important material and financial resources for their accommodation and installation;

Seriously concerned over the considerable changes brought about by the influx of these refugees in the economies of the Republic of Guinea and the Republic of Sierra Leone;

1. Urgently appeals to the Member States to provide the Governments of the Republic of Guinea and the Republic of Sierra Leone the assistance needed to cope with this situation.
2. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the next Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.